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Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Soveraign Lord King Charles the Second of Blessed Memory, by whose Decease, the Imperial Crowns of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince James, Duke of York and Albany, His said late Majesties only Brother and Heir. We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here Assisted with those of his late Majesties Privy Council, with numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince James the Second, is now by the Death of our late Soveraign of happy Memory, become our only Lawful, Liege, and Rightful Liege Lord, James the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Beseeching God by whom Kings do Reign, to Bless the Royal King James the Second with long and happy years to Reign over us.

God save King JAMES the Second.

W. Cant.	Salisbury	Litchfield	N. Durham
Guilford C. S.	Bridgwater	Feversham	Tho. Roffens
Rochester P.	Westmorland	Nottingham	North and Gray
Halyfax C. P. S.	Manchester	Berkeley	W. Maynard
Norfolke	Peterborow	Morray	Cornwallis
Somerset	Chesterfield	Middleton	Arundell
Albemarle	Sunderland	Fauconberg	Godolphin
Beaufort	Scarsdale	Newport	Drummond
Shrewsbury	Clarendon	Weymouth	J. Ernle
Kent	Bathe	Lumley	Tho. Chicheley
Huntingdon	Craven	Clifford	L. Jenkins.
Pembroke	Ailesbury	H. London	

LONDON,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1684.



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THE SPEECH

Of the HONOURABLE Sir *WILLIAM WENTWORTH*,

One of His Majesties Privy Council in *Ireland*:

To the Magistrates and Citizens of the City of *Chester*, in the *Town-hall*, before the Proclaiming of the King.

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE his late Majesty was pleased to do me that great Honour, as t make me one of his Privy Council in *Ireland*, and that his now Majest is also graciously pleased to do me the same Honour, I think it my duty t declare to you what I know of this High and Mighty Prince, King *Jame* the Second: Who is the greatest Captain at Sea and Land now living, nor is there mention in History of any one which did ever equal him in both, for Courage, Skill, and Conduct. Never did so great a Warriour sit upon our Throne, never so great a Souldier wear our Crown, never any one of our Princes was more knowing in the Laws and Constitutions of these three Kingdoms; never any of greater Moderation, Sobriety, and Temperance. A more affectionate Brother was never known, nor a more Dutiful and Obedient Subject; else nothing could have made him absent himself, when so many Calumnies and Injuries were falling upon him. I have followed this great King, and been with in all the Countries and Places to which he was sent, and have heard hi in his Publick and Private Retirements, declare and promise that he wou' tain the Church of *England*, as it is now Established, and upon my do it, and make it as great, nay greater, than either his Bro' Grand-Father did; for he hath constantly and faithfully prefer' Promise, and I dare say, not one in these three Kingdomes, ev' for any thing but he did perform it. He is a strict obser' tage whatsoever could make him break any of them; a' ver fear any thing but to do an ill, or an unjust Act; and maintaining His and his Peoples Rights, nothing whatsoe

culty can ſtop or hinder him; and ſince his frequent and late promiſes to maintain our Church of *England* in its Rights, all the powers on Earth or their threats can make him break or depart from them; nor any perſon whatſoever, let his Authority be never ſo great, can make him forſake or recal the ſame: he will be ſooner Torn in Pieces than be drawn from his word, nothing can ſeparate him from his promiſes. I have heard him declare in the Parliament of *Scotland*, in an Excellent Speech, that he would maintain that Form of Government in their Church as truly as any one of his Predeceſſors had done; and yet he, as well as we, knows that upon it was built that late Horrid Rebellion, and likewiſe this laſt Damnable Conſpiracy had thence much of its Riſe, and I dare ſay at or before this day, he hath ſent them all the aſſurances of performing it: and therefore how can we have the leaſt apprehenſion he will not maintain this our Church, of which not one Member did ever forſake his Father's, or his Brothers Rights, and for which that Glorious Martyr (his Father) did chiefly ſuffer: Therefore let no fear poſſeſs you, for he will endeavour its Peace and Proſperity. Nothing ſo dear to him as the welfare of his People: God Almighty ſend him but length of days, then our Nation and Trades are ſure to Flouriſh; then Glory and Riches will ſurely come and abide among us; then we ſhall all think our Lives and Fortunes well laid out; and given him, ſince there's nothing but his being taken away, can take away our Peace and Proſperity, let us all pray, *God ſave the King, Long live the King.* Amen.

In the Caſtle when I began the Queens Health I then told them, that ſhe was a Princeſs of the greateſt Devotion, Bounty, and trueſt Charity of any one that ever lived; that all the Lovelineſs, Sweetneſs, and Charms both of Body and Mind that ever met in perſon are found in her, and could we have but that Happineſs added to our many, ...e a Prince from theſe two, Charles *the Great, nor no Emperour would ever ...rious: A Bleſſing I and all that know her do daily Pray for, which God mighty grant us.* Amen.

LONDON, Printed for *W. H.*

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Gyt. Brit. & Hib.
James II. King

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An Account of what His Majesty said at His first coming to Council.

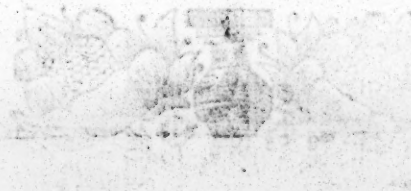
His Majesty at His first Sitting in His Privy Council, was Graciously Pleased to Express Himself in this manner.

My Lords,

Before I enter upon any other Business, I think fit to say something to you; Since it hath pleased Almighty God to place Me in this Station, and I am now to Succeed so Good and Gracious a King, as well as so very Kind a Brother; I think it fit to Declare to you, That I will endeavour to follow His Example, and most especially in that of His Great Clemency and Tenderness to His People: I have been Reported to be a Man for Arbitrary Power, but that is not the onely Story has been made of Me; And I shall make it my Endeavours to Preserve this Government both in Church and State as it is now by Law Establish'd: I know the Principles of the Church of *England* are for Monarchy, and the Members of it have shewed themselves Good and Loyal Subjects, therefore I shall always take Care to Defend and Support it: I know too, That the Laws of *England* are sufficient to make the King as Great a Monarch as I can wish; And as I shall never Depart from the Just Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, so I shall never Invade any mans Property; I have often heretofore ventured my Life in Defence of this Nation, and I shall still go as far as any man in Preserving it in all its Just Rights and Liberties.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council were humble Suiters to His Majesty, That these His Gracious Expressions might be made Publick, which His Majesty did Order accordingly.

London, Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1684.



AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT HIS MAJESTY said

AT HIS COMING TO COUNCIL

1684



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THE Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy.

The Oath of *ALLEGIANCE.*

I *A. B.* Do truly and ſincerely acknowledge, profeſs, teſtifie, and declare in my Conſcience before God and the World, That Our Soveraign Lord King *JAMES* is Lawful and Rightful King of this Realm, and of all other His Majeſties Dominions and Countreys: And that the Pope, neither of himſelf, nor by any Authority of the Church or See of *Rome*, or by any other means with any other, hath any Power or Authority to Depoſe the King, or to diſpoſe any of His Majeſties Kingdoms or Dominions, or to Authorize any Foreign Prince to Invade or Annoy Him or His Countreys, or to Diſcharge any of His Subjects of their Allegiance and Obedience to His Majeſty, or to give Licence or Leave to any of them to bear Arms, raiſe Tumults, or to offer any violence or hurt to His Majeſties Royal Perſon, State, or Government, or to any of His Majeſties Subjects within His Majeſties Dominions.

Alſo I do ſwear from my heart, That notwithſtanding any Declaration or Sentence of Excommunication, or Deprivation made or granted, or to be made or granted by the Pope or his Succeſſors, or by any Authority derived or pretended to be derived from him or his See, againſt the ſaid King, His Heirs or Succeſſors, or any Abſolution of the ſaid Subjects from their Obedience; I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, and Him and Them will defend to the uttermoſt of my power, againſt all Conſpiracies and Attempts whatſoever, which ſhall be made againſt His or Their Perſons, Their Crown and Dignity, by reaſon or colour of any ſuch Sentence or Declaration, or otherwiſe; and will do my beſt endeavour to diſcloſe and make known unto His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, all Treaſons, and Traiterous Conſpiracies which I ſhall know or hear of, to be againſt Him or any of Them.

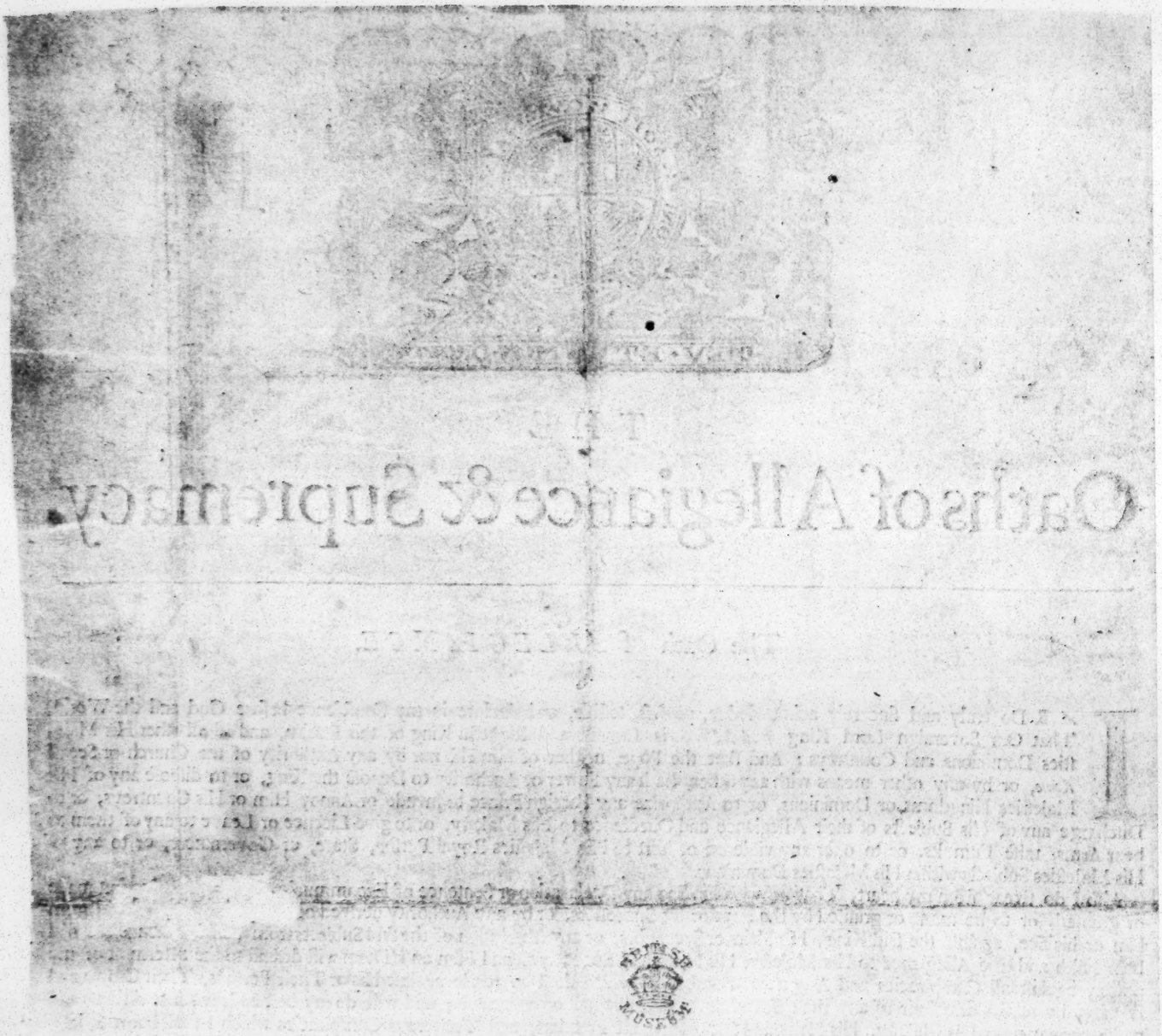
And I do further Swear, That I do from my heart abhor, deteſt, and abjure, as Impious and Heretical, this damnable Doctrine and Poſition, That Princes which be Excommunicated or Deprived by the Pope, may be Depoſed or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever.

And I do believe, and in Conſcience am reſolved, That neither the Pope, nor any Perſon whatſoever, hath power to Abſolve me of this Oath, or any part thereof, which I acknowledge by good and full Authority to be lawfully Adminiſtred unto me, and do Renounce all Pardons and Diſpenſations to the contrary. And all theſe things I do plainly and ſincerely Acknowledge, and Swear according to theſe expreſs words by me ſpoken, and according to the plain and common ſence and underſtanding of the ſame words, without any Equivocation, or mental Evaſion, or ſecret Reſervation whatſoever: And I do make this Recognition and Acknowledgment heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian. *So help me God, &c.*

The Oath of *SUPREMACY.*

I *A. B.* Do utterly Teſtifie and Declare in my Conſcience, That the Kings Highneſs is the onely Supreme Governor of this Realm, and of all other His Highneſs Dominions and Countries, as well in all Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Things or Cauſes, as Temporal: And that no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual within this Realm: And therefore I do utterly renounce and forſake all Foreign Juriſdictions, Powers, Superiorities and Authorities, and do promiſe from henceforth I ſhall bear true Allegiance to the Kings Highneſs, His Heirs and Lawful Succeſſors, and to my power ſhall aſſiſt and defend all Ju Priviledges, Pre-eminences and Authorities granted, or belonging to the Kings Highneſs, His Heirs and Succeſſors, annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm. *So help me God, and by the Contents of this Book.*

LONDON,
Printed by the Aſſigns of *John Bill* Deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty.



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816. m. 3
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K. Grt. Brit. & Irel.
James II. King

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At the Court at WHITEHALL

The Nineteenth of *December* 1684.

Preſent

The Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

Lord Keeper
Lord Preſident
Lord Privy Seal
Duke of Beaufort
Earl of Huntingdon
Earl of Bridgwater
Earl of Peterborow
Earl of Sunderland
Earl of Clarendon
Earl of Bathe
Earl of Craven
Earl of Middleton
Lord Viſcount Falconberg
Lord Dartmouth
Lord Godolphin
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy
Lord Chief Juſtice Jeffreys
Sir Leoline Jenkins.

HIS Majeſty minding to ſecure all His Loving Subjects in Travelling and going about their Lawful Occaſions, is this day in Council pleaſed to Order; And it is hereby Ordered, That all his Majeſties Officers of Juſtice, and other His Loving Subjects, do uſe their utmoſt Diligence and Endeavour, for the Apprehending all Robbers or Highway-men, to the end they may be proceeded againſt according to Law: And for the Encouragement of ſuch as ſhall Apprehend any ſuch Offender or Offenders, It is further Ordered by His Majeſty that ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall at any time from the Day of the Date hereof, till the 19*th* of *December*, which ſhall be in the Year of our Lord 1685, and after that Day till His Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to Recall this Order, either by Proclamation or His Order in Council, Apprehend any Robber or Highway-man, and Cauſe him to be brought into Cuſtody, ſhall within fifteen days after his Conviction have a Reward of Ten pounds for every ſuch Offender ſo Apprehended and Convicted. And all and every Sheriffs and Sheriff of the reſpective Counties and Sheriffwicks where ſuch Conviction ſhall be had, are, and is hereby required upon the Certificate of the Judge, or two or more Juſtices of the Peace, before whom ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be Convicted of ſuch Apprehenſion and Conviction, to Pay unto the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall Apprehend ſuch Offender or Offenders the Reward aforeſaid, within the time aforeſaid, for each and every Offender ſo Apprehended and Convicted as aforeſaid, out of His Majeſties Moneys received by ſuch Sheriff or Sheriffs in that County, where ſuch Conviction ſhall be, which ſhall be allowed unto him or them upon his or their Accompts in the Exchequer. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury, are hereby Authorized and Impowred to give ſufficient Warrants to the Officers and others concerned in theExchequer, to give Allowance thereof accordingly. And it is alſo further Ordered, That all Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and other Officers and Perſons whatſoever do take notice hereof, and give due Obedience accordingly, and alſo be Aiding and Aſſiſting in all things tending to the Execution hereof, as they tender His Majeſties Diſpleaſure, and upon pain of being proceeded againſt as Contemners of His Majeſties Royal Authority.

FRANCIS GWYN.

LONDON, Printed by the Aſſigns of *John Bill* Deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1684.

order of ye 19th December for
ye apprehending of highway
men

816. m. 3.
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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

JAMES R.

WHereas in the time of the late Rebellion, We upon just Grounds gave Order for the Apprehending of Henry Lord Delamere, to the end he might enter into Security to Us for keeping of the Peace towards Us and Our Subjects during that Rebellion; and although he had notice thereof, and was several times Advertised to render himself, yet in Contempt of Our Authority, and to render Our Commands for the preservation of the Peace of Our Kingdoms ineffectual, did abscond himself, and yet doth abscond himself, contrary to the Duty of a good Subject, whereby he hath given Us good cause to suspect his Fidelity towards Us: We therefore with the Advice of Our Priby Council, do Command, Publish and Declare by this Our Proclamation, that the said Henry Lord Delamere do Within Ten days after the Date hereof Appear before Us in Our Priby Council, upon pain of being Proceeded against for his Contempt to Our Royal Commands, according to the Laws of this Our Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Nineteenth Day of *July* 1685. in the First Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON,

Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* Deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1685.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION,

To Summon in *George Speake* Esquire, *Francis Charlton* Esquire, *John Wildman* Esquire, *Henry Danvers* Esquire, commonly called Colonel *Danvers*, and *John Trenchard* Esquire.

JAMES R.

Whereas Warrants have been Issued forth for Apprending of George Speake **Esquire**, Francis Charlton **Esquire**, John Wildman **Esquire**, Henry Danvers **Esquire, commonly called Colonel** Danvers, **and** John Trenchard **Esquire, being Persons suspected of several Traiterous Practices and Conspiracies against Us and Our Government, and who are Fled, or do Abscond themselves on purpose to avoid Our Justice: We therefore, with the Advice of Our Council, Do Command, Publish and Declare by this Our Proclamation, That the said** George Speake, Francis Charlton, John Wildman, Henry Danvers, **and** John Trenchard, **and every of them do Appear before Us in Our Privy Council, or do Render themselves to one of Our Secretaries of State, or some other of Our Privy Council within Twenty days after the Date hereof, upon Pain of being Proceeded against for their and his Contempt to Our Royal Commands, according to the Laws of this Our Kingdom.**

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twenty sixth Day of *July* 1685. In the First Year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

LONDON,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1685.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the King.



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816. m. 3.
8.

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By the King,

A DECLARATION.

JAMES R.

WHereas We find it requiſite for Our Service, That the Forces, which We are obliged to Maintain for the Preſervation of the Peace of this Our Kingdom, be kept in good Order and Diſcipline, and that Our Subjects may not ſuffer by any Diſorders or Miſbehaviour of any Officers or Soldiers within Our Pay and Entertainment; We have thought fit hereby to Declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That in What Place ſoever any of Our Forces ſhall paſs or remain, they ſhall duly pay their Quarters at the Rates and Allowances formerly paid by Our Forces, and ſhall not, upon any pretence Whatſoever, refuſe or avoid the ſame. And We do likewiſe ſtrictly forbid all Our Officers and Soldiers to uſe any Violence or Threatning Words to any Perſon Whatſoever, or to give any other Offence, or juſt cauſe of Complaint. And in caſe any of Our ſaid Officers or Soldiers ſhall preſume to commit any Spoil or Diſorder, or uſe any Violence, or threatning Words, or otherwiſe miſbehave themſelves, We do hereby Require all Our Loving Subjects forthwith to make known the ſame to their Superior Officers, Who are to cauſe Satisfaction immediately to be made to the Perſons Injured. And if ſuch Officer, to whom Complaint is made, ſhall forbear or delay the cauſing due Satisfaction to be given as aforeſaid, the Perſons to whom the Wrong is done, are then to preſent their Complaint to Us, that We may Order ſpeedy Juſtice to be done them, by Reparation of the Injury, and by cauſing the Officers and Soldiers ſo offending, to be forthWith Caſhiered, and ſuch further Puniſhments to be inflicted on them as the nature and quality of their Offences ſhall deſerve. And We do further Declare Our Will and Pleaſure to be, That no Officer or Soldier in their March or Quarters ſhall be Lodged in any Private Houſe Whatſoever, Without the Free and Voluntary Conſent of the Owner; And that in caſe any Officers or Soldiers ſhall for any Reward or Conſideration, leave or change the Quarters appointed them, or ſhall demand or exact Money for Quarters, or to exempt any perſons from the ſame, they ſhall be Puniſhed by Caſhiering and loſs of their Pay. And We do likewiſe ſtrictly Prohibit and Forbid all Officers and Soldiers to Deſtroy or Diſturb the Game in any manner Whatſoever, Without Leave from Us, the Lords of the reſpective Mannors, or others to Whom it may belong to Grant the ſame: It being Our Royal Intention and Command, That all Officers and Soldiers in Our Service, behave themſelves Orderly in all things, upon Pain of the Severeſt Conſequences of Our Diſpleaſure.

Given at Our Court at *Windſor* the Twenty fifth day of *Auguſt* 1685. In the Firſt Year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

LONDON,

Printed by the Aſſigns of *John Bill* Deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings Excellent Majeſty. 1685.

God save the King.



A DECLARATION

BY THE KING.

816. m. 3.
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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

JAMES R.

WHereas the Parliament hath been Prorogued until the Tenth day of February next, We for many Weighty Reasons, have thought fit and Resolved to make a further Prorogation of the Parliament, until the Tenth day of May next ensuing the Date hereof: And therefore do by this Our Royal Proclamation Publish, Notifie and Declare, That the Parliament shall be Prorogued upon and from the said Tenth day of February until the Tenth day of May next: Whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and all others whom it may Concern, may hereby take Notice, and Order their Affairs accordingly: We letting them know, that We Will not at the said Tenth day of February expect the Attendance of any, but onely such, as being in or about the Cities of London and Westminster, may Attend the making the said Prorogation, as heretofore in like Cases hath been accustomed. And We do also hereby further Declare Our Royal Pleasure, That We shall not expect the Attendance of Our Houses of Parliament upon the said Tenth day of May, but intend at that time a further Prorogation to a more proper season of the year, unless some Extraordinary Occasion requires their Sitting, whereof We Will give Convenient Notice by Our Royal Proclamation.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Eighth Day of *January* 168⅘ In the First Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON,

Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* Deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 168⅘.

A PROCLAMATION

OF THE

Kings Majesties most Gracious and General Pardon.

JAMES R.



Whereas soon after Our Coronation, We had given Order for preparing of a Bill, containing Our most Gracious, General, and Free Pardon to Our Loving Subjects, With intention to have passed the same into an Act in the first Session of Our Parliament, but were unhappily prevented therein, by the late most Unnatural Rebellion; Which since it hath pleased Almighty God by his Blessing upon Our Arms, to Suppress, We have thought fit to renew Our Princely Intentions of Grace and Mercy to Our Subjects, especially considering the stedfast Loyalty of the far greater number of Our Subjects, who continued firm in their Obedience to Us notwithstanding that Rebellion: And being perswaded that many of those who joyned themselves in that Rebellion being poor Labourers and Handicraftsmen, were drawn and seduced thereinto by the subtile and crafty Insinuations of some Ill-disposed Persons of greater Note and Quality then themselves, and not from their own Evil Rancour of mind, and Traiterous Aversion to Us or Our Government, whose Condition We in Our Princely Clemency commiserating; And to the end their fears and dispair of Our Mercy, may not betray them to evil and lewd courses of Life, but that they may with safety return to their Obedience to Us, and to their former Habitations, Labours, and Imployments. And that the minds of other Our Subjects may be quieted; and that all Fears and Jealousies which may concern their security for any matter since Our Reign, or in the Reign of Our late Dearly beloved Brother, be removed and Wholly taken away, as much as in Us lies, We of Our especial Grace and Tenderness to Our People, do hereby Publish and Declare this Our most Royal and Gracious Pardon; And We do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors Pardon, Acquit, Release and Discharge all and every Our Subjects (except Bodies Politick and Incorporate, and such other Persons who shall be herein or hereby excepted) of this Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, them and every of them against Us, Our Heirs and Successors, of, and from all manner of Treasons, Felonies, Misprisions of Treason or Felony, Treasonable or Seditious Words or Libels, Seditious and unlawful Meetings and Conventicles, all Offences Whereby any Person may be Charged With the Penalty and Danger of Præmunire; All Riots, Routs, Offences, Contempts, Trespasses, and Misdemeanours, and all Judgments and Convictions for not coming to Church, and of, and from the Forfeitures and Penalties for the same, or any of them heretofore had, committed or done, except as herein or hereby after is excepted. And Our Will and Pleasure is, That neither Our said Subjects, nor any of them, nor the Heirs, Executors or Administrators of any of them, be, or shall be sued, vexed or disquieted in their Bodies, Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, for any manner of Matter, Cause, Contempt, Misdemeanour, Forfeiture, Offence, or any other thing heretofore suffered, done, or committed, or omitted against Us or Our late brother, His or Our Crown, Dignity, Prerogative, Laws or Statutes, and not herein or hereby after excepted. And that this Our Grant of General Pardon, by the General Words, Clauses and Sentences before rehearsed, shall be reputed, deemed adjudged, expounded, allowed and taken in all manner of Our Courts and elsewhere, most beneficially and liberally for Our said Subjects thereby Pardoned in all things not hereafter excepted, as if their particular Persons and Crimes had herein been at large and fully expressed.

Excepted and always foreprized out of this Our Pardon, all Treasons Committed or Done in the Parts beyond the Seas, or in any other Place out of this Realm; And also Excepted all Offences in Forging or false Counterfeiting the Great or Privy Seal, Sign Manual, or Privy Signet, or any of Our Moneys Current within this Our Realm, or of unlawful Diminution of any of the said Moneys by any Ways or means Whatsoever, and all Abetting, Aiding, Comforting, or Procuring the said Offences, or any of them.

And also Excepted all voluntary Murders, Petty Treasons, Wilful Poysonings, and all Offences of being accessary to the same, or any of them, before the Fact committed; And also all Piracies and Robberies committed upon the Sea, Robberies upon the High-ways, Burglaries in Houses, and all Offences of being Accessary to the said Offences, or any of them.

And also Excepted the detestable and abominable Vice of Buggery, committed With Man or Beast; All Rape and Carnal Ravishments of Women; All Ravishments and Wilful taking away or Marrying of any Maid, Widow or Damsel against her Will, or without the Consent or Agreement of her Parents, or of such as then had her in Custody, and all Offences of Aiding, Comforting, Abetting, or Procuring the said Offences, or any of them.

And also Excepted, all Offences of Perjury, Subornation of Witnesses, Razing, Forging or Counterfeiting any Deeds, Escripts, Inquisitions, Indentures of Appraisment, or other Writings, or Publishing the same; Forging or Counterfeiting any Examinations or Testimonies of any Witness or Witnesses tending to bring any Person or Persons into danger of his Life, and all Procuring and Counselling of any of the said Offences.

And also Except, all Treasons, Offences, Misdemeanours and Contempts, other then such for which Judgment of Præmunire hath or may be given, or for not coming to Church, of, and for which any Indictments, Actions, Bill, Plaint or Information, or other Process at any time within six years last past, hith been commenced, sued or depended in any of his Majesties Courts at Westminster, or other his Majesties Courts of Record held Within the Cities of London and Westminster, and County of Middlesex, and is there depending or remaining to be prosecuted, or Whereupon any Verdict, Judgment, Outlawry, or Decree is already Given, Awarded or Entred; And all Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties thereupon now due or accrued, or Which shall or may be due, accrue, or grow to the Kings Majesty, and all Executions for the same.

And also Except, all Informations and other Proceedings concerning High-Ways and Bridges, or for Repairing County Goals, and all fines and Issues set or Returned thereupon since the year One thousand six hundred seventy nine.

And also Except, all Offences in taking away, imbezling, or purloyning any Goods, Moneys, Chattels, Jewels, Armour, Munition, Stores, Naval Provisions, Shipping, Ordnance, or other Habiliments of War belonging to Us or Our late Brother.

And also Except, all Offences of Incest, Dilapidations, or Simony.

And also Except, all Contempts and Process thereupon issuing in or out of any Court of Equity.

And also Except, all Recognizances, Conditions and Covenants, and all Penalties, Titles and Forfeitures of Offices, Conditions, or Covenants forfeited, accrued, or grown to Us or to Our late Brother, by reason of the Breach or not performing of any Office, Covenant, or Condition Whatsoever.

Also Excepted all Concealments, Frauds, Corruptions, Misdemeanours, and Offences Whereby We or Our late Brother have been deceived in the Collection payments or answering of Our Revenues, or any part thereof, or any other Money due to Us or received by Us or Him, and all Forfeitures, Penalties, and *Nomine penes* thereupon arising.

penants forfeited, accrued, or grown to Us or to Our late Brother, by reason of the Breach or not performing of any Office, Covenant, or Condition whatsoever.

Also Excepted all Concealments, Frauds, Corruptions, Misdemeanours, and Offences whereby We or Our late Brother have been deceived in the Collection payments or answering of Our Revenues, or any part thereof, or any other Money due to Us or received for Us or Him, and all Forfeitures, Penalties, and *Nomine penes* thereupon arising.

Provided always, That nothing in this Our Pardon contained shall Extend or be Construed to discharge any Fines, Sums of Money recovered by Judgment, Fines *pro Licentia concordandi*, Post Fines, Issues, or Amerciaments, lost, imposed, assessed, set or entred, in any Court of Record whatsoever.

And also Except all Persons who are as to any pains, penalties, or disabilities Whatsoever Excepted out of the Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion, made in the Twelfth Year of Our late Brothers Reign, and also out of any other Act of Free and General Pardon since that time.

Excepted also all Persons who after Conviction or Attainder of, or for any manner of Treason, or Misprisions of Treasons have been Transported, and such Attainted of other notorious Crimes or Felonies have been Ordered or Directed to be Transported into any of Our Foreign Plantations.

Except also all and every Person and Persons Who in a Traiterous and Hostile manner Invaded this Our Realm with James Scott late Duke of Monmouth, and all and every other person or persons who in the time of the late Rebellion under the said late Duke of Monmouth were Officers or had the Name or Repute of being Officers in his Army.

Except also all Fugitives and persons fled from our Justice into parts beyond the Seas or out of this Our Realm who shall not return and render themselves to Our Chief Justice or some Justice of the Peace before the Nine and twentieth Day of September next ensuing.

And also excepted out of this Our Pardon the Persons hereafter particularly mentioned viz. George Speke of White Lackington Esq; Mary Speke his Wife, John Speke Esq; their Son, Samuel Townsend of Ilminster, Reginald Tucker of Long Sutton, James Hurd of Langport, George Pavior of the same, Gabriel Spratt of Aish Priors, George Cary of Glaston, John Lewis of Babcary, Thomas Lewis of the same, John Parsons of the same, Thomas Cram of Warmister Place of Eddington, Robert Gee of Martock, Hugh Chamberlain, William Savage of Taunton, Richard Slape of the same, John Palmer of Bridgwater, John Webber of the same, Henry Herring of Taunton, Thomas Hurd of Langport, Christopher Cooke of Wilton Clothier, Amos Blinham of Galhampton. Mrs. Mulgrave School-mistress, Mrs. Sarah Wye, Mrs. Elizabeth Wye, Mrs. Catherine Boyer, Mrs. Scading, Mrs. Mary Blake, Mrs. Elizabeth Knash, Mrs. Mary Bird, Mrs. Mary Mead, Mrs. Sarah Peck, Mrs. Elizabeth Barns, Mrs Mary Burridge, Mrs. Hannah Burridge, Mrs Grace Herring, Mrs. Anne Herring, Mrs. Mary Waters, Mrs. Sarah Waters, Mrs. Elizabeth Germain, Mrs. GraceGermain, Mrs. Hannah Whetham, Mrs. Esther Whitham, Mrs. Susan Tyler, Mrs. Mary Goodwyn, Mrs. Sarah Longham, Mrs. Margery Sympson, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, Mrs. Mary Hucklebridge, Mrs. Margaret Hucklebridge, Mrs. Mary Baker, Mrs. Mary Tanner, Mrs. Anne Tanner, Mrs. Elizabeth Gammon, Mrs. Sarah Stacy, Mrs. Hannah Stacy, Mrs. Elizabeth Dyke, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Mary Page, Mrs. Elizabeth March, Mrs. Hannah Grove, Mrs. Elizabeth Bisgood of Taunton, John Tucker of Shepton Mallett John Bennet of Alsbeere Gent. John Greenway, of Crewkern, Thomas Skinner of Dawlish Esq; John *alias* Robert Moor, of Haychurch, William Way of Combe St. Nicholas, Robert Hucker of Taunton Penny of Shepton-mallet, Thomas Hopper, Edward Keetch, William Parbury, Green, William Hussey, William Strode of Street Esq; Mary Bath of Wrington, George Legg of the same, Edward Rogers of Banwel, John Rogers of the same, Ralph Green, William Jobbins Manning Whinnell, John Baker of Banwell Worms of Warmister Worms of the same, William Pardoe, Nicholas Smith, John Edwards, John Collier, Henry Coles of Bridgwater, Richard Blucock of Stoke Gursey, Henry Ireton, John Cragg *alias* Smith, Mary Jennings, James Hooper, John Bennet, Joseph Garch, William Thompson of London, Humphrey Aldwyn of the same, Thomas Love *alias* Alexander of the same, Richard Tucker of Bishops Hull, William Crab of Aishill Gent. Francis Gough of the same, Francis Vaughan of Criston Esq; Laurence French of Chard, Edward Matthews of Lincolns-Inn Esq; Hugh Cross *senior* of Bishops Hull, Samuel Bernardiston, Benedict Hack of Culliton, Henry Quick of Uppolry, John Combe of Luppit, Henry Gatchil, Nicholas Hore, George Pippen of Dulverton, Gent. Abraham Carie of Taunton, John Huish of the same, Peter Terry of the same, Richard Raw of the same Maurice Frith, of Wincanton Gent. William Tiggens of Forde, John Kerridge, of Lime Regis Mariner, Robert Parsons, Samuel Venner, Andrew Fletcher, John Fowke, Robert Bruce, Anthony Bruce, James Fox, Joseph Gaylard, William Oliver, John Woolters, Nathaniel Hook Clerk, Richard Lucas of Dulverton, John Bettiscomb near Lime Regis, George Stucky of White Lackington, Thomas Saxon, John Jesse, George Nye of Cheddar, Joseph Francklyn of Worle Clerk, Dore late Mayor of Limington, James Carrier of Ilmister, Nicolas Covert of Chichester Gent. John Tripp of Shippham, Joseph Hearse of Badgeworth, Francis Creswick of Fanham Esq; Fudge of Weedmore, Collonel John Rumsey, Joshuah Lock *junior*, Steven Lobb Clerk, William Gaunt, Ralph Alexander, Bartholomew Vermeuyden, Major John Manley, Isaak Manley his Son, Walter Thimbleton, Aaron Smith of London Gent. Sir William Waller, Slingby Bethel Esq; Francis Charlton Esq; Richard Goodenough, Nathaniel Wade, John Tellier, Richard Edghill, Samuel Story, John Jones, John Vincent, George Bowyer, John Dutton Colt, Charles Earl of Machelsfield, John Trenchard Esq; John Wildman Esq; Titus Oates Clerk, Robert Ferguson Clerk.

Provided that no Process of Utlary at the Suit of any person Plaintiff, shall be by virtue of this Our Pardon stayed or avoided, unless the Defendant appear and put in Bail, where by Law Bail is necessary, and take forth a Writ of Scire facias against the Party at whose Suit he was Outlawed. And that this Our Pardon be not allowed to Discharge any Outlawry after Judgment, till Satisfaction or Agreement be made to or with the Party at whose Suit the Utlary was obtained. And Our Will and Pleasure is, That this present Pardon shall be of as good Force and effect to Pardon and Discharge all and singular the Premisses above mentioned, and intended to be Pardoned and Discharged, as if We should by Letters Patents under the Great Seal have Granted particular Pardons to every one of Our Subjects. And for the better manifestation of Our Gracious Intentions and Desire herein, We do give leave that any of Our Subjects not herein Excepted, may take and Sue out Our particular Pardon, pursuant to the Tenor hereof. And for that purpose We shall Direct Our Secretaries of State to present Warrants to Us for Our Signature, and give Order to Our Atturney General or Sollicitor, to prepare Bills for Passing Pardons to such as shall desire the same. Provided always, That this Our General Pardon shall not extend to any person that were in actual Arms against Us in the late Rebellion in the West, who being now within this Realm shall not within Three Months after the Publication hereof, lay hold of this Our Pardon, and Testifie the same by their peaceable returning to their former Habitations, Labours and Imployments.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Tenth day of *March* 1685. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill, Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1685.

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Mr. *Dangerfield's* 186

ANSWER AND DEFENCE,

816. m. 3 11.

against a Scurilous *Pamphlet*, called

Duke Dangerfield's DECLARATION

MOst Honourable and Worthy Men of our Antient *Rumps*, *Associations*, *Cabals*, and *Bill of Exclusion-Men*. To all the Honourable Society of my Brothers and Sister-hood, that are as free as my self, of the *Stocks*, *Whipping-posts*, *Carts-Arse*, *Syng'd in the Hand*, *Pillor'd* for *Perjury*; Arraigned for Clipping and Coining Counterfeit *Guineys*. To all the *Bullyes*, *Pimps*, *Padders*, *Pick-locks*, *Pick-pockets*, *Shop-lifts*, *Bauds*, *Whores*, *Knights* of the *Post*, &c. To all my *Confederates*, in all the *Goals* in the three Kingdoms; all which you know I have been free of this many years.

To you all, *I* declare by the Eternal G—, and upon the Word of a D—that, that Scurilous *Pamphlet* called *Dangerfield's Declaration*; (First, Striping it of all the Truths) is a most palpable and malisicous Lye: He tells you a Tale of *Stafford*; 'tis true. *I* have been in the *Goal* there many a time: But my Progress now into the Country, was in *Cornwell*, where *I* came into a good *Inn*, and *I* knew the Master to have a great kindness for his Grace. *I* fell to talking of the times; and in favour of our Protestant Prince, adding that *I* did not question, but that in a little time all things would fall out according to our Hearts desire; that *Mon*—— would have his right in spight of all the Devils in Hell; But gave him a great Charge to keep a close Mouth; *I* walked up and down the Room in a careless melancholly dejected, yet Majestick manner; my Landlord *Cheek by Joul*, and by a wilful mistake, upon a sudden *I* let my Coat fall of one side, so that the Star appeared, to the great Astonishment of the *Inn-keeper*, and *I* appeared to be as much surprized; and so we stood gasing in admiration upon one another, till the good Man transported with Zeal and Compassion for me; Crys out, *God Bless your Grace*! *God Bless your Grace*! Being down upon his Marrow-bones, *I* out with my Sword, laid it over his Head; Rise up Sir *John* quoth *I*, *I'll* give thee an Estate according to thy Quality, as soon as

ever *I* am placed in my Throne: This ſwelled up Sr. *John* with ſo much Generoſity, that he importuned me to except of Twenty *Guineys* which lay by to pay his Rent; then we ſup'd together; and Sr. *John* pay'd Beverage for his Tittle till he went Drunk to Bed: Then *I* fell to touching my Lady and her two Daughters for the ſuppoſed *Evil*; and my Man touched the two Maids for the *Evil* to come; but the next Morning Sr. *John* was ſo vain Glorious, that he ran to one of his Neighbours that was as zealous for his Grace as himſelf; who began as uſually to cry *Jack*, how is't Old Boy? Sr. *John* then began to take State upon him, and deſired him for the future to ſhew him Reſpect according to his Quality: For *by* G—, Sir quoth he *I* am a Knight; ſo told him the whole ſtory, which ſtruck his Neighbour into Amazement, and finding ſuch an opportunity immediately came running with Twenty *Guineys* more, deſiring me, almoſt forcing me to except of 'em, expecting Knight-hood alſo: But *I* being ſomewhat ſparing of thoſe great favours, *I* told him *I* would remember his Kindneſs at a more convenient time; and juſt as *I* withdrew my ſelf in to the next Room, in comes Sir *John*'s Landlord for his Twenty *Guineys* Rent, (thus) come, come *Jack*; my twenty *Guineys Jack*, my twenty *Guineys Jack*. Sr. *John* ſtarts up, Sir, do you know who you ſpeak to; Sir you ſhall find that *I* am a Knight, and deſignes to be Knight of the Shire: His Grace the Proteſtant Prince hath Knighted me; and *I* have given him the twenty *Guineys*, and if *I* had a thouſand more he ſhould have them all: He'll give me a Protection by and by, and *I*'ll pay no Man a Penny: Then the Landlord began to ſtamp, and cry'd *Z*—— give me my Money —— Wiſt, wiſt, quoth Sr. *John*, his Grace is in the next Room; *Rot him for a Rogue*, give me my Moneys: Was that he that *I* ſaw here yeſterday? Yes quoth Sir *John*; *Ah, ah, ah, ah,*— ſaid the Landlord, thou art Knighted *with a Pox to thee*: Why Man 'tis Perjured *Dangerfield*, the moſt Notorious Cheat in the three Kingdoms: There's neither a *Gibbet* nor *Whipping-poſt* in the *Univerſe* but Cracks at the Name of him. *I* hearing of this ſteps out at the back Door, calls my Man to bring our *Horſes*, finding my ſelf Diſcovered *I* did not think it convenient to looſe much time; we mounted in a Minute and poſted away, and Sr. *John* ran after us, crying, *my Landlord abuſes your Grace, my Landlord abuſes your Grace, my Landlord abuſes your Grace*; then *I* made a ſtop, and told Sr. *John* that upon the word of a Proteſtant Prince *I* would call as *I* came back and right both my ſelf and him: But *I* no ſooner got to Town but *I* was clap'd up, and this all is in part that *I* ſuffer *Impriſonment* and undergo all theſe *Indignities* for.

Yet were *I* ſure to be gratified as well for ſwearing Truth, as *Bedlow*, *Dugdale*, *Prance*, &c. were for ſwearing them into *Shaftsburyes Plot*: *I* could tell you a pretty many *Intreagues* that paſt amongſt us: Sr. *W. Waller* would make a Body ſmile. My Beloved, *I* remember one Notable Contract that we made juſt before we opened our *Plot*, it was General from the Chief Plot-maſter, to the meaneſt Affidavi-man, that we ſhould never Repent at our Death, whether it happen at *Tyburn* or elſewhere; nor do not you expect it from me, whether *I* be *Hang'd* before or after *Otes*,

ſo Farewel.

LONDON; Printed for *James Dean* 1685.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Devon ſſ. *Ad General Quarterial. Seſſion. Pacis Dom. Regis tent. apud Caſtr.* Exon, *in & pro Com. præd. Sexto die Octobris, Anno Regni Regis* Jacobi *Secundi nunc Angliæ, &c. primo Annoq; Dom.* 1685.

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WE think it our Duty, after ſuch an Execrable Rebellion as we have lately had, (which by the infinite Mercy of God, and the admirable Prudence and Conduct of the King, was ſo ſoon and happily Suppreſs'd) in ſome extraordinary manner to expreſs our Abhorrence of it; and our future care and zealous Endeavour to root out (as far as by Law we can) that Peſtilent Faction whence it Sprung, and to bring to condign Puniſhment all thoſe that did in the leaſt Favour, Countenance, or Abet it; for we have by Experience found, that Impenitent harden'd Sectaries, Schiſmaticks, or Rebels (which are but convertible Terms) are no more to be truſted in any Civil Society (without the utmoſt Caution and Security of the Law) than Beaſts of Prey without Chains and Fetters. Wherefore, according to the former Orders and Reſolutions of this Court; we will vigorouſly put in Execution the ſevereſt of the Laws now in force, againſt all Seditious Sectaries and Diſaffected Perſons to the Government. And we will by Order of this Court, require from them ſufficient Security for their quiet and peaceable Behaviour.

And becauſe many of thoſe, that were actually in Arms in the late Rebellion, are not yet Apprehended, and many that did Abet and Contribute towards it, are not yet (we fear) diſcovered; we will ſtrictly require the Conſtables and other Officers of every Pariſh in this County, to preſent to us, upon their Oaths, exact Liſts of all the Inhabitants of their reſpective Pariſhes, that have been reputed Phanatical or Diſaffected to the Government. And whether from the Twelfth day of *June*, to the Sixth day of *July* laſt, they have been abſent from their reſpective Habitations; as alſo whether they have held any Correſpondency with any Rebels, have ſhelter'd them, or in the leaſt have Aſſiſted or Contributed towards them; and what Strangers they have had in their Houſes ſince the time above-mentioned. And we will leave Warrants in the hands of all Conſtables for the ſearching for, and apprehending all ſuch ſuſpitious Perſons.

And foraſmuch as Seditious Libels, Scandalous Speeches, and falſe News, have been the ſucceſsful Engines with which they have propagated their Helliſh Treaſons, we reſolve ſeverally to puniſh all the Authors or Publiſhers of Seditious Libels, and the Spreaders of falſe News: And for the Encouragement of all ſuch as ſhall Proſecute or give Evidence againſt any of them, we will from time to time Reimburſe and Defray all the neceſſary Charge and Expence that they ſhall be at in ſuch their Proſecutions.

And, whereas it hath appear'd that Non-conformiſt Miniſters, and Conventicle Preachers have been the Miſchievous Factors that have for a long time propagated and upheld the Faction, and under pretences of Religion, have ſeduced the unwary People from their Allegiance and Duty; and that conſiderable numbers of them were actually in the late Rebellion (fit Chaplains indeed for ſuch a Muſhrom King, and fit Spiritual Guides for ſuch lewd Rebels). We reſolve to Iſſue out Warrants from this Court for the Apprehending of all Non-conformiſt Preachers, that we ſhall be informed by the Preſentments of the head Conſtables or the Grand Jury, or by our own knowledge have been ſeen at any time within the ſpace of three Years within this County, as Inhabitants, Sojourners, or Strangers. And whereas we have formerly ordered Forty Shillings as a Reward to any that ſhould Apprehend or ſecure them, we reſolve now, as a farther Encouragement, to give to any Perſon that ſhall apprehend or ſecure any one of them, the ſum of Three Pounds.

We have by ſad and long Experience found the miſchievous and fatal Effects of too much Lenity and Indulgence, which meeting with the Incorrigible ill Nature of the Sectaries and Phanaticks, did certainly beget and nouriſh this late Impudent Rebellion; which a few gentle ſtroaks of Juſtice would at firſt happily have prevented; ſo that the Sword which hath been Defenſively unſheathed, and hath been (thanks to Almighty God) ſo ſucceſsful, muſt for ſome time be neceſſarily kept unſheathed, in the Execution of the Laws, till this Generation of Impenitent and Deſperate Rebels be all cut off; for our Religion, the Kings Sacred Perſon, and our Government cannot otherwiſe be ſecured.

THat the juſt Reſentment His Majeſties Juſtices of Peace for the County of DEVON, *have of the late Horrid Rebellion, and that their care for the Safety of His Majeſties Sacred Perſon, the Preſervation of the Publick Peace, and the Prevention of the like Deteſtable Rebellion for the future, may be fuller known, and have better effect, I do Order and Require all the Clergy of my Dioceſs, in the County of* DEVON, *deliberately to Publiſh this Order the next* Sunday *after it ſhall be tender'd to them.*

THO. EXON.

Licenſed,
October 15, 1685.
R. L'Eſtrange.

LONDON: Printed by *Freeman Collins*, and are to be Sold by *Randal Taylor* near *Stationers-Hall.* 1685.

1685 f.5.

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of Peace in Devon
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An ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE REBELS, AT DORCHESTER In the County of DORSET; AT AN ASSIZE

Holden there on *Friday* and *Saturday* the 4 *th.* and 5 *th.* Days of this Instant *September*, 1685. Where to the Number of *Ninety Eight* Persons were brought to be Tryed: *Sixty Eight* Confessing the Fact upon their Arraignment; and the other *Thirty* Pleaded Not Guilty to their Indictments; and upon their Tryals *Twenty Nine* were found Guilty, and *One* Acquitted.

UPon the Victory, that it pleased God to give His Majesty's Forces over the Rebells in the *West* near *Bridgwater*, upon the 6th. of *July* last past; a considerable Number of Prisoners, then, and afterwards taken, were secured in divers Prisons, in Order to their being brought to Justice.

The Keeper of *Newgate* had Order to carry down into the *West*,

Sampson Lark	*Samuel Glisson*
Christopher Batiscomb	*John Jones*
William Hewling	*John Kidd*
Leonard Jackson	*John Hays*
John Smith	*Abraham Holms*, &c

And from the *Gate-House Westminster*,

John Marder *Josia Askue.*

Were carried down strongly Guarded and disposed of in several Goals, till they could be brought upon their Tryals for their Traytorous and Unnatural Rebellion; where on the 4*th* & 5*th*. *September* at *Dorchester* in the County of *Dorset*, there were Arraigned of that Country, upon several Indictments,

Edward Lowther	*Peter Row*
Joseph Strong	*Robert Fawn*
John Down	*John Beamont* Sen.
Richard Dammer	*John* Beamont Ju.
Benjamin Crew	*Elias Stephens*
John Butcher	*Daniel Parker*
Thomas Gammage	*John* Bridle
Thomas Bennet	*Thomas Parsons*

Stephen

Stephen Cook	Thomas Fort
James Fiske	Nicholas Farmer
Robert Lumbard	John Bevis
John Manning	Thomas Williams
William Warsford	Mathew Hutchin,
George Plawys	Nicholas Smith
Richard Keeld	Bernard Bryant
Thomas Aller	Benjamin Senford
John Spering	John Minnifee
Joseph Reason	Raymond Clerworthy
Mathew Porter	John Lee
John Ball	John Quintin
Robert Ball	Thomas Clap
John Sprake	Thomas Cook
Robert Sperway	John White
John Edwards	George Collier
John Hardeman	James Pomray
Nathaniel Swayfield	Robert Slate
Abel Frindl	and
John Leverage	Thomas Hoar:

Who being severally asked if Guilty or not Guilty; they pleaded Guilty to the Indictment as knowing there was plain and positive Proof against them, they having been Actually in the Rebellion; most of them taken on the place. When upon the like Indictment of High-Treason, were Arrainged.

Thomas England	John Foar
Benjamin Gay	otherwise Foard
Francis Burcot	William Sellwood
William Camden	Thomas Shinler
John Lockey	Philip Levermore
Thomas Smith	Mathew Elliott
John Gardner	Robert Ginney
William Lash	John James
Henry Ford	John Wills
John Gaine	Bartholomew Barge
Joseph Speed	Thomas Weld
George Steward	Edward Wale
John Sterick	Samuel Hilliard
Samuel Gaule	Mathew Brags and
Robert White	William Saunders.
John Woodward	

These pleading not Guilty, put them selves for their Tryal upon God and their Country; the Jurors all able substantial men, being charged with them to try the Issue: The Indictments were read a second time, and the Witnesses produced, who proved the Treason plain against all but *Saunders* who was acquitted: Most of them appearing to have been taken in the immediate pursuit, and the Remainder known to be concerned in that Rebellion by good and credible Testimony, whereupon having nothing material to offer in their own Defence, that being mostly made up of trivial Excuses and endeavoured Evasions; they after a fair hearing, were severally found Guilty by those Persons, on whom they had put themselves for Tryal to the Number of Twenty Nine, and thereupon received Sentence of Death, as Rebels and Traytors against His Most Sacred Majesty, and were accordingly ordered to be Executed as such, on the *7th.* Instant.

The other Sixty Eight Confessed their Indictments, remaining at that time to receive Judgment.

This may be Printed R. L. S.
September *the* 8th. 1685.

BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON; Printed by E. *Mallet* in *Fleet-street*, near *Fleet-Bridge*, 1685.

A further

ACCOUNT,

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

AGAINST THE

REBELS

in the West of

ENGLAND;

Who on the 10th. of *September*, 1685. To the Number of Two-Hundred Fifty One Received Sentence of Death, at *Dorchester* for

High-Treason

Of which Number 67. were ordered to be Executed at *Lyme*, *Bridport*, *Weymouth*, *Melcom-Regis*, *Sherborn*, *Pool*, and *Wareham*, and the Remainder respited till farther Order,

September the 11th. 1685.

IT might have been reasonably imagined that former Examples should have been sufficient, to have put a stop to those Factious Spirits; who have all along made it their business to disturb the Peace of this Nation, but 'tis Evident, (either transported with Malice, or a desire to advance themselves upon the Ruin of their Country;) they have been of late, more and more restless, pulling off by degrees the Veil of dissimulation, and in the end, divers of them, to their Shame and Confusion, have drawn that ruin upon themselves which they intended to others, by enterprizing an unnatural Rebellion against the best of Princes, though altogether without success; for on the 6th. of *July* last being utterly broken and subdued; a great part of them there, or soon after taken Prisoners;

noſe that were taken, were ſecured in divers Priſons, of which, theſe whoſe Names follow having been put into the hands of Juſtice, divers of them upon their Arraignments confeſſed the Indictments, and the reſt putting themſelves upon Tryal were found Guilty of the *High-Treaſon* as layd in their Indictments, it appearing they were either taken on the *6th.* of *July* laſt, upon the defeat of the Rebels Army near *Bridgewater*, or ſoon after; and they having nothing material to offer in their own behalf, received Sentence of Death for *High-Treaſon*, on the *10th* of this Inſtant *September*, 1685. Sixty Seven of them were at that time, ordered to be Executed at Seven adjacent *Towns*, as thus,

At *Lyme* in the County of *Dorſet* twelve, *viz.*

Abraham Holms.	*Sampſon Lark.*
Joſia Askew.	*Chriſto. Battiscomb.*
William Hewling.	*Leonard Jackſon.*
John Hays.	*Henry Wats.*
John Kidd.	*Benjamin Temple.*
John Marders, Conſtable of *Crookhorn*	*Robert Matchet.*

The firſt Nine of theſe Perſons, came from the Priſon of *Newgate* and the *Gate-Houſe.*

Thirteen to be Executed at *Bridport*; the Sheriff to ſee Execution done according to his Orders, *viz.*

Robert Bull and *John Bull* of *Axminſter.*	*lington.*
Benjamin Sandford of Combepine.	*George Collier* of *Uplime.*
John Lee of Buckrel.	*Robert Fawn* of *Corſtombe.*
William Quinten of Shute.	*John Beamont*, Sen. of *Lyme.*
Thomas Clap of *Sidemouth*,	*John Sprake* and *Azarias Pinney, of Axminſter.*
Thomas Cook of Kil-	

Malachie Malacke order'd likewiſe to be Executed at *Bridgport*, but ſince Reprieved.

Twelve order'd to be Executed at *Weymouth* and *Melcombe-Regis*; *viz.*

Thomas Forte.	*John Hartley.*
John Beavis.	*George Smith.*
Triſtram Elliot.	*George Willmot.*
Robert Slade.	*John Robins.*
William Lanaſter.	*Edward Leggit.*
John Burridge.	*Roger Satchell.*

Twelve order'd to be Executed at *Sherborn*; the Sheriff to ſee it done likewiſe according to his Order, *viz.*

Samuel Gliſſon.	*Henry Rowe.*
William Hart.	*John Lawrence.*
John Leggit.	*Michael Abbot.*
Francis Skinner.	*Richard Hall.*
William Alſtone.	*John Savage.*
George Puckeridge.	*Robert VVhorwood.*

The firſt of theſe were brought from *Newgate.*

Twelve ordered to be Executed at *Pool*; the Sheriff to ſee Execution done; but no certain day aſſigned, *viz.*

William Dilling.	*Andrew Ellis*, alias *Cozens.*
Andrew Tozier.	*Joſias Reſtrick.*
William Hardiman.	*Phillip Cocks.*
Thomas Jenkins.	*William Martin.*
Robert Salter.	*Nicholas Hoar.*
Thomas VValdron	
John Pulling.	

At *Wareham* Six were ordered to be Executed; the Sheriff to ſee Execution done; but no day appointed, *viz.*

Samuel Robins.	*Thomas Tyler*, and
William Cock Sen.	*Tho. Lawrence* who
John Holloway.	is ſince reprieved
Adam Hawley.	

The Perſons that received Sentence with the former, and no place nor time then ordered for their Execution, were to the Number of 184. *viz.*

John Smith.	*Benjamin Bryan.*
Edward Lewther.	*Henry Plotworthy.*
John Downs.	*John Loe.*
John Edwards.	*VVilliam Pippin.*
Nathaniel Swapper.	*John VVhite.*
John Wynniby.	*James Pomray.*

Robert

Robert Shaw.
Thomas Gammidge.
Stephen Cook.
Thomas Bennet.
John Manning.
John Fiſher.
Robert Lumber.
VVilliam Watfield.
George Plumley.
Richard Keach.
Thomas Allen.
John Reaſon.
George Speering.
Mathew Porter.
Robert Spurway.
Peter Row.
John Lovering
Robert Foard.
John Beamont Ju.
Eliah Stephens.
Daniel Parker
John Bridle.
Thomas Parſons.
Nicholas Palmer.
John Davis
Thomas Williams.
Mathew Hutchins.
Nicholas Smith.
—— Mallet.
John King.
Edward Towel.
Edward Lane.
John Vinsent.
John Pits.
Evan Gammidge.
Andrew Robſon.
VVilliam Cozens,
Thomas Townſend
Jaſper Diamond.
Thomas Gregory.
John Allen.
Robert Hellier.
Thomas Allen.
Thomas Hellier.
Thomas Beſt.
John Marke.
John Mitchel.
John Madders.
Thomas Hallet.
John Alſop.
George Maſſey.
John Pinney.

Charles Strong.
VVilliam Pead.
VVilliam Sanders.
James Spence.
John VVillſon.
Edward Adams.
John Adams.
Anthony Billing.
Arthur Luſher
John Hutchins.
John Lawrence.
Thomas Bovet.
Henry Beeſley.
Robert Baker.
John Duran.
James Fowler.
John White.
Francis Langley.
Thomas Moor.
John Moggridg.
Thomas Quick.
Nicholas Salter.
Francis Smith.
Richard Green.
VVilliam Marters.
John Pacey.
Thomas Greenway.
John Prew.
Richard Daniel.
Peter Kent.
John Skinner.
Adam Clark.
Chriſtopher Jewel.
Abraham Thomas.
John Baker.
Daniel Pitſon.
Robert Gough.
George Hempton.
Andrew Toſier
Samuel Dollier.
Peter Baggwell.
Benjamin VVhicker.
John Whicker.
John Bagwell.
Oliver Hob.
John Ipſley.
John Itchcock.
Nicholas Betts.
Thomas Foſſet
William Gyles.
Joſeph Gay.
Thomas Perry.

John VVinnely.
VVilliam Grove.
Samuel VValden.
John Bulling.
Robert Mulling.
Roger Bryan.
Charles Broughton.
Richard Parker.
John Hayn.
Joſeph Downing.
John Cornet.
Matthew ——
John Glover.
Emanuel Collins.
Roger Hobbs.
John Gay.
John Trottle.
Chri. Marriot.
Joſeph Hallet.
Nath. VVebber.
Edward Morton.
James Salter.
VVilliam Lowrey.
Ambroſe Aſhbourn.
Roger Prince.
Joſeph Belts.
Nicholas VVarren.
Robert Sander.
VVilliam VVills.
John Pryer.
VVilliam Tucker.
VVilliam Brown.
Samuel Lawrence.
John Hutchins.
Zachariah Brown.
William Clark.
John Brown.
Thomas Dolling.

Edward Maſh.
George Tucker.
John Eaſtman.
Robert Burridge.
John Allenbridg.
Henry Tucker.
Thomas Burridge.
Thomas Cornelius.
William Burridg.
Humphrey Moulton.
A—— Lacy.
Ro. Dale.
Edward Willmot.
William Williams.
Thomas Marſhal.
Richard Paul.
Hugh Willmot.
John Johnſon.
Joſeph Paul.
Richard Allen.
James Hock.
John Gadbey.
Edward Ben.
Richard Pine.
Thomas Peſter.
William Cox. Jun.
Richard Cox.
Peter Troket.
John VVellman.
John Samm.
Henry Sing.
William Deale.
William Clark.
Walter Osborne.
Richard Hore.
William Hayns.
Thomas Franckling.
Thomas Lawrence.

John Jones and Joſeph Strong, were ſet aſide.

All which were carryed back to be kept in ſafe Cuſtody till further Orders are taken for their diſpoſal: And thus by their raſh and unadviſedneſs they brought themſelves to diſgrace, who otherwiſe might have lived peaceably and happy in their Stations and been profitable to their Country.

By this it is to be perceived how much Loyalty and Obedience is to be prefered before Diſloyalty and Stubbornes, how much a calm and peaceable Temper exceeds a reſtleſs and unſatisfied diſ-

Diſpoſition, ſuch a one, as commonly predominates in theſe kind of People, whom no mildneſs can win nor favours oblige, even to be kind to themſelves; for what more can be expected by Subjects than to live in Peace and Tranquillity under a gracious Prince, whoſe benign influence diſpences to all good Men an entire ſatisfaction, encouraging them cheerfully to proceed in thoſe meaſures that continue and increaſe their good repute and felicity, making them deteſt and abhor that Itch of Rebellion which has ever tranſported the Faction to a degree of diſquiet and diſcontent, though it is plain that God has often blaſted their wicked machinations and contrivances in private and publick, and given them tokens of his diſpleaſure, though hardned in themſelves, they have refuſed all reproof, notwithſtanding their pretenſions are Conſcience and Religion, but what ſhare or juſt claim they have to either, they have made apparent to the World, and outdone in their attempts (to promote their wicked purpoſes) the very *Mahometans*, who though Infidels hold their Prince ſacred, that their Governours ought to be obeyed, and the peace of the Government they live under preſerved inviolate amongſt themſelves, as far as their endeavours are capable of rendering it happy, and keeping matters in good order; and in that far out-doing our pretended Zealots.

This may be Printed, R. L. S.
September *the* 17*th*. 1685



LONDON Printed by *E. Mallet* in *Black Horſe-Alley* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, near *Fleet-Bridge*.

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England
James II.

His Majesties
MOST GRACIOUS
SPEECH
To both Houses of
PARLIAMENT,
On *Friday* the 22th of *May*, 1685.

Published by His Majesties Command.



LONDON,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* deceas'd: And by *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the KINGS most Excellent MAJESTY, 1685.

BRITISH MUSEUM

His Majeſties
MOST GRACIOUS
SPEECH
To both Houſes of
PARLIAMENT,
On *Friday* the 22th of *May*, 1685.

My Lords and Gentlemen,



After it pleaſed Almighty God to take to his Mercy, the Late King, My Deareſt Brother; and to bring Me to the Peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Throne of My Anceſtors; I immediately Reſolved to Call a Parliament, as the beſt Means to Settle every Thing upon thoſe Foundations that may make My Reign both

Eaſie and Happy to you, towards which I am Diſpoſed to Contribute all that is Fit for Me to do; What I ſaid to My Privy-Council at My firſt Coming there, I am deſirous to Renew to you; Wherein I fully Declared My Opinion concerning the Principles of the Church of *England*, whoſe Members have ſhewed themſelves ſo Eminently Loyal in the Worſt of Times, in Defence of My Father, and Support of My Brother, of Bleſſed Memory, That I will always take Care to Defend and Support it: I will make it My Endeavour to Preſerve this Government both in Church and State, as it is now by Law Eſtabliſhed; And as I will never Depart from the Juſt Rights and Prerogative of the Crown, ſo I will never Invade any Mans Property; And you may be ſure, That having heretofore Ventured My Life in the Defence of this Nation, I ſhall ſtill Go as far as any Man in Preſerving it in all its Juſt Rights and Liberties. And having given

given you this Aſſurance concerning the Care I will have of your Religion and Property, which I have choſen to do in the ſame Words I uſed at My firſt Coming to the Crown, the better to Evidence to you, That I Spoke Them not by chance, and Conſequently, That you may the more Firmly Rely upon a Promiſe ſo Solemnly Made; I cannot Doubt that I ſhall fail of Sutable Returns from you, with all imaginable Duty and Kindneſs on your Part, and particularly, in what Relates to the Settling of My Revenue, and Continuing it during my Life, as it was in the Time of the King My Brother: I might Uſe many Arguments to Enforce this Demand, from the Benefit of Trade, The Support of the Navy, The Neceſſity of the Crown, and the Well-being of the Government it ſelf, which I muſt not ſuffer to be Precarious; But I am confident your own Conſideration of what is Juſt and Reaſonable, will Suggeſt to you whatſoever might be Enlarged upon

upon this Occaſion. There is One Popular Argument, which I foreſee may be uſed againſt What I Ask of you, from the Inclination Men may have for Frequent Parliaments, which ſome may think would be the beſt Secured, by Feeding Me from Time to Time, by ſuch Proportions as they ſhall think Convenient; And this Argument, it being the Firſt Time I Speak to you from the Throne, I will Anſwer Once for All: That This would be a very Improper Method to Take with Me; And, That the beſt Way to Engage Me to Meet you often is Always to uſe Me well; I expect therefore, That you will Comply with Me in what I have Deſired, and that you will Do it ſpeedily, That this may be a ſhort Seſſion, and That We may Meet again to all Our Satisfactions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I muſt Acquaint you that I have had News this Morning from *Scotland*, that

that *Argile* is Landed in the *Weſt High-Lands*, with the Men he brought with him from *Holland*, and that there are two Declarations Publiſhed, one in the Name of all thoſe in Arms there, the other in his own ; it would be too long for Me to Repeat the Subſtance of them, it is ſufficient to tell you I am Charged with Uſurpation and Tyranny : The ſhorter of them I have Directed to be forthwith Communicated to you ; I will take the beſt Care I can that this Declaration of their own Treaſon and Rebellion may meet with the Reward it deſerves, and I will not doubt but that you all will be the more Zealous to Support the Government, and give Me My Revenue, as I have Deſired it without Delay.

FINIS.

816 m. 3.
16.

Catalogue of Succession, of all the KINGS of Englan

From *William* the Conquerour, to His present Sacred Majesty, King *James* the Second: whereby his indubitable Right to the Imperial Crown of these Realms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, is Illustrated and Declared.

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816. m. 3
16



I.

WILLIAM the Conquerour was by Birth a *Norman*, and the seventh Duke of *Normandy* in a direct Line, from *Rollo* his Progenitor, he became victorious over *England*, *Anno Dom*; 1066.

Crowned at *Westminster*, on *Christmas* day ensuing, by *Aldred* the Arch Bishop of *York*.

Married to *Maud* the Daughter of *Baldwyn*, the 5*th*. Earl of *Flanders*, by whom he had Issue several Children of whom in their order as they succeeded.

Dyed in the year of our Lord 1087. at *Roan*, in *Normandy*, of a Rupture in the inward parts, Reigned 20 Years and 10 Months. Buried at *Caen* in *Normandy*.

His Title *Willelmus Rex*.

II.

WILLIAM the 2*d*. commonly call'd *Rufus*, third Son to *William* the Conquerour, succeeded his Father, tho his Elder Brother *Robert* was then Living: The Conquerour having by his Will disposed of *Normandy* to *Robert*, and bequeathed *England* to this *William*.

Crown'd *October* the 5*th*. 1087. At *Westminster*, by *Lanfranck*, Arch bishop of *Canterbury*.

Never Married.

Died *August* the 2*d*. 1099 in the 43*d*. Year of his Age, being casually Slain by Sir *Walter Tyrel*, his *Bow* bearer, as he was Hunting in *New Forrest*, after he had Reigned 12 Years and 10 Months. Buried in St. *Swithins* Church at *Winchester*.

His Title *Willielmus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum*.

III.

HENRY the 1*st*. Son of the Conquerour, tho *Robert* was still Living; succeeded:

Crown'd *August* the 5*th*. 1100 at *Westminster*, by Bishop of *London*: Married to *Maud*, the Daughter of *Malcoime* the 3*d*. King of *Scotland*, by *Margaret* the Sister of *Edgar Atheling*, which restored the *Saxon* Line by his Issue *Maud*, his only Daughter.

Died the 1*st*. of *December*, 1135. in the 67*th*. Year of his Age, of a Surfeit, Eating of *Lamprey*, [illegible] he had Reigned 35 Years. [illegible] viz. His *Bowels*, *Brains* and *Eyes* at *Roan*, his Body at *Reading*.

His Title *Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum*.



IV.

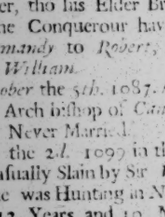
STEPHEN Earl of *Boleyn*, Son to *Stephen* Earl of *Blois*, by *Addela*, Daughter of King *William* the Conquerour, succeeds in the Throne, in wrong to the substantial Title of *Maud*, the only Daughter of King *Henry*, and colourable Title of *Theobald*, his Elder Brother.

Crown'd on St. *Stephens* Day 1135. at *Westminster*, by *William* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

Married to *Matild*, Daughter and Heir of *Eustace*, Earl of *Boleyn*, by whom he had Issue, who Died at 18 without Issue.

Died at *Dover* the 25*th*. of *October*, 1154. of an Iliack Passion, in the 49*th* Year of his Age, after he had Reigned 19 Years and 10 Months. Buried in *Feversham* Abby.

His Title *Stephanus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum*.



V.

HENRY 2*d*. Duke of *Anjou*, by his Father *Jeoffry Plantagenet*, (from whence the Name of *Plantagenet* arose) succeeded *Stephen*, whom he preceeded in Right, as being Son and Heir of *Maud*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Henry* the 1*st*.

Crown'd on the 17*th* Day of *December*, 1155. at *Westminster*, by *Theobald*, Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*

Married *Eleanor*, Daughter to *William* Duke of *Guien*, by whom he had several Children, of whom as follows.

Died in the Year 1189 at *Normandy*, in the 61 Year of his Age, of Grief, after he had Reigned 35 Years. Buried in *Fount Everrard* in *France*.

His Title *Henricus Secundus Rex Anglorum, Dux Normaniæ & Acquitaniæ, & Comes Audigaviæ*.

VI.

RICHARD the 1*st*. Son of King *Henry* the 2*d*. his two Elder Brothers being Dead, succeeded his Father:

Crown'd the 3*d*. of *September*, 1189. at *Westminster*, by *Baldwyn*, Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Married to *Berringaria* Daughter to the King of *Navar*, by whom he had no Issue.

Died the 6*th*. of *April* 1199 in the fourty fourth Year of his Age, by the wound of an Arrow in his Arm wilfully Shot by *Peter Basil*, after he had Reigned 9 Years and 8 Months. Buried at *Fount Everrad* by his Father, his Heart at *Roan* and his Bowels at *Chalons*. His Title Ricardus *Rex Anglorum, Dux* Normaniæ & Aquitaniæ, & *Comes* Audegaviæ.

VII.

JOHN the youngest Son of *Henry* the 2*d*. in Wrong of his Elder Brother *Geoffreys* Son and Heir, *Arthur*, then Living, succeeded his Brother *Richard*.

Crown'd upon *Ascention* Day, 1199. by *Hubert* Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*, at *Westminster*.

Married thrice, his first Wife Died without Issue, from the second he was Divorced, the third was *Isabel*, Daughter and Heir of *Ilmer* Earl of *Angolesm* by whom he had Issue.

Died the 19*th* of *October*, 1216. the 51 Year of his Age, at *Swinsthead* Abby, and was said to be Poysoned by a *Monk*: he Reigned 17 Years 6 Months. Buried *viz*. his Bowels at *Croxon* Abby, his Body at *Worcester*.

His Title John nitus *Rex* Anglorum, *Dux* Normaniæ Aquitaniæ, *Comes* Andegaviæ & *Dominus* Hibraniæ

VIII.

HENRY the 3*d*. Son to King *John*, succeeded his Father:

Crown'd the 28*th* Day of *October* 1216 by *Peter* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Jocelin* Bishop of *Bath*, at *Glocester*.

Married to *Eleanor* the second of the five Daughters of *Raymond*, Earl of *Provence*, by whom he had Issue *Edward* and *Edmond*, the first succeeded him, and from the latter arose the Original of the great Contest between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

Died the 16*th* day of *November* 1272. in the 65*th* Year of his Age, a Natural Death, after he had Reigned 56 Years. Buried at *Westminster*, which he had newly Built.

His Title was the same with his Father to his 4*th* Year, when he only Wrote *Rex* Anglorum *Dominus* Hiberniæ, & *Dux* Aquitaniæ.

IX.

EDWARD the First, after the Death of his Father, was Proclaimed King of *England*, tho then at the *Holy Land*.

Crown'd together with his Queen, the 15*th*. of *August*, 1274. by the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, at *Westminster*.

Married twice, his first Wife was *Elianor*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* the 3*d*. of *Spain*. And his second Wife was *Margaret*, Eldest Daughter of *Philip* King of *France*, by both whom he had Issue; as afterwards.

Died the 7*th*. of *July*, 1307. in the 68*th*. Year of his Age, of a *Bloudy-flux*, after he had Reigned [illegible] 34 Years. Buried at *Westminster*.

His Title was *Rex* Anglorum, *Dux* Hiberniæ & *Dominus* Aquitaniæ.

X

EDWARD the Second, who was King *Edward's* Son by his first Wife, succeeded his Father,

Crown'd the 24*th* of *February*, 1307. by the Bishop of *Winchester*, at *Westminster*.

Married to *Isabel* Daughter of *Philip*, the Fair, King of *France*, by whom he had Issue; *Edward*, who succeeded him, and others.

Murdered in the Year 1327. in the 43*d*. Year of his Age, after he had Reigned about 19 Years, and Deposed about half a Year. Buried at *Glocester*.

His Title *Edwardus Secundus, Rex* Anglorum *Dom.* Hiberniæ, & *Dux* Aquitaniæ.



XI.

EDWARD the 3*d*. Eldest Son of King *Edward* the Second, by the Order of Parliament on his Fathers Resignation, was Proclaimed King the 25*th*. of *January*, 1327.

Crown'd the first Day of *February* following, at *Westminster*, by *Walter Reginald*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*: whereupon a *General-Pardon* was Granted; whence the Custome since.

Married *Philippa* d[e] Daughter of *William*, Earl of *Henault*, by whom he had several Children, as afterwards.

Died the 21 of *June*, 1377. in the 64*th*. Year of his Age, having Reigned 50 Years, four Months and odd Dayes, partly through Age, and partly through Grief, for the Death of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, his Son. Buried at *Westminster*.

His Title *Edwardus Tertius, Rex* Anglorum *Dom.* Hiberniæ & *Dux* Aquitaniæ till his 13*th* Year, when he left out *Dux Aquitaniæ*, and added *Franciæ*.



XII.

RICHARD the Second, called of *Bordeaux*, because there Born, succeeded his Grandfather, *Edward* the 3*d*. being the only Son of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, his Eldest Son.

Crown'd at *Westminster* the 16*th* Day of *July*, 1377. by *Simon Sudbury* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.

Married twice, first with *Ann* Daughter to the Emperour *Charles* the Fourth, and afterwards to *Isabel* Daughter to *Charles* the Sixth, King of *France*, who left a Male Issue.

Murdered in *Pomfret Castle*, in the 33*d*. Year of his Age, after he had Reigned 22 Years and 3 Months and was some time Deposed.

Buried in the Church of the *Fryers Preachers*, at *Langley* in *Buckingham-shire*.

His Title *Rex Anglorum Franciæ & Dom. Hiberniæ*.



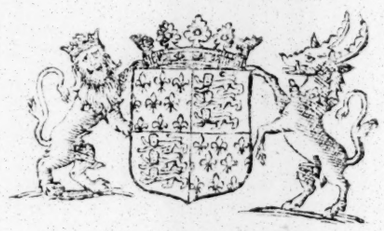
XIII.

HENRY the Fourth, Kinsman to the late King, was the Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, by his Wife *Blanche*, Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, and first Duke of *Lancaster*, by *Isabel* Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Beamont*, who was Son of *Henry* Lord of *Monmouth*, the Son of *Edmond Crouchback*, Brother to *Edward* the First the first King of the *Lancester* Line, and came in Wrong to the Issue then Living, of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, Elder Brother to *John* of *Gaunt*.

Crown'd the 13*th* Day of *October*, 1399. at *Westminster*, by the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.

Married *Mary* one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Humfrey De Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, &c. By whom he had Issue: as afterwards. Died on the 20 Day of *March*, 1413. of an *Appoplexy*. Aged 46 Years, and Reigned 13 and an half. Buried at *Canterbury*.

His Title the same with the last.



XIV.

HENRY the Fifth Eldest Son of *Henry* the 4*th*. succeeded his Father:

Crown'd the 9*th* of *April* 1412. at *Westminster*, by *Thomas Arundel*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.

Married *Catherine* of *Valois*, Daughter to *Charles* the 6*th*. King of *France*, by whom he had Issue, *Henry*.

Died in *France* the 31 of *August* 1422. of a *Plurisie*, at the Age of 38 after he had Reigned 9 Years and 5 Months.

Buried at *Westminster*.

His Title the same with his Fathers till the 2[d] of his Reign, then *Rex Heres Regens Franciæ & Dom Hiberniæ*.



XV.

HENRY the 6*th*. only Son of *Henry* the 5*th* succeeded his Father at the Age of 8 Months. Crown'd King of *France* in *Paris* at 9 Years of Age by the Bishop of *Winchester* and Cardinal *Ufetus*, and on the 6*th* Day of *November*, 1429. which was Preceedent, he was Crown'd at *Westminster*.

Married to *Margaret* Daughter of *Reynor*, Duke of *Anjou*, by whom he had no Issue that survived him.

Murdered the 21 Day of *May*, in the Year 1472. in the *Tower*, by *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*; afterward *Richard* the 3*d*. in the 52*d*. Year of his Age, after he had Reigned 38 Years, 6 Months and 4 Dayes then Removed *March* the 4*th*. 1480. from the Government; after which he lived Eleven Years.

Buried first at *Chertsea*, afterwards removed to *Windsor*.

His Title *Henricus Dei gratia Rex* Anglorum & Franciæ & *Dom.* Hiberniæ.



XVI.

EDWARD the Fourth succeeded him as Eldest Son to *Richard* Duke of *York*, who was the Son of *Ann Mortimer*, Countess of *Cambridge*, and *Richard Plantagenet* her Husband who Lineally Descended from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*. Elder Brother to *John* of *Gaunt*, who was the Ancestor of the three former Kings.

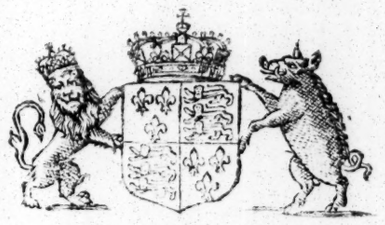
Married the Widdow of Sir *John Gray*, by whom he had Issue, Sons and Daughters, of whom hereafter.

Dyed the 9*th*. of *April* 1483 of a *Feavor*, in the 41 Year of his Age after he had Reigned 22 Years one Month. Buried at *Windsor*.

His Title *Edwardus Quartus Rex* Anglorum & Franciæ & *Dux* Hiberniæ.

VII

EDWARD the Fifth his Eldest Son succeeded his Father, but was never Crown'd nor Married, but Murdered by his Uncle *Richard* the 3*d*. in the *Tower*, and Buried Privately



XVIII.

RICHARD the Third succeeded, he was the Youngest Brother of *Edward* the 4*th*. but came in in Wrong of his Nephew, whom he Slew, and of *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Edward* the 4*th*. his Elder Brother.

Crown'd the 6*th* of *July*, 1483. at *Westminster*.

Married to *Ann* the Youngest Daughter of the Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he left no Issue that Survived him.

Slain at the Battle of *Bosworth*, *August the* 22*d*. 1485. Aged 37 Years, and had Reigned 2 Years 2 Months.

Buried at *Leicester* in the *Gray-Friers* Church

His Title as his Brother *Edward* the Fourth: and in him ended the *Plantagenets*, as to the Male Line.



XIX.

HENRY the Seventh, was the Son of *Edward Tudor*, and Descended from *John* of *Gaunt* by *Catherine Swinford*, and after Married with *Elizabeth* the only surviving Daughter of *Edward* the 4*th*. by which Aliance the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* were United.

Crown'd the 30 Day of *October*, 1485. Married, as aforesaid, to the Princess *Elizabeth* by whom he had Issue that survived him, *Henry* and *Margaret*, the first succeeded him, the latter was Married to *James* the 6*th* King of *Scotland*.

Died the 22 of *April* 1508. of the *Ptisick*, in the 52*d*. Year of his Age, after he had Reigned 23 Years 8 Months. Buried at *Westminster*.

His Title *Rex* Anglorum & Franciæ, & *Dom.* Hiberniæ.



XX.

HENRY the Eight, his only Son succeeded, Crown'd together with his Queen, at *Westminster*, on *Midsummer* Day, 1509 by *William Warham*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.

Married his Brother *Arthur's* Relict, *Catherine* the Daughter of *Ferdinando*, the 6*th*. King of *Spain*, by whom he had Issue *Mary*; but being Divorced from her, his second Wife was *Anne-Bullen*, by whom he had *Elizabeth*; and a third Wife *viz*. *Jane Seymor*, by whom he had one Son named *Edward*.

Died the 38*th*. of *July*, 1546. of a *Dropsie*, Aged 55 Years, and had Reigned 37 Years 9 Months.

Buried at *Windsor*.

His Title the same with his Fathers till his 10*th*. Year, then he added *Dei gratia* in his 13*th*. *Fidei Defensor*: in his 22*d Supremum Caput Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*: and in the 23. *Henricus Octavus, Dei Gracia Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Rex, fidei Defensor*, &c. *& in Terra Ecclesiæ* Anglorum *&* Hiberniæ *Supremum Caput*.

XXI.

EDWARD the Sixth succeeded his Father: Crown'd the 20 of *February*, 1547, at *Westminster* by the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. never Married.

Died, or by some thought Poysoned, the 6*th* of *July* 1553 in the 15*th* Year of his Age, after he had Reigned 6 Years 5 Months. Buried at *Westminster*.

His Title the same with his Fathers when he Died.

XXII

MARY succeeded her Brother *Edward*: Crown'd the last of *September*, 1553 by the Bishop of *Winchester*, at *Westminster*. Married to *Phillip* Prince of *Spain*, Eldest Son to the Emperour *Charles* the 5*th* but had no Issue.

Died the 17*th* of *November*, 1558 of a *Dropsie* and *Feaver*, when she had Reigned 5 Years 4 Mon. 11 Dayes.

Buried in the *Minster* of St. *Peters* Church at *Westminster*.

Her Title at first as her Fathers, then she left out *Supremum Caput*, and after she was Married she had the greatest Title of any King of *England*, viz.

Phillip *and* Mary, *by the Grace of God King of* England, France, Naples Jerusalem *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, Princess of* Spain *and* Cicely, *Arch-Dukes of* Austria, *Dukes of* Milan, Burgundy *and* Brabant: *Countess of* Hasburg, Flanders, Tyrol, *: in their* 4th. *and* 5th. *Years* Naples *put out, and* both Cicely's *put in*

XXIII.

ELIZABETH succeeded her Sister *Mary*: Crown'd the 25*th* of *July* 1558. by Dr. *Ogiethorp*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, at *Westminster*. Never Married;

Died the 24*th* of *March*, 1602 in the [illegible] of her Age, of a Natural Death, after she had 44 Years 4 Months and 7 Dayes: the last *Tudors*.

Her Title *Elizabetha Dei gratia*, Angliæ [illegible] ciæ, & Hiberniæ *Regina Defensor Fidei*, &c.



XXIV.

JAMES succeeded Queen *Elizabeth*, and [illegible]ted the Realms of *England* and *Scotland*. He was the Son of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, by *Henry Steware*, Lord *Darnley*, she was Daughter of *James* the 5*th*. King of *Scotland*, who was Son of *James* the 4*th*. King of *Scotland* by *Margaret* Eldest Daughter to *Henry* the 7*th*.

Crown'd the 25*th* Day of *July*, being *St. James's* Day, 1602. together with his Queen, by *John Whitgift*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, at *Westminster*.

Married with *Ann* Daughter of *Frederick*, the 2*d*. King of *Denmarke*, by whom he had Issue, as hereafter.

Died at *Theobalds* of an *Ague* and a *Feaver*, the 27*th*. of *March* 1625. Aged 58 Years, Reigned 22 Years and 3 Dayes. Buried at *Westminster*.

His Title *Jacobus Dei gratia* Angliæ, *Scotiæ*, Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Rex, Fidei Defensor*, &c.

XXV.

CHARLES, the first of that Name, Second Son of King *James*, his Elder Brother being Dead, succeeded his Father.

Crowned on the 2*d*. Day of *February*, 1625.

Married with *Henrietta Maria* Youngest Daughter of *Henry* the 4*th*. Sir-named the Great King of *France*, by whom he had Issue, *Charles James* and *Henry*.

Murdered by a Court of *Mock-Justice*, composed of a number of his own Trayterous Subjects the 30*th*. of *January* 1648.

Buried at *Windsor*.

His Title Carolus *Dei gratia* Angliæ, Scotiæ & Hiberniæ *Rex, Fidei Defensor*, &c.

XXVI.

CHARLES the Second our [illegible] cious Soveraign succeeded [illegible]

Crown'd on [illegible] Arch-[illegible] *Westminster*.

Married to *Catherine* Daughter of *John* the 4*th* King of *Portugal*, our now Gracious Queen *Dowager*.

Died at *Whitte-Hall February* the 6*th*. 1684. of an *Appoplexy*, after he had Reigned 36 Years and 6 Dayes. Buried at *Westminster* the 14*th* of the same Month. The same Title as his Father.

XXVII.

JAMES the Second, Son of *Charles* the 1*st*. and Brother to our late King, our now Dread Soveraign.

Crowned, together with our most Gracious Soveraign Queen *Mary* on St. *Gorge's* Day, the 23*d* of *April*, 1685. by *William* Arch bishop of *Canterbury* at *Westminster*.

First Married with *Ann*, the Eldest Daughter of the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon* by whom he had Issue, now Living; the Princess *Mary*, who Married with *William Henry* of *Nassau* Prince of *Orange*, &c. And the Princess *Ann* Married with *George* Prince of *Denmark*: His second Wife our now most Gracious Soveraign Queen *Mary De Est*, Sister of *Francis* the present Duke of *Modena*, Daughter of *Alphonso De Est*, 3*d*. of the Name, Duke of *Modena* by *Laura* [illegible] whom God grant long to Live and Reign.

In the first Year of whose Reign, there [illegible] two Horrid and unnatural *Rebellions*, the *Scotland*, the other in the West of [illegible] first of which was Headed by that Arch [illegible] before that time, Condemned Trayto[illegible] lan Earl of *Argile*. The other by *James* Sco[illegible] of *Monmouth*, Bastard Son of our lat[illegible] Soveraign *Charles* the second, and Mar[illegible] Assistance and Encouragement of the *Phanatical* Party in both Nations; both *Rebellions* were as suddenly as Miraculously and the Heads thereof brought to Condi[illegible] ment, (*viz*.) *Archibald*, Earl of *Argile* [illegible] ed at *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, on the [illegible] July, *Anno Dom*. 1685. And *James* Sco[illegible] of *Monmouth*, on *Tower-Hill*, July the 15[illegible] some Year. The same End ma[illegible] all suc[illegible] meet.

Note that the Armes of the several [illegible] *from time to time Changed, are said King who Changed the same; Armes are they hold the same with mediately Preceeding.*

GOD Save the K[illegible]

LOND[illegible]
Printed by *George Croom* [illegible] *streets, over against*

A

LIST

816. m. 3

17.

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Of the Names of the

REBELLS,

That were Executed at *Lyme*, *Bridport*, *Weymouth*, *Melcombe Regis*, *Sherbourn*, *Pool*, *Wareham*, *Exeter*, *Taunton*, and ſeveral other Places: Together with the names of thoſe which were Reſpited till further Orders. Gathered out of ſeveral Papers formerly Printed.

Order'd to be Executed at Lyme 12. viz.
Abraham Holms,
Joſia Askew,
William Hewling,
John Hays,
John Kidd,
John Marders,
Sampſon Lark,
Chriſto. Battiscomb
Leonard Jackſon,
Henry Wats,
Benjamin Temple,
Robert Matchet,

Order'd to be Executed at Bridport 13. viz.
Robert Bull,
John Bull,
Benjamin Sanford,
John Lee,
William Quintin,
Thomas Clap,
Thomas Cook,
George Collier,
Robert Fawn,
John Beamont, *Sen.*
John Sprake,
Azarias Pinney,
Malachie Malake, *Reprieved.*

Order'd to be Executed at Weymouth *and* Melcomb Regis 12. viz.
Thomas Forte,
John Bevis,
Triſtram Elliot,
Robert Slade,
William Lancaſter,
John Burridge,
John Hartley,
George Smith,
George Wilmot,
John Robbins,
Edward Leggit,
Roger Satchel,

Order'd to be Executed at Sherborn, 12. viz.
Samuel Gliſſon,
William Hart,
John Leggit,
Francis Skinner,
William Alſtone,
George Puckeridge,
Henry Rowe,
John Lawrence,
Michael Abbot,
Richard Hall,
John Savage,
Robert Whorwood,

Order'd to be Executed at Pool 12 viz.
William Dilling,
Andrew Tozier,
William Hardiman,
Thomas Jenkins,
Robert Salter,
Thomas Waldron,
John Pulling,
Andrew Ellis, *alias* Cozens,
Joſias Reſtrick,
Phillip Cox,
William Martin,
Nicholas Hoar,

Order'd to be Executed at Wareham, 6. viz.
Samuel Robins,
William Cock *Sen.*
John Holloway,
Adam Hawley,
Thomas Tyler *and* Tho. Lawrence } *Reprieved*

John Foweracres,

Order'd to be Executed at Exeter.

Thomas Hobbs,

Order'd to be Executed at Crediton,

William Parſons,
Thomas Quintin,

Order'd to be Executed at Ottery *St.* Mary.
John Sprake,
William Clegg,

at Collyton.

John Oliver,
Henry Knight,
Samuel Pots,
John Knowles,

at Honyton.

Thomas Broughton
John Goſling,
Timothy Dunkin,
John Roſs,

at Axminſter.

Order'd to be Executed at Taunton 14. viz.
Abraham Ainſly,
Arthur Mathews,
William Jenkins,
Benjamin Hewling,
John Dryer,
John Hucker,
Jonathan England,
John Sharp,
Percy Morrin,
John Savage,
John Fricker,
John Williams,
John Petram,
James Whettam.
John Trickey,
VVilliam Satchel,
VVilliam Daviſon,
Henry Liſle,
Robert Perrot.

The Perſons that received their Sentence with the former, and no Place nor Time then Order'd for their Execution, were Reſpited, and are as followeth, viz.
Abraham Hunt,
Chriſto. Cooper,
Edmond Bovet,
VVilliam Siller, *Ju.*
John Follet,
Elias Holman,
Peter Bird,
John Kemplin,
VValter Teape,
James Cox,
Thomas Connet,
Robert Drower,
John Smith,
Edward Lewther,
John Downs,
John Edwards,
Nathaniel Swapper,
John Winniby,
Benjamin Bryan,
Henry Plotworthy,
John Loe,
William Pippin,
John White,
James Pomray,
Robert Shaw,
Tho. Gammidge,
Stephen Cook,
Thomas Bennet,
John Manning,
John Fiſher,
Robert Lumber,
William Watfield,
George Plumley,
Richard Keach,
Thomas Allen,
John Reaſon,
George Speering,
Matthew Porter,
Robert Spurway,
Peter Row,
John Lovering,
Robert Foard,
John Beamont *Ju.*
Elias Stephens,
Daniel Parker,
John Bridle,
Thomas Parſons,
Nicholas Palmer,
John Davis,
Thomas Williams,
Matthew Hutchins,
Nicholas Smith,
——Mallet,
John King,
Edward Towel,
Edward Lane,
John Vincent,
John Pits,
Evan Gammidge,
Andrew Robſon,
William Cozens,
Thomas Townſend,
Jaſper Diamond,
Thomas Gregory,
John Allen,
Robert Hellier,
Thomas Allen,
Thomas Hellier,
Thomas Beſt,
John Marke,
John Mitchel
John Madders,
Thomas Hallet,
John Alſop,
George Maſſey,
John Pinney,
Charles Strong,
William Pead,
William Saunders,
James, Spence,
John Wilſon,
Edward Adams,
John Adams,
Anthony Billing,
Arthur Luſher,
John Hutchins,
John Lawrence,
Thomas Bovet,
Henry Beeſly,
Robert Baker,
John Duran,
James Fowler,
John White,
Francis Langley,
Thomas Moor,
John Moggridge,
Thomas Quick,
Nicholas Salter,
Francis Smith,
Richard Green,
William Matters,
John Pacy,
Thomas Greenway,
John Prew,
Richard Daniel,
Peter Kent,
John Skinner,
Adam Clark,
Chriſtopher Jewel,
Abraham Thomas,
John Baker,
Daniel Pitſon,
Robert Gough,
George Hempton,
Andrew Toſier,
Samuel Dollier,
Peter Bagwell,
Benjamin Whicker,
John Whicker,
John Bagwell,
Oliver Hob,
John Ipſley,
John Itchcock,
Nicholas Betts,
Thomas Foſſet,
William Gyles
Joſeph Gay,
Thomas Perry,
John Winnely,
William Grove,
Samuel Walden,
John Bulling,
Robert Mulling,
Roger Bryan,
Charles Broughton,
Richard Parker,
John Hayn,
Joſeph Downing,
John Cornet,
Matthew------
John Glover,
Emanuel Collins,
Roger Hobbs,
John Gay,
John Trottle,
Chriſto. Marriot,
Joſeph Hallet,
Nath. Webber,
Edward Morton,
James Salter,
William Lowrey,
Ambroſe Aſhbourn,
Roger Prince,
Joſeph Belts,
Nicholas Warren,
Robert Sandey,
William Wills,
John Pryer,
William Tucker,
William Brown,
Samuel Lawrence,
Zachariah Brown,
William Clark,
John Brown,
Thomas Dolling,
Edward Maſh,
George Tucker,
John Eaſtman,
Robert Burridge,
John Allenbridge,
Henry Tucker,
Thomas Burridge,
Thomas Cornelius,
William Burridge,
Humph. Moulton,
A------ Lacy,
Robert Dale,
Edward Willmot,
William Williams,
Thomas Marſhal,
Richard Paul,
Hugh Willmot,
John Johnſon,
Joſeph Paul,
Richard Allen,
James Hock,
John Gadbey,
Edward Ben,
Richard Pine,
Thomas Peſter,
William Cox, *Jun.*
Richard Cox,
Peter Trocket,
John Wellman,
John Samm,
Henry Sing,
William Deale,
William Clark,
Walter Osborne,
Richard Hore,
William Hayns,
Tho. Franckling,
John Jones,
Joſeph Strong,

This may be Printed, R. P. April, *the* 1*ſt*. 1686.

Printed by *E. Mallet*, next Door to Mr. *Shiptons* Coffee-Houſe near *Fleet-Bridge*, 1686.

WATSON

1687
to
1691

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At the Court at WHITEHALL,

This 26th day of *March* 1686.

Present,

The Kings most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*
Lord Chancellor
Lord Treasurer
Lord President
Lord Chamberlain
Earl of *Huntingdon*
Earl of *Bridgwater*
Earl of *Peterborough*
Earl of *Craven*
Earl of *Berkeley*
Earl of *Plymouth*
Earl of *Morray*
Earl of *Middleton*
Lord Viscount *Fauconberg*
Lord Viscount *Preston*
Lord Viscount *Melfort*
Lord Bishop of *Durham*
Lord *Dartmouth*
Lord *Godolphin*
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy:

WHereas it has been Represented to His Majesty, That by reason of the frequent Abuses of a lewd sort of People, called Spirits, in Seducing many of His Majesties Subjects to go on Shipboard, where they have been seized, and carried by force to His Majesties Plantations in America; and that many idle Persons who have Listed themselves Voluntarily to be Transported thither, and have received Money upon their Entring into Service for that purpose, have afterwards pretended they were betrayed, and carried away against their Wills, and procured their Friends to Prosecute the Merchants who Transported them, or in whose Service they are, by Indictments, or Informations in the Crown Office in His Majesties Name, which is a great Discouragement to them, and an Hindrance to the Management of the Trade of the said Plantations, and Navigation of this Kingdom; And several Merchants and Planters having made humble Applications to His Majesty, That he would be Graciously pleased to Direct such Methods for their Retaining of Servants to Serve in His Majesties Plantations, as in His Royal Wisdom he should think meet, whereby His Majesty may be so satisfied of their Fair Dealing, as to take off all Prosecutions against them at His Majesties Suit; And also that the Scandal that now lies upon them in general, by reason of such Evil-disposed persons, may not remain upon such as shall for the future follow such Methods as His Majesty shall think fit to be pursued.

His Majesty taking into His Royal Consideration the said Request, is Graciously pleased to Declare, That such Merchants, Factors, Masters of Ships, or other Persons that shall use the Method hereafter following, in the Hiring of Servants for His Majesties Plantations, shall not be Disquieted by any Suit on His Majesties behalf, but upon Certificate thereof, that he will cause all such Suits to be stopped, to the end they may receive no further Molestation thereby.

I. Such Servants as are to be taken by Indenture, to be Executed by the Servant, in the presence of the Magistrate, or Magistrates hereafter appointed; One part thereof Signed by such Servant, and also Underwritten, or Endorsed With the Name and Hand-Writing of such Magistrate, Which is to remain With the Clerk of the Peace, to be Returned to the next Sessions, there to be Filed upon a distinct File, and Numbred, and kept With the Records.

II. The Clerk of the Peace is to keep a Fair Book, Wherein the Name of the Person so Bound, and the Magistrates Name before Whom the same was done, and the time and place of doing thereof, and the Number of the File shall be Entred: And for the more ease finding the same, the Entries are to be made Alphabetically, according to the first Letter of the Sirname.

III. All Persons above the Age of One and twenty years, or Who shall, upon View and Examination, appear to be so in the Judgment of the Magistrate, may be Bound in the presence of One Justice of the Peace, or of the Mayor, or Chief Magistrate of the Place where they shall go on Shipboard; Who is to be fully satisfied from him, of his free and voluntary Agreement, to enter into the said Service.

IV. If any Person be under the Age of One and Twenty years, or shall appear so to be, he shall be Bound in the presence of the Lord Mayor of London, or One of the Judges, or an Alderman of London, being a Justice of Peace, or the Recorder, or Two Justices of the Peace of any other County, or Place, Who shall carefully Examine Whether the Person so to be Bound, have any Parents, or Masters; And if he be not Free, they are not to take such Indenture, unless the Parents, or Masters give their Consents, and some Person that knows the said Servant to be of the Name, and Addition mentioned in the Indenture, is to Attest his said knowledge upon the said Indenture.

V. If the Person be under the Age of Fourteen years, unless his Parents shall be present, and Consent, he is not to be carried on Shipboard, till a Fortnight at least, after he becomes Bound, to the intent that if there be any Abuse, it may be discovered before he be Transported. And Where his Parents do not appear before the Magistrate, Notice is to be sent to them; or Where they cannot be found, to the Church-Wardens, or Overseers of the Parish Where he was last Settled, in such manner as the said Magistrates shall think fit, and Direct.

And because Clerks of the Peace may conceive this not to be any part of the Duty of their Office, and may therefore exact unreasonable Rewards for their trouble and pains therein, His Majesty doth Declare, That if any Merchants, or other Persons shall be aggrieved thereby, and upon Complaint to the Justices cannot obtain Relief, His Majesty will take such further care for their ease herein, as in His Royal Wisdom he shall think meet.

And His Majesties further Pleasure is, That this Order be Printed and Published, to the end all Persons whom it may concern, may take Notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. BRIDGEMAN.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1686.

K
Gt. Brit. & Irel.
James II. King
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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

For the Recalling all His Majesties Subjects from the Service of Foreign Princes in *East India.*

JAMES R.

WHereas We have been Informed by Our East India Company, That several of Our Subjects, in Order to the carrying on of the Interloping Trade, contrary to Our Express Prohibitions, have put themselves into the Service of Foreign Princes and States within the East Indies, and some of them after they had been retained by the said Company, and Transported thither at great Expences, have deserted their Service, and put themselves into the Service of the said Foreign Princes, to the great endangering of so Beneficial a Trade to Us and this Our Kingdom, unless timely Remedy be by Us applyed for preventing the growing Mischiefs which may thereby ensue: And Our said Company having humbly besought Us by Our Royal Proclamation to Recall all and every of Our said Subjects in the Service of any Foreign Prince or State within the East Indies, We by the Advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby Publish and Declare Our Pleasure to be, and do hereby strictly Charge and Command all and every of Our Subjects in the Service of the Mogul or great King of Indostan, the King of Syam, the Queen of Atcheen, or of Sumbajee Rajay, or of any other Foreign Prince or State, or of the Dutch East India Company in the East Indies within Six Months after Publication of this Our Royal Proclamation in the East Indies, to leave the Service of all and every Foreign Prince and State in India, and to repair and render themselves to Our General and Council at Bombay, where such as are Merchants shall have liberty to reside and Traffick as Free Merchants, and such as are Seamen and Soldiers shall be Employed in the Service of the Company at the usual Rate of Wages paid by them to Seamen and Soldiers. And in case any of Our said Subjects shall refuse to Trade and Traffick as aforesaid, or to enter into the Service of Our said Company as aforesaid, then We do hereby strictly Charge and Command Our said Subjects to repair into England, and to appear before Our Privy Council in England, Within One year after Publication of this Our Royal Proclamation in India, upon Pain and Peril that such of Our said Subjects who have deserted the said Companies Service, and shall be Apprehended there after the times limited as aforesaid, shall and may be proceeded against at a Court Martial there for such their Desertion; And upon Pain and Penalty that such others of Our said Subjects who never Were in the said Companies Service, and shall not render themselves Within the times aforesaid, Whensoever they shall be found or Apprehended in India aforesaid, or else Within this Our Realm, shall and may be proceeded against either in India or in this Our Realm as Contemners of Our Royal Commands, and shall incur such Fines and Forfeitures as by the utmost Rigour of Law may be Inflicted on them. And We do hereby Require Our General and Council of India residing upon Our Island of Bombay, and Our President and Council of Our City of Madrasse residing in Our Fort of St. George upon the Coast of Cormandel, to cause this Our Royal Proclamation to be Published in all usual Places in India, and to be duly Executed according to the Tenour hereof. And We do further Will and Require all Our Captains and other Officers by Sea or Land in the East Indies, to be Aiding and Assisting in the due Execution hereof.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor* the Seventeenth day of *July* 1686. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill, Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1686.

By the King.

PROCLAMATION

His Majesty's Subjects from the Service of Foreign Princes in the East Indies.



His Majesties GRACIOUS DECLARATION

To all His Loving Subjects for

Liberty of Conscience,

JAMES R.

IT having pleased Almighty God not only to bring Us to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms through the greatest Difficulties, but to preserve Us by a more than ordinary Providence upon the Throne of Our Royal Ancestors, There is nothing now that We so earnestly desire, as to Establish Our Government on such a Foundation, as may make Our Subjects happy, and unite them to Us by Inclination as well as Duty; Which We think can be done by no Means so effectually, as by Granting to them the free Exercise of their Religion for the Time to come, and add that to the perfect enjoyment of their Property, which has never been in any Case Invaded by Us since Our coming to the Crown; which being the two Things Men value most, shall ever be preserved

in theſe Kingdoms during Our Reign over them, as the trueſt Methods of their Peace and Our Glory. We cannot but heartily wiſh, as it will eaſily be believed, That all the People of Our Dominions were Members of the Catholick Church, yet We humbly thank Almighty God, it is, and hath of long time been Our conſtant Senſe and Opinion (which upon diverſe Occaſions We have Declared) That Conſcience ought not to be conſtrained, nor People forced in Matters of meer Religion: It has ever been directly contrary to Our Inclination, as We think it is to the Intereſt of Government, which it deſtroys by Spoiling Trade, Depopulating Countries, and Diſcouraging Strangers; and finally, that it never obtained the End for which it was employed: And in this We are the more confirmed by the Reflections We have made upon the Conduct of the Four laſt Reigns. For after all the frequent and Preſſing Endeavors that were uſed in each of them, to reduce this Kingdom to an exact Conformity in Religion, it is viſible the Succeſs has not anſwered the Deſign, and that the Difficulty is invincible. We therefore out of Our Princely Care and Affection unto all our Loving Subjects, that they may live at Eaſe and Quiet, and for the increaſe of Trade, and encouragement of Strangers, have thought fit by virtue of Our Royal Prerogative, to Iſſue forth this Our Declaration of Indulgence; making no doubt of the Concurrence of Our Two Houſes of Parliament, when We ſhall think it convenient for them to Meet.

In the firſt Place We do Declare, That We will Protect and Maintain Our Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, and Clergy, and all other Our Subjects of the Church of *England*, in the free Exerciſe of their Religion, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, and in the quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Poſſeſſions, without any Moleſtation or Diſturbance whatſoever.

We do likewiſe Declare, That it is our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That from henceforth the Execution of all and all manner of Penal Laws in Matters Eccleſiaſtical, for not coming to Church, or not Receiving the Sacrament, or for any other Non-conformity to the Religion Eſtabliſhed, or for or by reaſon of the Exerciſe of Religion in any manner whatſoever, be immediately Suſpended; And the further Execution of the ſaid Penal Laws and every of them is hereby Suſpended.

And to the end that by the Liberty hereby Granted, the Peace and Security of Our Government in the Practice thereof may not be endangered, We have thought fit, and do hereby ſtraitly Charge and Command all Our Loving Subjects, That as We do freely give them Leave to Meet and Serve God after their own Way and Manner, be it in private Houſes, or Places purpoſely Hired or Built for that uſe; So that they take eſpecial care, that nothing be Preached or Taught amongſt them which may any ways tend to Alienate the Hearts of Our People from Us or Our Government; And that their Meetings and Aſſemblies be peaceably, openly, and publickly held, and all Perſons freely admitted to them; And that they do ſignifie and

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make known to ſome one or more of the next Juſtices of the Peace, what Place or Places they ſet apart for thoſe uſes.

And that all Our Subjects may enjoy ſuch their Religious Aſſemblies with greater Aſſurance and Protection, We have thought it Requiſite, and do hereby Command, That no Diſturbance of any kind be made or given unto them, under Pain of our Diſpleaſure, and to be further proceeded againſt with the uttermoſt Severity.

And foraſmuch as We are deſirous to have the Benefit of the Service of all Our Loving Subjects, which by the Law of Nature is inſeparably annexed to, and inherent in Our Royal Perſon; And that none of Our Subjects may for the future be under any Diſcouragement or Diſability (who are otherwiſe well inclined and fit to Serve Us) by reaſon of ſome Oaths or Teſts, that have been uſually Adminiſtred on ſuch Occaſions: We do hereby further Declare, That it is Our Royal VVill and Pleaſure, That the Oaths commonly called, *The Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance*, and alſo the ſeveral Teſts and Declarations mentioned in the Acts of Parliament made in the 25th and 30th Years of the Reign of Our late Royal Brother King *Charles* the Second, ſhall not at any time hereafter be required to be Taken, Declared, or Subſcribed by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, who is or ſhall be Employed in any Office or Place of Truſt, either Civil or Military, under Us or in Our Government. And VVe do further Declare it to be Our Pleaſure and Intention from time to time hereafter, to Grant Our Royal Diſpenſations under Our Great Seal to all Our Loving Subjects ſo to be Employed, who ſhall not take the ſaid Oaths, or Subſcribe or Declare the ſaid Teſts or Declarations in the abovementioned Acts and every of them.

And to the end that all Our Loving Subjects may receive and enjoy the full Benefit and Advantage of Our Gracious Indulgence hereby intended, and may be Acquitted and Diſcharged from all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Diſabilities by them or any of them incurred or forfeited, or which they ſhall or may at any time hereafter be liable to, for or by reaſon of their Non-conformity, or the Exerciſe of their Religion, and from all Suits, Troubles, or Diſturbances for the ſame: We do hereby give Our Free and Ample Pardon unto all Non-conformiſts, Recuſants, and other Our Loving Subjects, for all Crimes and Things by them committed or done contrary to the Penal Laws formerly made relating to Religion and the Profeſſion or Exerciſe thereof, Hereby Declaring, That this Our Royal Pardon and Indempnity ſhall be as Good and Effectual to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if every Individual Perſon had been therein particularly named, or had particular Pardons under our Great Seal, which VVe do likewiſe Declare ſhall from time to time be Granted unto any Perſon or Perſons deſiring the ſame: Willing and Requiring Our Judges, Juſtices, and other Officers, to take Notice of and Obey Our Royal VVill and Pleaſure herein before Declared,

And

And although the Freedom and Assurance We have hereby given in relation to Religion and Property, might be sufficient to remove from the Minds of Our Loving Subjects all Fears and Jealousies in relation to either; yet We have thought fit further to Declare, That We will Maintain them in all their Properties and Possessions, as well of Church and Abby-Lands, as in any other their Lands and Properties whatsoever.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall *the Fourth Day of* April, 1687. *In the Third Year of Our Reign.*

By His Majesties special Command.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1687.

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His Majesties
GRACIOUS
DECLARATION
To all His Loving Subjects for
Liberty of Conscience.

JAMES R.

IT having pleased Almighty God not only to bring Us to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms through the greatest difficulties, but to preserve Us by a more than ordinary Providence upon the Throne of Our Royal Ancestors, there is nothing now that We so earnestly desire, as to Establish Our Government on such a Foundation, as may make Our Subjects happy, and unite them to Us by Inclination as well as Duty; Which We think can be done by no Means so effectually, as by granting to them the free Exercise of their Religion for the time to come, and add that to the perfect Enjoyment of their Property, which has never been in any case Invaded by Us since Our coming to the Crown: Which being the two things Men value most, shall ever be preserved in these Kingdoms, during Our

Reign over them, as the trueſt Methods of their Peace and Our Glory. We cannot but heartily wiſh, as it will eaſily be believed, That all the People of Our Dominions were Members of the Catholick Church, yet We humbly thank Almighty God, it is, and hath of long time been Our conſtant Senſe and Opinion (which upon diverſe Occaſions We have Declared) That Conſcience ought not to be conſtrained, nor People forced in Matters of meer Religion: It has ever been directly contrary to Our Inclination, as We think it is to the Intereſt of Government, which it deſtroys by Spoiling Trade, Depopulating Countries, and Diſcouraging Strangers; and finally, that it never obtained the End for which it was employed: And in this We are the more confirmed by the Reflections We have made upon the Conduct of the Four laſt Reigns. For after all the frequent and Preſſing Endeavors that were uſed in each of them, to reduce this Kingdom to an exact Conformity in Religion, it is viſible the Succeſs has not anſwered the Deſign, and that the Difficulty is invincible. We therefore out of Our Princely Care and Affection unto all our Loving Subjects, that they may live at Eaſe and Quiet, and for the increaſe of Trade, and encouragement of Strangers, have thought fit by virtue of Our Royal Prerogative, to Iſſue forth this Our Declaration of Indulgence; making no doubt of the Concurrence of Our Two Houſes of Parliament, when We ſhall think it convenient for them to Meet.

In the firſt Place We do Declare, That We will Protect and Maintain the Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, and Clergy, and all other Our Subjects of the Church of *England*, in the free Exerciſe of their Religion, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, and in the quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Poſſeſſions, without any Moleſtation or Diſturbance whatſoever.

We do likewiſe Declare, That it is our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That from henceforth the Execution of all and all manner of Penal Laws in Matters Eccleſiaſtical, for not coming to Church, or not Receiving the Sacrament, or for any other Non-conformity to the Religion Eſtabliſhed, or for or by reaſon of the Exerciſe of Religion in any manner whatſoever, be immediately Suſpended; And the further Execution of the ſaid Penal Laws and every of them is hereby Suſpended.

And to the end that by the Liberty hereby Granted, the Peace and Security of Our Government in the Practice thereof may not be endangered, We have thought fit, and do hereby ſtraitly Charge and Command all Our Loving Subjects, That as We do freely give them Leave to Meet and Serve God after their own Way and Manner, be it in private Houſes, or Places purpoſely Hired or Built for that uſe; So that they take eſpecial care, that nothing be Preached or Taught amongſt them which may any ways tend to Alienate the Hearts of Our People from Us or Our Government; And that their Meetings and Aſſemblies be peaceably, openly, and publickly held, and all Perſons freely admitted to them; And that they do ſignifie and make

make known to ſome one or more of the next Juſtices of the Peace, what Place or Places they ſet apart for thoſe uſes.

And that all Our Subjects may enjoy ſuch their Religious Aſſemblies with greater Aſſurance and Protection, We have thought it Requiſite, and do hereby Command, That no Diſturbance of any kind be made or given unto them, under Pain of our Diſpleaſure, and to be further proceeded againſt with the uttermoſt Severity.

And foraſmuch as We are deſirous to have the Benefit of the Service of all Our Loving Subjects, which by the Law of Nature is inſeparably annexed to, and inherent in Our Royal Perſon; And that none of Our Subjects may for the future be under any Diſcouragement or Diſability (who are otherwiſe well inclined and fit to Serve Us) by reaſon of ſome Oaths or Teſts, that have been uſually Adminiſtred on ſuch Occaſions: We do hereby further Declare, That it is Our Royal VVill and Pleaſure, That the Oaths commonly called, *The Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance*, and alſo the ſeveral Teſts and Declarations mentioned in the Acts of Parliament made in the 25th and 30th Years of the Reign of Our late Royal Brother King *Charles* the Second, ſhall not at any time hereafter be required to be Taken, Declared, or Subſcribed by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, who is or ſhall be Employed in any Office or Place of Truſt, either Civil or Military, under Us or in Our Government. And VVe do further Declare it to be Our Pleaſure and Intention from time to time hereafter, to Grant Our Royal Diſpenſations under Our Great Seal to all Our Loving Subjects ſo to be Employed, who ſhall not take the ſaid Oaths, or Subſcribe or Declare the ſaid Teſts or Declarations in the abovementioned Acts and every of them.

And to the end that all Our Loving Subjects may receive and enjoy the full Benefit and Advantage of Our Gracious Indulgence hereby intended, and may be Acquitted and Diſcharged from all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Diſabilities by them or any of them incurred or forfeited, or which they ſhall or may at any time hereafter be liable to, for or by reaſon of their Non-conformity, or the Exerciſe of their Religion, and from all Suits, Troubles, or Diſturbances for the ſame: We do hereby give Our Free and Ample Pardon unto all Non-conformiſts, Recuſants, and other Our Loving Subjects, for all Crimes and Things by them committed or done contrary to the Penal Laws formerly made relating to Religion and the Profeſſion or Exerciſe thereof, Hereby Declaring, That this Our Royal Pardon and Indempnity ſhall be as Good and Effectual to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if every Individual Perſon had been therein particularly named, or had particular Pardons under our Great Seal, which VVe do likewiſe Declare ſhall from time to time be Granted unto any Perſon or Perſons deſiring the ſame: Willing and Requiring Our Judges, Juſtices, and other Officers, to take Notice of and Obey Our Royal VVill and Pleaſure herein before Declared,

And

And although the Freedom and Assurance We have hereby given in relation to Religion and Property, might be sufficient to remove from the Minds of our Loving Subjects all Fears and Jealousies in relation to either; yet We have thought fit further to Declare, That We will Maintain them in all their Properties and Possessions, as well of Church and Abby-Lands, as in any other their Lands and Properties whatsoever.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall *the Fourth Day of* April, 1687. *In the Third Year of Our Reign.*

By His Majesties special Command.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1687.



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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

Qr. Brit. and Seal?

JAMES II. R.



Whereas nothing can prove a greater Dishonour to a Well-Ordered Government where the Christian Faith is professed, than the open and avowed practice of Vice, Prophanels and Debauchery, which amongst some men hath too much prevail'd in this Our Kingdom of late years, to the high displeasure of Almighty God, the great scandal of Christianity it self, and the ill and fatal example of Our loving Subjects, Who have been soberly Educated, and especially the younger sort, Whose inclinations Would lead them to Virtuous Courses, did they not daily find repeated instances of dissolute living and open Prophanels, Which in some persons is grown so habitual, as if, in this Our Realm, there were an allow'd Custom of doing evil; For the prevention Whereof, and to the intent that Religion, Piety, and good Manners may (according to Our hearty desire) flourish and increase under Our Administration and Government, We do hereby Declare Our Royal Purpose and Resolution to be, That We will exercise the greatest severity of Punishment against men of Dissolute, Debauched and Prophane Lives, of What Quality, or under What Circumstances soever they shall be. And We do expect that all Persons of Honour, or in Place and Authority, will so far contribute to the discountenancing such men, that they being reduced to shame and contempt, may be enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices; and that the displeasure of good men towards them, may supply What the Laws have not of themselves, or (it may be) cannot Wholly prevent. And for the more effectual reforming these persons, Who are a discredit to this Our Kingdom, Our further Pleasure is, and We do hereby streightly Require, Charge and Command all Our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers and Ministers both Ecclesiastical and Civil, and other Our Subjects Whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the Discovery and Prosecution of all persons who shall be given to Excessive Drinking, Debauchery, Prophane Swearing, and Cursing, or any other Dissolute, Vitious and Immoral Practices, That (having first given Security for the good behaviour) they may be further proceeded against with all Rigour and Severity, and exposed to shame in such a manner as the Laws, and the just and necessary Rules of Government shall direct or permit.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twenty ninth day of *June* 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON

Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1688.

9th June 1588

Proclamation ag:t Bba
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His Majesties most Gracious and General

PARDON.



JAMES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. It hath always been Our earnest Desire since Our Accession to the Crown, that all Our People should live at Ease, and in full Enjoyment of Peace and Happiness under Our Government; and nothing can be more agreeable unto Us, then that Offenders should be Reformed by Acts of Mercy extended towards them, rather then Punishment, Our open Enemies upon Repentance have found Our Favour. And although besides Our particular Pardons which have been Granted to many Persons, it be not long since We issued forth Our Royal Proclamation of General Pardon to all Our People; yet inasmuch as even they who live most peaceably, do often fall within the reach of some of Our Laws, and may be liable in their Persons or Estates (should We be severe) to Prosecutions in Our Courts Ecclesiastical or Temporal; We therefore, out of Our special Grace and Tenderness to Our People (from whom We expect a suitable return of Duty and Obedience) do hereby Grant, Publish and Declare this Our Royal and Gracious Pardon; And We do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Pardon, Acquit, Release and Discharge all and every Our Subjects (except Bodies Politick and Incorporate, and such other Persons who shall be herein or hereby excepted, of this Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, them and every of them, against Us, Our Heirs and Successors, of and from all and all manner of Treasons, Felonies, Misprisions of Treason or Felony, Treasonable or Seditious Words or Libels, Seditious and unlawful Meetings and Conventicles, all Offences whereby any Person may be charged with the Penalty and danger of Præmunire, all Riots, Routs, Offences, Contempts, Trespasses and Misdemeanors, and all Judgments and Convictions for not coming to Church, and of and from the Forfeitures and Penalties for the same, or any of them heretofore had, committed or done, except as herein or hereby after is excepted. And our Will and Pleasure is, that neither Our said Subjects nor any of them, nor the Heirs, Executors or Administrators of any of them, be or shall be Sued, Vered, or Disquieted in their Bodies, Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, for any manner of Matter, Cause, Contempt, Misdemeanor, Forfeiture, Offence, or any other thing heretofore suffered, done or committed, or omitted, against Us, Our Crown, Dignity, Prerogative, Laws or Statutes, and not herein or hereby after excepted; And that this Our Grant of General Pardon, by the general Words, Clauses and Sentences before rehearsed, shall be reputed, deemed, adjudged, expounded, allowed and taken in all manner of our Courts and elsewhere, most beneficially and liberally for Our said Subjects thereby Pardoned, in all things not hereafter excepted, as if their particular Persons and Crimes had herein been at large and fully express. Excepted, and always Foreprized out of this Our Pardon, all Treasons committed or done in the Parts beyond the Seas, or in any other Place out of this Our Realm; And also excepted all Offences in Forging or false Counterfeiting the Great or Privy Seal, Sign Manual or Privy Signet, or any of Our Moneys current within this Our Realm, or of unlawful Diminution of any of the said Monies by any ways or means whatsoever, and all Abetting, Aiding, Comforting or Procuring the said Offences or any of them, and also all Voluntary Murders, Petty Treasons, Wilful Poysonings, and all Offences of being accessary to the same, or any of them before the Fact committed, and also all Piracies and Robberies committed upon the Sea, Robberies upon the Highways, Burglaries in Houses, and all Offences of being accessary to the said Offences or any of them; And also Excepted the detestable and abominable Vice of Buggery committed with Man or Beast, all Rape and Carnal Ravishments of Women, all Ravishments and wilful taking away or Marrying of any Maid, Widow or Damsel against her will, or without the Consent or Agreement of her Parents, or of such as then had her in Custody, and all Offences of Aiding, Comforting, Abetting, or Procuring the said Offences or any of them; And also excepted all Offences of Perjury, Subornation of Witnesses, Razing, Forging or Counterfeiting any Deeds, Escripts, Inquisitions, Indentures of Appraisment, or other Writings, or Publishing the same, Forging or Counterfeiting any Examinations or Testimonies of any Witness or Witnesses tending to bring any person or persons into danger of his Life, and all procuring and Counselling of any of the said Offences; And also except all Treasons, Offences, Misdemeanours and Contempts of and for which any Indictments, Actions, Bill, Plaint, or Information, or other Process at any time hath been Commenced, Sued or Depended, or is now Depending in any of Our Courts of Record, whereupon any Verdict, Judgment, Conviction, Outlawry or Decrees already given, Awarded, Entred or had, or Confession thereof Recorded, or whereupon any Fine is already set, and all Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties thereupon now due or accrued, or which shall or may be due, accrue or grow to Us, and all Executions for the same; And also Except all Informations, and all Proceedings concerning Highways and Bridges, or Repairing County Goals, and all Fines and Issues set and Returned thereupon since the Year One thousand six hundred seventy nine. And also Except all Offences in taking away, Imbezeling, or Purloyning any Goods, Moneys, Chattels, Jewels, Armour, Munition, Stores, Naval Provisions, Shipping, Ordnance, or other Habiliments of War, belonging to Us or Our late Brother; And all Offences committed or done within the space of one year last, within Our Forest of Windsor; And also Except all Offences of Incest, Dilapidations, or Simony, and also Except all Contempts and Process thereupon Issuing in or out of any Court of Equity; And also Except all Recognizances, Conditions and Covenants, and all Penalties, Titles, and Forfeitures of Offices, Conditions or Covenants forfeited, accrued or grown to Us or to Our late Brother by reason of the Breach, or not performing of any Office, Covenant or Condition whatsoever; Also Excepted all Concealments, Frauds, Corruptions, Misdemeanours and Offences, whereby We or Our late Brother have been deceived in the Collection, Payments or Answering of Our Revenues, or any part thereof, or any other Money due, or to be due to Us, or received for Us or him; And all Forfeitures, Penalties and Nomine Pœne's thereupon arising; And all Indictments, Informations, or other Process, or Proceedings now depending, or to be depending thereupon.

Provided always that nothing in this Our Pardon contained shall extend or be construed to discharge any Fines, Sums of Money recovered by Judgment, Fines, pro licentia Concordandi, Post-Fines, Issues or Amerciaments, lost, imposed, assessed, set or entred in any Court of Record whatsoever; And also Except all Persons who are as to any pains, penalties or disabilities whatsoever excepted out of the several Acts of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion made in the Reign of Our late Royal Brother, Excepted also all Persons who after Conviction or Attainder of or for any manner of Treason or Misprisions of Treasons have been Transported, and such Attainted of other notorious Crimes or Felonies as have been ordered or directed to be Transported into any of Our Foreign Plantations; Except also all Fugitives and Persons fled from Our Justice into Parts beyond the Seas, or out of this Realm, who shall not return and render themselves to Our Chief Justice, or some Justice of the Peace before the First day of January next ensuing; And also Excepted out of this Our Pardon the Persons hereafter particularly mentioned, Viz. Robert Parsons, Edward Matthews, Samuel Venner, Andrew Fletcher, Colonel John Rumsey, Major John Manley, Isaac Manley, Francis Charleton, Esq; John Wildman, Esq; Titus Oates, Robert Ferguson, Gilbert Burnet and Sir Robert Peyton; Provided that no Process of Outlawry at the Suit of any Person Plaintiff shall be by vertue of this Our Pardon staped or avoided, unless the Defendant appear and put in Bail where by Law Bail is necessary, and take forth a Writ of Scire Facias against the Party at whose Suit he was Outlawed; and that this Our Pardon be not allowed to Discharge any Outlawry after Judgment till Satisfaction or Agreement be made to or with the Party at whose Suit the Outlawry was obtained: And Our Will and Pleasure is, That this present Pardon shall be of as good force and effect to Pardon and Discharge all and singular the Premisses abovementioned, and intended to be Pardoned and Discharged, as if We should by Letters Patents under the Great Seal have granted particular Pardons to every one of Our Subjects: And for the better manifestation of Our Gracious Intentions and Desire herein, We do give leave that any of Our Subjects not herein excepted may Sue and take out Our particular Pardon pursuant to the Tenor hereof, and for that purpose We shall direct Our Secretaries of State to present Warrants to Us for Our Signature, and give order to Our Attorney-General or Solicitor to prepare Bills for passing Pardons for such as shall desire the same. In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, Witness Our self at Westminster the Seven and Twentieth day of September, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

Clerke.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1688.

LONDON.

816. m. 3.
24.

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K. Gut. Brit. 1 Sut.
James II. King

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

JAMES R.

WE have received undoubted Advice, That a great and sudden Invasion from Holland, with an Armed Force of Foreigners and Strangers will speedily be made in a Hostile manner upon this Our Kingdom; And although some false Pretences relating to Liberty, Property, and Religion, contrived or worded with Art and Subtilty, may be given out (as shall be thought useful upon such an Attempt) it is manifest however, (considering the great Preparations that are making) that no less Matter by this Invasion is proposed and purposed, then an Absolute Conquest of these Our Kingdoms, and the utter Subduing and Subjecting Us and all Our People, to a Foreign Power, Which is promoted (as We understand, although it may seem almost Incredible) by some of Our Subjects, being Persons of Wicked and restless Spirits, implacable Malice, and desperate Designs, Who having no Sense of former Intestine Distractions, the Memory and Misery Whereof should Endear and put a Value upon that Peace and Happiness which hath long been enjoyed; nor being moved by Our reiterated Acts of Grace and Mercy, Wherein We have studied and delighted to abound towards all Our Subjects, and even towards those Who were once Our avowed and open Enemies, do again endeavour to Imbroil this Kingdom in Bloud and Ruine, to gratifie their own Ambition and Malice, proposing to themselves a Prey and Booty in such a publick Confusion.

We cannot omit to make it known, That although We had Notice sometime since, that a Foreign Force Was preparing against Us, yet We have always declined any Foreign Succors, but rather have chosen (next under God) to relie upon the true and Ancient Courage, Faith and Allegiance of Our own People, With whom We have often ventured Our Life for the Honour of this Nation, and in Whose Defence against all Enemies, We are firmly resolved to live and die: And therefore We solemnly Conjure Our Subjects to lay aside all manner of Animosities, Jealousies and Prejudices, and heartily and chearfully to Unite together in the Defence of Us and their Native Countrey, Which thing alone will (under God) defeat and frustrate the principal Hope and Design of Our Enemies, Who expect to find Our People Divided, and by publishing perhaps some plausible Reasons of their coming hither, as the specious, though false Pretences of maintaining the Protestant Religion, or Asserting the Liberties and Properties of Our People, do hope thereby to Conquer this Great and Renowned Kingdom: But albeit the Design hath been carried on With all imaginable Secrecy and Endeavours to surprize and deceive Us, We have not been Wanting on Our Part, to make such Provision as did become Us, and by Gods Blessing We make no doubt of being found in so good a Posture, that Our Enemies may have cause to repent such their rash and unjust Attempt.

We did intend (as We lately Declared) to have met Our Parliament in November next, and the Writs are issued forth accordingly, proposing to Our selves, amongst other things, that We might be able to quiet the Minds of all Our People in matters of Religion, pursuant to the several Declarations We have published to that effect, but in regard of this strange and unreasonable Attempt, from Our Neighbouring Countrey (without any manner of Provocation) designed to divert Our said Gracious Purposes, We find it necessary to recall Our said Writs, which We do hereby recall accordingly, Commanding and Requiring Our Loving Subjects to take Notice thereof, and to surcease all further Proceedings thereon; And forasmuch as the approaching Danger Which now is at hand, Will require a great and vigorous Defence, We do hereby strictly Charge and Command All Our Loving Subjects both by Sea and Land (Whose ready Concurrence, Valour and Courage as true English-men We no way doubt in so just a Cause) to be prepared to defend their Countrey; And We do hereby Command and Require all Lords Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants, to Use their best and utmost Endeavours to Resist, Repel and Suppress Our Enemies, Who come With such Confidence and great Preparations to Invade and Conquer these Our Kingdoms. And lastly, We do most expressly and strictly Enjoyn and Prohibit all and every Our Subjects, of What Degree or Condition soever, from giving any manner of Aid, Assistance, Countenance or Succour, or from having or holding any Correspondence With these Our Enemies, or any of their Complices, upon pain of High Treason, and being prosecuted and proceeded against With the utmost Severity.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 28th day of *September*, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1688.

GOD SAVE THE KING



A PROCLAMATION

BY THE KING



Gt. Brit. and Irel.
K James II. King

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His Majesties most Gracious and General

P A R D O N.



JAMES the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. It hath always been Our earnest Desire since Our Accession to the Crown, that all Our People should live at Ease, and in full Enjoyment of Peace and Happiness under Our Government; and nothing can be more agreeable unto Us, then that Offenders should be Reformed by Acts of Mercy extended towards them, rather then Punishment, Our open Enemies upon Repentance have found Our Favour. And although besides Our particular Pardons which have been Granted to many Persons, it be not long since We issued forth Our Royal Proclamation of General Pardon to all Our People; yet inasmuch as even they who live most peaceably, do often fall within the reach of some of Our Laws, and may be liable in their Persons or Estates (should We be severe) to Prosecutions in Our Courts Ecclesiastical or Temporal; We therefore, out of Our special Grace and Tenderness to Our People (from whom We expect a suitable return of Duty and Obedience) do hereby Grant, Publish and Declare this Our Royal and Gracious Pardon; And We do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Pardon, Acquit, Release and Discharge all and every Our Subjects (except such Persons who shall be herein or hereby excepted) of this Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, them and every of them, and all and all manner of Bodies Politick or Corporate within Our said Realm or Dominions aforesaid, and the Successor and Successors of them and every of them, against Us Our Heirs and Successors of and from all and all manner of Treasons, Felonies, Misprisions of Treason or Felony, Treasonable or Seditious Words or Libels, Seditious and unlawful Meetings and Conventicles, all Offences whereby any Person may be charged with the Penalty and danger of Premunire, all Riots, Routs, Offences, Contempts, Trespasses and Misdemeanors, and all Judgments and Convictions for not coming to Church, and of and from the Forfeitures and Penalties for the same, or any of them heretofore had, committed or done, (except as herein or hereby after is excepted.) And Our Will and Pleasure is, That neither Our said Subjects nor any of them, nor the Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Successors of any of them, be or shall be Sued, Vexed, or Disquieted in their Bodies, Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, for any manner of Matter, Cause, Contempt, Misdemeanor, Forfeiture, Offence, or any other thing heretofore suffered, done or committed, or omitted, against Us, Our Crown, Dignity, Prerogative, Laws or Statutes, and not herein or hereby after excepted; And that this Our Grant of General Pardon, by the general Words, Clauses and Sentences before rehearsed, shall be reputed, deemed, adjudged, expounded, allowed and taken in all manner of Our Courts and elsewhere, most beneficially and liberally for Our said Subjects thereby Pardoned, in all things not hereafter excepted, as if their particular Persons and Crimes had herein been at large and fully expressed. Excepted, and always Foreprized out of this Our Pardon, all Treasons committed or done in the Parts beyond the Seas, or in any other Place out of this Our Realm; And also excepted all Offences in Forging or false Counterfeiting the Great or Privy Seal, Sign Manual or Privy Signet, or any of Our Moneys current within this Our Realm, or of unlawful Diminution of any of the said Monies by any ways or means whatsoever, and all Abetting, Aiding, Comforting or Procuring the said Offences or any of them, and also all voluntary Murders, Petty Treasons, Wilful Poysonings, and all Offences of being accessary to the same, or any of them before the Fact committed, and also all Piracies and Robberies committed upon the Sea, Robberies upon the Highways, Burglaries in Houses, and all Offences of being accessary to the said Offences or any of them; And also Excepted the detestable and abominable Vice of Buggery committed with Man or Beast, all Rape and Carnal Ravishments of Women, all Ravishments and wilful taking away or Marrying of any Maid, Widow or Damsel against her will, or without the Consent or Agreement of her Parents, or of such as then had her in Custody, and all Offences of Aiding, Comforting, Abetting, or Procuring the said Offences or any of them; And also excepted all Offences of Perjury, Subornation of Witnesses, Razing, Forging or Counterfeiting any Deeds, Escripts, Inquisitions, Indentures of Appraisement, or other Writings, or Publishing the same, Forging or Counterfeiting any Examinations or Testimonies of any Witness or Witnesses tending to bring any person or persons into danger of his Life, and all procuring and Counselling of any of the said Offences; And also Except all Informations, and all Proceedings concerning Highways and Bridges, and common Nusances, or repairing County Goals, and all Fines and Issues set and Returned thereupon since the Year One thousand six hundred seventy nine. And also except all Offences in taking away, Imbezling, or Purloining any Goods, Moneys, Chattels, Jewels, Armour, Munition, Stores, Naval Provisions, Shipping, Ordnance or other Habiliments of War, belonging to Us or Our late Brother; And all Offences committed or done within the space of one year last, within Our Forest of Windsor; And also Except all Offences of Incest, Dilapidations, or Simony, and also Except all Contempts and Process thereupon Issuing in or out of any Court of Equity; and also Except all Recognizances, Conditions and Covenants, and all Penalties, Titles, and Forfeitures of Offices, Conditions or Covenants forfeited, accrued or grown to Us or to our late Brother by reason of the Breach or not performing of any Office, Covenant or Condition whatsoever; Also Excepted all Concealments, Frauds, Corruptions, Misdemeanors and Offences, whereby We or Our late Brother have been deceived in the Collection, Payments or Answering of Our Revenues, or any part thereof, or any other Money due, or to be due to Us, or received for Us or him; And all Forfeitures, Penalties and Nomine Pœne's thereupon arising; And all Indictments, Informations, or other Process, or Proceedings now depending, or to be depending thereupon.

Provided always that nothing in this Our Pardon contained shall extend or be construed to discharge any Fines, Sums of Money recovered by Judgment, Fines pro licentia Concordandi, Post-Fines, Issues or Amerciaments, lost, imposed, assessed, set or entred in any Court of Record whatsoever; And also Except all Persons who are as to any pains, penalties or disabilities whatsoever excepted out of the several Acts of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion made in the Reign of our late Royal Brother, Excepted also all Persons who after Conviction or Attainder of or for any manner of Treason or Misprisions of Treasons have been Transported, and such Attainted of other notorious Crimes or Felonies as have been ordered or directed to be transported into any of Our Foreign Plantations; Except also all Fugitives and Persons fled from Our Justice into Parts beyond the Seas, or out of this Realm, who shall not return and render themselves to Our Chief Justice or some Justice of the Peace before the First day of January next ensuing; And also excepted out of this our Pardon the Persons hereafter particularly mentioned, Viz. Robert Parsons, Edward Matthews, Samuel Venner, Andrew Fletcher, Colonel John Rumsey, Major John Manley, Isaac Manley, Francis Charleton, Esq; John Wildman, Esq; Titus Oates, Robert Ferguson, Gilbert Burnet, Sir Robert Peyton, Laurence Braddon, Samuel Johnson Clerk, Thomas Tipping Esq; and Sir Rowland Gwynne. Provided that no Process of Outlawry at the Suit of any person Plaintiff shall be by vertue of this Our Pardon stayed or avoided, unless the Defendant appear and put in Bail where by Law Bail is necessary, and take forth a Writ of Scire Facias against the Party at whose Suit he was Outlawed; and that this Our Pardon be not allowed to Discharge any Outlawry after Judgment till Satisfaction or Agreement be made to or with the Party at whose Suit the Outlawry was obtained: And Our Will and Pleasure is, That this present Pardon shall be of as good force and effect to Pardon and Discharge all and singular the Premisses abovementioned, and intended to be Pardoned and Discharged, as if We should by Letters Patents under the Great Seal have granted particular Pardons to every one of Our Subjects: And for the better manifestation of Our Gracious Intentions and Desire herein, We do give leave that any of Our Subjects, not herein excepted may Sue and take out Our particular Pardon pursuant to the Tenor hereof, and for that purpose We shall direct Our Secretaries of State to present Warrants to Us for Our Signature, and give order to Our Attorney-General or Solicitor to prepare Bills for passing Pardons for such as shall desire the same. In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, Witness Our self at Westminster the Second day of October, in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

Clerke.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1688.

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K William III. Kg. of Gt. Brit. &c.

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THE

DECLARATION
OF HIS HIGHNESS
WILLIAM HENRY
By the Grace of God
Prince of Orange, &c.

Of the Reaſons inducing him to appear in Arms

FOR

Preſerving of the Proteſtant Religion,

AND FOR

Reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of the Ancient KINGDOM of

SCOTLAND.

IT is both certain and evident to all men, that the Publick Peace and Happineſs of any State or Kingdom cannot be preſerved, where the Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms, Eſtabliſhed by the Lawful Authority in it, are openly Tranſgreſſed and Annulled: More eſpecially, where the alteration of Religion is endeavoured, and that a Religion which is contrary to Law, is endeavoured to be Introduced: Upon which thoſe who are moſt Immediately concerned in it, are Indiſpenſably bound to endeavour to Preſerve and Maintain the Eſtabliſhed Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms; and above all, the Religion and Worſhip of God, that is Eſtabliſhed amongſt them: And to take ſuch an effectual care, that the Inhabitants of the ſaid State or Kingdom, may neither be deprived of their Religion, nor of their Civil Rights. Which is ſo much the more neceſſary, becauſe the Greatneſs and Security both of Kings, Royal Families, and of all ſuch as are in Authority, as well as the Happineſs of their Subjects and People depend, in a moſt eſpecial manner, upon the exact Obſervation and Maintenance of theſe their Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms.

Upon theſe grounds it is, that We cannot any longer forbear to Declare, that to Our great Regret, We ſee that thoſe Councellours, who have now the chief Credit with the King, have no other Deſign, but to overturn the Religion, Laws and Liberties of thoſe Realms; and to ſubject them in all things relating to their Conſciences, Liberties and Properties, to Arbitrary Government: and that not only by ſecret and indirect ways, but in ſuch on open and undiſguiſed manner, that their Deſigns are now become viſible to all that conſider them.

And indeed the lamentable Effects of an Arbitrary Power and of Evil Counſels are ſo manifeſt in the deplorable State of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, that both Our Reaſon and Conſcience

His Highneſſes Declaration.

ſcience do prompt us to an Abhorrence of them. For when We conſider the ſad Condition of that Nation, though alwaies affectionate to the Royal Family, and governed for many Ages by Laws made by the Authority of their Kings, and of the Eſtates of Parliament, and by common Cuſtoms, is reduced to, by endeavours that have been uſed to change the conſtitution of the Monarchy Regulate by Laws, into a Deſpotick or Arbitrary Power; which doth evidently appear, not only by the actings of Evil Councellours in Power, but by the deliberate and expreſs publick Declarations, bearing that the King is an Abſolute Monarch, to whom obedience ought to be given in all things without reſerve, thereby to make way to introduce what Religion they pleaſe, without ſo much as the neceſſity of the conſent of the Nation by their Eſtates in Parliament. Whilſt We conſider and ponder theſe things, as We cannot but be touched with a tender Sence of thoſe Miſeries, ſo the giving ſuch a Remedy to them, as may be proper, and may anſwer the Expectation of all good Men, and true Proteſtants, is the great thing which We propoſe to our ſelves in this undertaking: the Equity whereof will be juſtified to the World, if what hath been acted at the inſtigation of thoſe Evil Councellours be further impartially weighed.

It is well known, that the Laws, Priviledges and Rights of the Kingdom have been overturned to the great prejudice of King and People, whilſt thus, all foundation of Confidence and Truſt is removed. And it is no leſs known what have been the arbitrary Procedures of an encroaching Privy Council; for although by the Laws Enacted by the Authority of King and Parliament, it is expreſly prohibited, that the Popiſh Religion ſhould be profeſſed, or Seminary Prieſts ſuffered within the Kingdom, or that the Children of any Noblemen or Gentlemen ſhould be ſent abroad to be Educated in Popiſh Colledges; yet have theſe Evil Councellours ordered or ſuffered young Noblemen to be taken from their Relations, and to be ſent abroad to be Inſtructed in Jeſuits Colledges, and have likewiſe cauſed Schools to be Erected under the conduct of Popiſh Prieſts, and that in the Capital City of the Kingdom.

In an open contempt alſo of the known Laws of the Kingdom, Papiſts are put into places of Higheſt Truſt both Civil and Military, and entruſted with all the Forts and Magazins. The Rights and Priviledges of the Royal Burrows, the third Eſtate of Parliament, having as many Deputies in it as all the Shires in the Kingdom, are taken away, and they hindred in the free Election of their Magiſtrates and Town-Councels, to the manifeſt violation of their Charters, Eſtabliſhed by Law and Immemorial Poſſeſſion. And all this is done by meer Arbitrary Power, without any Citation, Trial or Sentence.

And whereas no Nation whatſoever can ſubſiſt without the Adminiſtration of good and impartial Juſtice, upon which Mens Lives and Liberties, their Honours and Eſtates depend, yet thoſe Evil Councellours have ſubjected theſe to an Arbitrary and Deſpotick Power: having turned out Judges, who by Law ought to continue during their Life or their good behaviour, becauſe they would not conform themſelves to their Intentions, and put others in their places, who they believe would be more compliant, and that without any regard to their Abilities: by which it evidently appears that thoſe Evil Councellours deſign to render themſelves the abſolute Maſters of the Lives, Honours and Eſtates of the Subjects, without being reſtrained by any Rule or Law.

By the influence of the ſame Evil Councellours, hath a moſt exorbitant power been exerciſed in impoſing Bonds and Oaths upon whole Shires without any Law or Act of Parliament: in permitting Free Quarters to the Souldiers, although they had a ſufficient Eſtabliſhment for their Pay, whereby the Kingdom was doubly burthened without any Redreſs; in impriſoning Gentlemen without any, ſo much as alledged, Reaſon, forcing many to accuſe and witneſs againſt themſelves, impoſing arbitrary fines, frighting and haraſſing many parts of the Countrey with intercommoning and Juſtice-Aires, making ſome incurr the forfeiture of life and fortune for the moſt general and harmleſs converſe, even with their neareſt Relations outlawed: And thus bringing a conſternation upon a great part of the Kingdom, which when Outlawries and Intercommonings went out againſt multitudes upon the ſlendereſt pretexts, was involved ſo Univerſally in that danger, that thoſe Councellors themſelves were ſo obnoxious as to find it neceſſary to have Pardons and Indemnities, whilſt the poor people were left to mercy; impowering Officers and Souldiers

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diers to act upon the Subjects living in quiet and full peace, the greateſt Barbarities, in deſtroying them by Hanging, Shooting, and Drowning them without any form of Law, or reſpect to Age or Sex, not giving ſome of them time to pray to God for mercy; And this for no other reaſon, but becauſe they would not anſwer or ſatisfy them in ſuch queſtions as they propoſed to them without any warrant of Law, and againſt the common intereſt of Mankind, which frees all men from being obliged to diſcover their ſecret thoughts. Beſides a great many other Violences and Oppreſſions, to which that poor Nation hath been expoſed, without any hope of having an end put to them, or to have relief from them.

And that the Arbitrary and Illegal proceedings of thoſe Evil Councellors might be juſtified and ſupported, ſuch a Declaration hath been procured by them, as ſtrikes at the Root of the Government, and overturns the moſt Sacred Rights of it; in making all Parliaments unneceſſary, and taking away all defences of Religion, Liberty and Property, by an aſſumed and aſſerted Abſolute Power, to which Obedience is required without Reſerve: which every good Chriſtian is perſwaded to be due to God Almighty alone, all whoſe Commandments are always Juſt and Good.

Theſe Evil Councellours have uſed their utmoſt endeavours to aboliſh Penal Laws, excluding all who are Proteſtants from publick Truſt, which give too great a check to their Deſigns. For the accompliſhing of this, a Liberty hath been granted to Diſſenters, but ſuch an one, as that the continuance thereof is plainly inſinuated to depend upon their hearty concurrence for Aboliſhing the above-mentioned Penal Laws, the only legal defence of their Religion; although the Diſſenters have juſt cauſe of diſtruſt, when they call to mind how ſome hundreds of their Miniſters were driven out of their Churches without either Accuſation or Citation: the filling of many whole places with Ignorant and Scandalous perſons, hath been one great occaſion of all thoſe Miſeries which that Country for a long time hath groaned under. And Diſſenters have but ſmall ground to reſt on any preſent eaſe founded upon a Proclamation which may be recalled every hour, and which in the firſt and ſecond Editions of it gave no relief to them, eſpecially conſidering that not many months before, the greateſt of the forementioned Severities and Barbarities had been exerciſed upon them.

But to crown all, there are great and violent Preſumptions inducing us to believe that thoſe Evil Councellors, in order to the carrying on of their ill Deſigns, and to the gaining to themſelves the more time for the effecting of them, for the encouraging of their Complices, and for the diſcouraging of all good Subjects, have publiſhed that the Queen hath brought forth a Son, tho' there have appeared both during the Queens pretended Bigneſs, and in the manner in which the Birth was managed, ſo many juſt and viſible grounds of ſuſpition, that not only We our ſelves, but all the good Subjects of thoſe Kingdoms do vehemently ſuſpect that the pretended Prince was never born by the Queen. And is is notoriouſly known to all the World, that many both doubted of the Queens Bigneſs, and of the Birth of the Child, and yet there was not any one thing done to ſatisfy them, or to put an end to their Doubts.

And ſince our Deareſt and moſt entirely beloved Conſort, the Princeſs, and likewiſe We our ſelves have ſo great an intereſt in this Matter, and ſuch a Right as all the World knows to the Succeſſion of theſe Kingdoms, which thoſe Men have attempted to violate, for preventing of all redreſs of miſeries, by the lawful Succeſſors of the Crown, Educated by the good Providence of God, in the true Profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion, We cannot excuſe our ſelves from eſpouſing the true intereſt of theſe Nations in matters of ſuch high Conſequence, and from contributing all that lies in us, for the defence of the Laws and Liberties thereof, the maintaining of the Proteſtant Religion in them, and the ſecuring the People in the enjoyment of their juſt Rights.

But that Our Intentions may be ſo manifeſt that no perſon may doubt or pretend to doubt thereof, to excuſe themſelves from concurring with us in this juſt Deſign, for the Univerſal good of the Nation. We do Declare that the freeing that Kingdom from all hazard of Popery and Arbitrary Power for the future, and the delivering it from what at the preſent doth expoſe it to both, the ſetling of it by Parliament, upon ſuch a ſolid Baſis as to its Religious and Civil concerns, as may moſt effectually redreſs all the abovementioned Grievances, are the true Reaſons of our preſent undertaking as to that Nation.

His Highneſſes Declaration.

And therefore We perſwade Our ſelves that Our Endeavours to give the beſt Aſſiſtance We can for the Relief of ſo diſtreſſed a Kingdom, ſhall not only not be miſconſtrued, but ſhall alſo be accompanied with a chearfull and univerſal Concurrence of the whole Nation, that even thoſe who have been Inſtruments for the enſlaving of it, will now ſhew their diſlike of what they have done, by their timeous and ſeaſonable diligence for its Reſcue: And that if any ſhall not give us that Aſſiſtance which their Conſcience to God, and their Reſpect to their Country oblige them to, they ſhall be juſtly charged with all the Evils that may be the effects of ſuch a want of their duty.

And as We Our ſelves deſire to truſt to the Almighty God alone for the Succeſs of Our Arms, ſo we expect all good Men, that they will apply themſelves moſt earneſtly to him for his Bleſſing upon Our Endeavours, that ſo they may tend to the Glory of his Great Name, to the Eſtabliſhment of the Reformed Churches, and to the Peace and Happineſs of that Kingdom.

Given under Our hand and Seal, at Our Court in the *Hague*, the tenth of *October*, in the Year of our Lord, 1688.

WILLIAM HENRY, PRINCE OF ORANGE,

By his Highneſſes ſpecial Command.

C. HUYGENS.

Printed at the *Hague*, by ARNOUT LEERS, By His Highneſſes ſpecial Order, 1688

CHARACTER.

SIR,

IN Answer to your last, wherein you desire me to give a Character of our Prince, I shall, as well as I can, satisfie you.

As for his *outward Accomplishments*, I suppose you expect not that I should say any thing, you having seen him frequently when he was in *England*, and been a Witness of his excellent, noble, and Princely Deportment.

Nor is it necessary to one of your Education and Learning, to have an Account of his *Ancestors*, or that you be told, that he is the principal Branch of a House famous in History for these many hundreds of years, and that his Veins flow with the noblest Blood in the World. However accidental these Advantages are, yet Heaven was not pleased they should be wanting to a Personage it had consummated to be the Relief and Support of Christendom, and the Delight of Mankind.

But 'tis his *Mind*, I know, of which you require a Character; and of that though 'twill be impossible for me to do him Justice, yet I will endeavour to inform you. He is, first, a Prince of exemplary *Temperance* and *Sobriety*, and this not because his Body cannot bear Excesses, his robust and healthy Constitution manifesting the contrary; but from the strong Impression the Beauty of these Virtues had early made and still continue upon his excellent Soul. Nor are they without their Companions, *Modesty* and *Chastity*, which few of bulkier Title do at all regard, and these practised to that height, that his Court is esteem'd an Academy of good Manners, and his Courtiers, by his Example, as so many Professors of Ethics. Beside these, his benign Temper, his readiness to forgive Injuries, his tenacious Memory of Services done, and his incomparable Prudence, consider'd in opposition to the haughty Carriage, the implacable and cruel Resentments, the horrid Ingratitude, and the dull Unadvisedness of some of his Cotemporaries of the higher Style, render him still a fit Subject for the Love and Well-wishes of every honest and understanding man.

And yet, that which adds still to the lustre of this fair train of Virtues, and which seems to have the fullest possession of him, is JUSTICE, not that he affects to be flatter'd with the Title of *Just*, as has been done by those who least deserv'd it, and who never practised it, except it were to serve some turn, and to preamble a Trepan; or to avoid some impending danger by a specious shew of Restitution and Reparation; but he has made it the peculiar embellishment of all the Actions of his Life. Hence it was, that upon all the Successes with which his Arms and Conduct have been blest, he never was puff'd up into a desire of having any addition so much as to his Title, not one City or Town in the Netherlands can complain of any Infraction upon their Immunities, or any Ravishing of their ancient Privileges, So that though it has frequently been in his power to have aggrandiz'd himself, after the example of his ill Neighbors, (some of whose cursed Parasites have yet had the impudence to transcribe their Masters Follies of this sort into his History, as if he had been guilty of the like) yet he always sacrific'd to Justice whatsoever Advantages his good Fortune put into his hands, and scorn'd to be great at the cost his Country; which from the low State wherein he found it when he was first set at the Head of the Commonwealth, deem'd then by one of our best Politicians to have been upon the point of irrecoverable Declension, he has reasserted into so considerable a condition, that they seem able to redeem themselves from a Debt of a hundred years standing to our own Nation. This Heroical Principle it is, that has set him so high above his neighbouring Contenders for GLORY, as vile Flatterers call it, which is to be acquir'd by the depopulating of Countries, stripping Cities and Communities of their Rights and Privileges, and the enslaving and unmanning a great part of Mankind. This Contempt of *Glory* (other than what is raised upon an honourable and just Foundation) has in him ennobled the present Age with an Example for all succeeding Potentates in the World, by observing of which, they may avoid those Exorbitances which have made the foolish Affecters of Glory stink in Chronicle, and instead of atchieving, forsooth, immortal Honour, have caused their Names to be rang'd only in the higher Class of Robbers and Trouble-worlds: for he, unlike to them, seems to have made it the *truly Glorious* Design of his Life to set Mankind at Liberty; and he began early, when having scarce reach'd Manhood, he rescu'd his Country out of the Jaws of a rabid Tyger, or which is all one, a Popish Victor, who would have introduc'd upon her that slavery of Body and Soul which ever follows the successful Arms of a bigotted Idolatrous Conqueror: And, if mens Sins hinder not, and their selves be not wanting, why may they not hope to see this wondrous Blessing by Providence more diffusive, and not concluded within the narrow Boundaries of *Belgium*. The *Theban* Hero, not content to have asserted his Cradle, vindicated also the Nations round about; for beholding on one side a Tyrant over-running and destroying all, to that degree, that he was fabled to feed his Horses with Mans Flesh; and on t'other side the Sea, another with like Title, Priest-ridden into the most abominable and inhuman Idolatry; he thought 'twas the Duty of a good man, though he were not a Party concern'd, (which is sillily urg'd against our living Hero) to take up the Cause of Humanity, and to pull 'em down. It succeeded well; for he soon brought 'em both to Reason, and the grateful Pagans voted him a place among their Gods. And indeed they argu'd rightly, considering their want of Divine Light; for what could they suppose to be liker God than he that for no advantage to himself, confer'd upon them the most valuable Good in the World, even LIBERTY.

A Branch of this Virtue of *Justice* he deems to be *Moderation* towards men of *another Religion*; and by this also he has always contradistinguish'd himself from his more dignified Brethren of the Elbow-Seat; for this he not only profes's'd but practised always. Never was he known to be the undoing of a Family, because the Father of it could not be of his Mind. No man with him is Factious, or a Sectary, but he that troubles the Public Tranquillity. In the Disposal of his Rewards and Favours, regard is only had to the *Honestest Man*. Not but that he is well aware, that there is a Sect of Men in the World, who, be they never so generously principled by Nature, yet their Religion (as they call it) obliging them to an implicit belief of and obedience to Persons of wicked Designs, he allows them with some discrimination a share in his Protection, but trusts them with great difficulty.

I should now tell you somewhat of his *Valour*; but it is of a sort more sublime than has yet appear'd in the World, and far above my Pen. The Vigour, the Conduct, the Greatness, and the Evenness of his Mind, the steady Menage, the Resolution and Contempt of Danger, which are either Ingredients to it, or complicated with it, are as inimitable as not to be described. In fine, We have great reason to pray, That the Hand which has so exactly form'd and finish'd this Prince for the Support and Joy of the Universe, would protect and assist him in bringing about those noble Designs for the Common Good which nothing less than a Divine Spirit prompts him to. Our Friend at *Soestdyke* is pretty well again.

Hague, *Octob.* 12.
St. N.

I am, SIR, *Yours.*

I had forgot to instance to you the *Exact Discipline* he observes in his Army; but if ever you see them here or elsewhere, you will take his Officers and Souldiers for no other than well-bred Gentlemen and honest Citizens.

Tot de Hague, gedruckt by Hans Verdraght, 1688.



Gr. Brit. & Scal.
James II.
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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

For Restoring Corporations to their Ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights and Franchises.

JAMES R.

Whereas We are informed that several Deeds of Surrender, which have been lately made by several Corporations and Bodies Corporate, of and in Our Cities and Towns within Our Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, of their Charters, Franchises and Privileges, are not yet Recorded or Enrolled: And that upon the Proceedings and Rules for Judgment, which have lately been had upon the Quo Warranto's or Informations in Nature of a Quo Warranto, Judgments are not yet Entred upon Record; Whereupon, notwithstanding new Charters have been granted in the Reign of Our late Dear Brother, and in Our Reign; Which said Deeds (being not Inrolled or Recorded) do not amount unto, or in Law make any Surrender of the Charters, Franchises or Liberties therein mentioned; And such of the said Corporations or Bodies Politick, against which Rules for Judgments have been made in the Life time of Our late Dear Brother, or since, in Our Court of King's-Bench (but no Judgments Entred upon Record) are not Discorporate or Dissolved; And that it is in Our Power to leave such Corporations in the same Estate and Condition they were in, and to discharge all further Proceedings and Effects that may be of such Rules for Judgments, and Deeds of Surrender: We do hereby publish and Declare, That upon due Search and Examination made, We have satisfaction that the Deeds of Surrender made by the Corporations and Bodies Politick of the said Cities and Towns, Except the Corporations following: (that is to say) Thetford, Nottingham, Bridgewater, Ludlow, Bewdley, Beverly, Teukesbury, Exeter, Doncaster, Colchester, Winchester, Launceston, Lisderd, Plimpton, Tregoney, Plymouth, Dunwich, St. Ives, Fowy, East-Looe, Camelford, West-Looe, Tintegall, Penryn, Truro, Bodmyn, Hadleigh, Lestwythell, and Saltash, are not Inrolled or Recorded in any of Our Courts: And that though Rules for Judgments have passed upon Informations in Nature of a Quo Warranto against the Corporations and Bodies Politick of several Cities and Towns, in Our said Kingdom and Dominion; Yet no Judgments have been or are Entred upon Record upon any such Informations, Except against the City of London, Chester, Calne, St. Ives, Pool, York, Thaxted, Llanghour, and Malmesbury: And We of Our meer Grace and Favour, being Resolved to Restore and put all Our Cities, Towns and Burroughs in England and Wales, and also Our Town of Berwick upon Tweed, into the same State and Condition they were and was, in Our late Dear Brothers Reign, before any Deed of Surrender was made of their Charters or Franchises, or Proceedings against them or the Corporations or Bodies Politick, in or of the said Cities, Towns or Burroughs upon any Quo Warranto or Informations in Nature of a Quo Warranto had. We do hereby therefore Publish, Declare, Direct and Require, That the said Corporations and Bodies Politick and Corporate of all the said Cities, Towns and Burroughs, whose Deeds of Surrender are not Inrolled, nor Judgments entred against them as aforesaid; And the Mayors, Bayliffs, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Council-men, Assistants, Recorders, Town Clerks, Magistrates, Ministers, Officers, Freemen, and all and every others the Members of or in every of them respectively upon the Publication of this Our Proclamation, Take on them and Proceed to Act as a Corporation or Body Politick, and where Places are vacant by Death or otherwise, to make Elections, Constitute and Fill up the same, (Notwithstanding the usual Days and Times of Elections by the Ancient Charters and Constitutions shall happen to be past;) And to Do, Execute and Perform all and every Matter, and Thing as they Lawfully might and ought to have done, if no such Deeds of Surrender, Rules for Judgment, or other Proceedings upon any such Quo Warranto or Informations had been had or made. And for the better effecting Our said Intention, We have by Order made by Us in Council, and under Our Sign Manual; And We do also by this Our Proclamation made with the Advice of Our said Council, Discharge, Remove, and Dismiss all and every Person and Persons of and from all Offices and Places of Mayors, Bayliffs, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Council-men, Assistants, Recorder, Town-Clerk, and all and every Office and Place, which they or any of them have or Claim only by Charter, Patent, or Grant from Our Dear Brother, or from Our Self since the Dates of the Respective Deeds of Surrender or Rules for Judgment; Except such Corporations whose Deeds of Surrender are Inrolled or against whom Judgment is Entred; and that all and every such Person and Persons deliver up into the Hands and Custody of the said Persons hereby appointed and intended to Act and Execute the said Offices and Places, all and every the Charters, Records, Books, Evidences, and matters concerning the said respective Corporations.

And We do hereby further Publish and Declare, That we have caused all and every the said Deeds of Surrender which can be found, to be delivered and put into the Hands of Our Attorney General, to be by him Cancelled and returned to the Corporations and Bodies Politick of the respective Cities and Towns whom they concern; And have also given to Our said Attorney Authority, and do hereby Warrant and Command him, not only not to proceed or enter Judgment upon the said Quo Warranto's or Informations, in Nature of a Quo Warranto, or any of them, but to enter upon the respective Records, Noli prosequi's, and Legal Discharges thereof: And We do hereby Publish and Declare Our further Grace and Favour to the said Cities, Corporations and Burroughs, at any time hereafter, by any further Act to Grant, Confirm or Restore unto them all their Charters, Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges, that at the respective times of such Deeds of Surrender, or Rules for Judgment made or given, they held or enjoyed. And in order, to the perfecting Our said gracious Intentions, We do hereby likewise Publish and Declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure as for and concerning the restoring to such of Our Cities, Corporations and Burroughs within Our said Kingdom and Dominion, which have made Deeds of Surrender, or have had Judgment given against them, which Surrenders and Judgments are Entred of Record, That Our Chancellor, Attorney-General and Solicitor General, without Fees to any Officer or Officers whatsoever, upon Application to them made, shall, and they are hereby required to prepare and pass Charters, Instruments, Grants and Letters Patents for the Incorporating, Regranting, Confirming and Restoring to all and every the said Cities, Corporations and Burroughs, their respective Charters, Liberties, Rights, Franchises and Privileges, and for restoring the respective Mayors, Bayliffs, Recorders, Sheriffs, Town-Clerks, Aldermen, Common Council-men, Assistants, Officers, Magistrates, Ministers and Freemen, as were of such Cities, Corporations or Burroughs at the time of such Deeds of Surrender, or Judgments respectively given or had, and for the putting them into the same State, Condition and Plight they were in at the times of such Deeds of Surrender, or Judgments made or given. And whereas divers Burroughs that were not heretofore Corporations, have since the Year One thousand six hundred seventy nine, had Charters of Incorporation Granted and Passed unto them; We hereby further Express and Declare Our Royal Pleasure, to determine and annul the said last mentioned Charters and Corporations; And to that end, We have in pursuance to the Power reserved in the said Charters, by Our Order in Council, and under our Sign Manual, Removed and Discharged; And We do also by this Our Proclamation, made with the Advice of Out said Council, Remove and Discharge all and every Person of or in the said last mentioned Corporations, of and from all Offices and Places of Mayors, Bayliffs, Recorders, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Council-men, Assistants, and of and from all and every other Office and Place from which We have Power reserved by the said Charters respectively, to Remove or Discharge them: And We do hereby Promise and Declare, that We will Do and Consent to all such Acts, Matters and Things as shall be necessary to render these Our gracious Intentions and Purposes effectual, it being Our gracious Intention to call a Parliament as soon as the general Disturbance of Our Kingdom by the intended Invasion, will admit thereof.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 17th day of *October*, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the King.



816. m. 3.
28.

K. England
James I.

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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

To Reſtrain the Spreading of FALSE NEWS.

JAMES R.

ALthough ſince Our Acceſſion to the Crown, We have Graciouſly extended Our Royal Mercy and Clemency to Our Subjects by ſeveral General Pardons, one whereof was lately Publiſhed; Yet We are ſenſible that divers evil diſpoſed Perſons, being not Reformed, or wrought upon by ſuch Our Grace and Favour, do, notwithſtanding, make it their buſineſs by Writing, Printing, or Speaking, to Defame Our Government with Falſe and Seditious News and Reports, thereby intending to amuſe Our Loving Subjects, and, as far as they are able, to create in them an univerſal Jealouſie and Diſcontent, eſpecially in this time of Publick Danger, Threatned by the intended Invaſion upon this Our Kingdom, and conſequently to alienate the Hearts of ſuch of Our Loving Subjects from Us, who otherwiſe would readily yield unto Us that Aid and Aſſiſtance, which by their Natural Allegiance they are bound to do: And whereas by the Ancient Laws and Statutes of this Realm, great and heavy Penalties are inflicted upon all ſuch as ſhall be found to be ſpreaders of Falſe News, or Promoters of any Malicious Slanders and Calumnies in their Ordinary and Common Diſcourſes, or otherwiſe, and more eſpecially upon ſuch who ſhall Utter or Publiſh any Words or Things, to incite and ſtir up the People to Hatred or Diſlike of Our Perſon, or the Eſtabliſhed Government: Notwithſtanding which, there have been of late more bold and licentious Diſcourſes than formerly, and Men have aſſumed to themſelves a Liberty, not only in Coffee-Houſes, but in other Places and Meetings, both Publick and Private, to cenſure and defame the Proceedings of State, by ſpeaking evil of things they underſtand not: We therefore conſidering that Offences of this Nature Proceed from the reſtleſs Malice of evil Perſons, or from the careleſs Demeanour of others, who preſume too much upon Our accuſtomed Clemency and Goodneſs, Have therefore thought fit by this Our Royal Proclamation, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, ſtreightly to Forewarn and Command all Our Subjects of what Eſtate or Condition they be, that they preſume not hencefoorth, either by Writing, Printing or Speaking, to Utter or Publiſh any Falſe News or Reports whatſoever, or to intermeddle with the Affairs of State or Government, or with the Perſons of any of Our Counſellors or Miniſters in their Common and Ordinary Diſcourſes, as they will Anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt Perils.

And becauſe all Bold and Irreverent Speeches touching matters of this high Nature, and all Malicious and Falſe Reports tending to Sedition, or the Amuſement of Our People are puniſhable not only in the Speakers, but in the Hearers alſo, unleſs they do ſpeedily reveal the ſame unto ſome of Our Privy Council, or ſome other of Our Judges or Juſtices of the Peace; Therefore that all Perſons may be left without Excuſe, who ſhall not hereafter contain themſelves within that modeſt and dutiful Regard which becomes them, We do further Declare, That We will proceed with all Severity and Rigour againſt all ſuch Perſons who ſhall be guilty of any ſuch malicious and unlawful Practices by Writing, Printing, or other Publication of ſuch falſe News and Reports, or who ſhall receive or hear the ſame, without revealing or giving Information thereof as aforeſaid, in due time; We being reſolved to ſuppreſs the ſaid Enormities by a moſt ſtrict and exemplary Puniſhment of all ſuch Offenders as ſhall hereafter be diſcovered. And We do hereby ſtreightly Charge and Command all and ſingular Our Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bayliffs, and all other Our Officers and Miniſters whatſoever, to take effectual Care for the ſpeedy Apprehenſion, Proſecution, and ſevere Puniſhment of all ſuch Perſons who ſhall at any time hereafter be found Offenders herein.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 26th day of *October*, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1688.



816.m.3
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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

JAMES R.

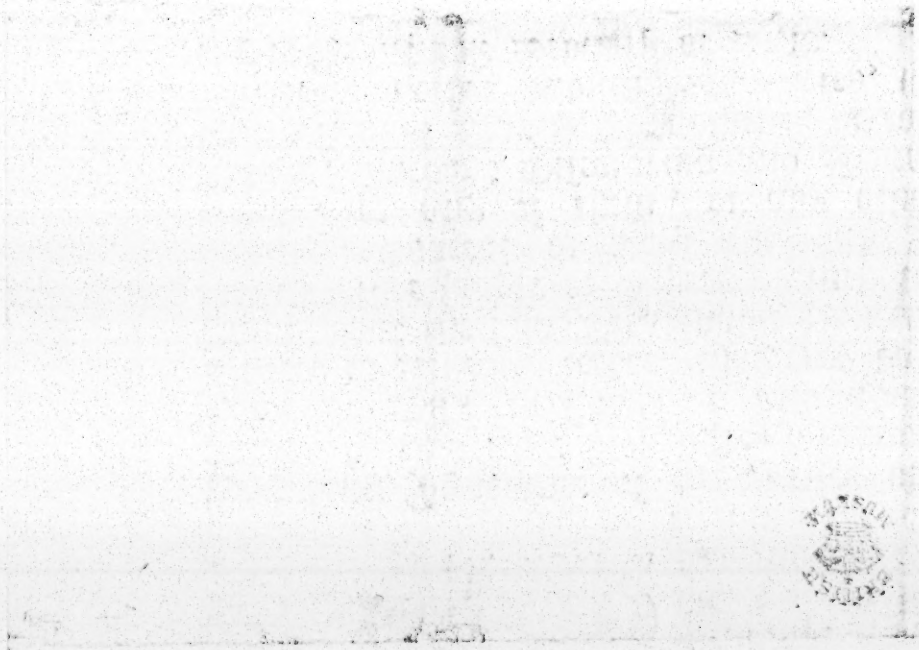


Whereas the Prince of Orange and his Adherents, who design forthwith to Invade Our Kingdoms, in order thereunto have contrived and framed several Treasonable Papers and Declarations, hoping thereby to Seduce Our People, and (if it were possible) to corrupt Our Army, a very great Number whereof being Printed, several Persons are sent and employed to disperse the same throughout Our Kingdoms: And although all Persons (as well in Criminal as in other Cases) are bound to take notice of the Law at their Peril; Yet to the intent that none may think to escape due Punishment, or to excuse themselves When they shall be Detected, by pretending Ignorance of the nature of their Crime; We are Graciously pleased by this Our Royal Proclamation, Published by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to forewarn and admonish all Our Subjects, of What Degree or Quality soever, that they do not Publish, Disperse, Repeat or Hand about the said Treasonable Papers or Declarations, or any of them, or any other Paper or Papers of such like nature, nor presume to Read, Receive, Conceal or Keep the said Treasonable Papers or Declarations, or any of them, or any other Paper or Papers of such like nature, Without Discovering and Revealing the same as speedily as may be, to some of Our Privy Council, or to some of Our Judges, Justices of the Peace or other Publick Magistrates, upon Peril of being Prosecuted according to the utmost Severity of Law.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 2d day of *November*, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1688.



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By the King,

A DECLARATION.

JAMES R.



SWe cannot Consider this Invasion of Our Kingdoms by the Prince of Orange Without Horror, for so Unchristian and Unnatural an Undertaking in a Person so nearly Related to Us; So it is a Matter of the greatest Trouble and Concern to Us, to reflect upon the many Mischiefs and Calamities which an Army of Foreigners and Rebels must unavoidably bring upon Our People. It is but too evident by a late Declaration Published by him, That notwithstanding the many specious and plausible Pretences it carries, his Designs in the bottom do tend to nothing less than an Absolute Usurping of Our Crown and Royal Authority, as may fully appear by his assuming to himself in the said Declaration the Regal Stile, requiring the Peers of the Realm, both Spiritual and Temporal, and all other Persons of all Degrees, to obey and assist him in the Execution of his Designs; a Prerogative Inseparable from the Imperial Crown of this Realm. And for a more Undeniable Proof of his Immoderat- Ambition, and which nothing can satisfie but the Immediate Possession of the Crown it self, he calls in Question the Legitimacy of the Prince of Wales Our Son, and Heir Apparent, though by the Providence of God, there were present at his Birth so many Witnesses of Unquestionable Credit, as if it seemed to have been the particular Care of Heaven, on purpose to disappoint so Wicked and Unparallel'd an Attempt.

And in Order to the effecting of his Ambitious Designs, he seems desirous in the Close of his Declaration, to submit all to the Determination of a Free Parliament, hoping thereby to Ingratiate himself with Our People, though nothing is more Evident, than that a Parliament cannot be Free, so long as there is an Army of Foreigners in the Heart of Our Kingdoms; So that in truth he himself is the sole Obstructor of such a Free Parliament: We being fully Resolved, as We have already Declared, so soon as by the Blessing of God, Our Kingdoms shall be delivered from this Invasion, to call a Parliament, Which can no longer be liable to the least Objection of not being freely Chosen, since We have actually Restored all the Burroughs and Corporations of this Our Kingdom, to their Ancient Rights and Priviledges, and in Which We shall be ready not only to Receive and Redress all the Just Complaints and Grievances of Our Good Subjects, but also to Repeat and Confirm the Assurances We have already given to them, in Our several Declarations of Our Resolution, by Gods Blessing, to Maintain them in their Religion, their Liberties and Properties, and all other their Just Rights and Priviledges whatsoever. Upon these Considerations, and the Obligations of their Duty and Natural Allegiance, We can no Ways doubt, but that all Our Faithful and Loving Subjects, Will readily and heartily concur and joyn With Us, in the Entire Suppression and Repelling of those Our Enemies and Rebellious Subjects, Who have so Injuriously and Disloyally Invaded and Disturbed the Peace and Tranquillity of these Our Kingdoms.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 6th day of *November*, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1688.

816. m 3.
31.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

Prohibiting the keeping of *Exeter* Fair, and other Fairs thereabouts, for ſome Time.

JAMES R.

WHereas We are informed, that on or about the Sixth Day of December, a Fair hath uſually been holden and kept at and in Our City of Exeter; We in reſpect of the preſent Invaſion upon this Our Kingdom by the Prince of Orange, (Who with an Armed Force of Foreigners and Rebels hath poſſeſſed Our ſaid City) and conſidering alſo that divers evil diſpoſed Perſons under pretence of going to the ſaid Fair, may repair to Our Enemies, or hold Correſpondence With them, have therefore thought fit, by Advice of Our Privy Council, to Defer and Prohibit the keeping of the ſaid Fair, and all other Fairs Within Twenty Miles of Our ſaid City of Exeter, at the Times accuſtomed, and until the ſame ſhall be Licenſed by Us. And to the end that all Perſons may take Notice thereof, We do hereby Admoniſh and Require all Our Subjects, that they forbear to reſort to the ſaid Fair at Exeter, or any other Fairs Within Twenty Miles of the ſaid City, until We ſhall Declare Our further Pleaſure concerning the ſame; Hereby alſo ſtrictly Enjoyning and Commanding the reſpective Lords, Owners and Proprietors of all and every the ſaid Fairs, and all other Perſons intereſted therein, that they do not preſume to hold the ſaid Fairs, or any of them, Without Our Licence firſt obtained in that behalf; upon pain of ſuch Puniſhment as can or may by Law be inflicted upon ſuch as ſhall be found Offenders therein.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the 16th day of *November*, 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

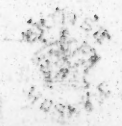
London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1688.

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The True Copy of a Paper delivered by the Lord De——— *to the* Mayor *of* Darby, *where he Quarter'd the One and Twentieth of* November, 1688.

WE the *Nobility* and *Gentry* of the *Northern-Parts* of *England*, (whoſe Names are here under written) being deeply ſenſible of the Calamities that threaten theſe *Kingdoms*, do think it our Duty as *Chriſtians* and *good Subjects*, to Endeavour, what in Us lies, the healing of our preſent *Diſtractions*, and preventing greater; And as with grief we apprehend the ſad Conſequences that may ariſe from the Landing of an *Army* in this *Kingdom* from *Foraign Parts*, So we cannot but deplore the Occaſion given for it, by ſo many Invaſions, made of late years, on our *Religion* and *Laws*. And whereas we cannot think of any other Expedient to compoſe our differences, and prevent effuſion of Blood, then that which procured a Settlement in theſe *Kingdoms* after the late Civil Wars, the meeting and ſetting of a *Parliament*, freely and duly Choſen, We think our ſelves obliged, (as far as in us lies) to promote it; And the rather, becauſe the Prince of *Orange* (as appears by His *Declaration*) is willing to ſubmit His own *Pretenſions*, and all other matters, to their *Determination*: We heartily wiſh, and humbly pray, That *His Majeſty* would Conſent to this *Expedient*, in order to a future Settlement; And hope that ſuch a temperament may be thought of, as that the *Army* now on foot, may not give any interruption to the proceeding of a *Parliament*. But if to the great Misfortune and Ruine of theſe *Kingdoms*, it ſhould prove otherwiſe, We further Declare, That we will to our utmoſt, defend the *Proteſtant Religion*, the *Laws* of the *Kingdom*, and the *Right's* and *Liberties* of the *Subject*.

London, Printed for *John Goodman*, 1688.



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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION OF PARDON.

JAMES R.



Inasmuch as several of Our Subjects have been Seduced to take up Arms, and contrary to the Laws of God and Man, to joyn themselves with Forreigners and Strangers, in a most Unnatural Invasion upon Us, and this their Native Country, many of whom We are perswaded have been Wrought upon by false Suggestions and Misrepresentations made by Our Enemies: And We desiring (as far as is possible) to reduce Our said Subjects to Duty and Obedience by Acts of Clemency, at least resolving to leave all such as shall persist in so Wicked an Enterprize, Without Excuse, Do therefore Promise, Grant and Declare, and by this Our Royal Proclamation Publish Our Free and Absolute Pardon, to all Our Subjects who have taken up Arms, and joyned With the Prince of Orange and his Adherents, in the present Invasion of this Our Kingdom, Provided they quit and desert Our said Enemies, and Within the space of Twenty Days from the Date of this Our Royal Proclamation, render themselves to some one of Our Officers Civil or Military, and do not again, after they have rendered themselves as aforesaid, return to Our Enemies, or be any Way Aiding or Assisting to them: And they Who refuse or neglect to lay hold of this Our Free and Gracious Offer, must never expect Our Pardon hereafter, but Will be Wholly and justly Excluded of and from all hopes thereof. And lastly, We also Promise and Grant Our Pardon and Protection to all such Forreigners as do or shall come over to Us, Whom We Will either Entertain in Our Service, or otherWise Grant them (if they shall desire it) freedom of Passage, and liberty to return to the respective Countries from Whence they came.

Given at Our Court at *Salisbury* the 22*th* Day of *November* 1688. In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill*, *Henry Hills*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1688.

816. m. 3.
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A Modeſt Vindication of the Petition of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal for the calling of a Free Parliament.

THis Defence is grounded upon three ſundamental Principles; I. *The Right of Petitioning.* II. *The Neceſſity.* III. The *Duty.*

I. It is the undoubted Right of the Subjects to Petition, being founded upon an Act of Parliament, and the higheſt reaſon in the World; for that is a very monſtrous government, where the People muſt not approach their King, and acquaint him with their grievances. The people have the greateſt property in the Land, and therefore the moſt concern'd when a Foreign Enemy is upon it; their welfare is the ſupream Law; and yet they muſt not deſire to meet in order to conſult their own preſervation. The Jeſuites (the ſworn enemies to the Engliſh Nation) will take care of us, and our poſterity; therefore why ſhould we trouble our ſelves at this juncture? They can levy mony with a Proclamation, they can diſpenſe with all Laws, and what ſhould we do with a Parliament, when the whole Statute-Book ſerves for no other end but to wipe the Tayles of theſe Reverend *Satyrs*; who fly into their Dens and Thickets, at the very ſound of a Houſe of *Commons*.

II. The neceſſity, and that an indiſpenſable one: The Government turn'd *Topſie Turvy*, no Law, no Rule, all in a ſtate of War; all Treaties broken, all Obligations ceas'd; and yet the *People* muſt not come together to know why or wherefore they fight, or how they may avoid deſtroying one another; they muſt hack and cut one another to pieces blindfold, and to no other end, but to ſave the *Jeſuits*, and the *Knaves*, and to ruin themſelves: But the moſt Reverend *Biſhops* are told, that they ſhall have a *Free Parliament* as ſoon as ever the *Prince of Orange* has quitted this Realm; that is, ſuch a *Free Parliament* as they were like to have had before the *Prince* came hither, ſhuffl'd, cut, and pack't by Mr. *Brent* and his *Miſſionaries*, or perhaps ten times worſe, or rather none at all; for the Church of *Rome* is grown ſuch an infamous *Bankrupt*, that no body will truſt her further than they can command her: She may be compar'd to the *Tyger*, which fawns, ſneaks, and lurks as long as the Hunter is arm'd with his Spear and his Gun, but when once the Weapons are laid down, the *Beaſt* flies upon the unwary Foreſter, tears, and devours him.

III. The Duty: For what better Office could thoſe pious *Prelates* and *Patriots* of their Country do for the public Good, than to make all People Friends, to ſave the lives of many Thouſands, and to heal all our Wounds and Sores, which they of the *Roman Faith* have inflicted upon a *People* too kind and good natur'd for ſuch ravenous *Monſters*, who go about ſeeking whom they may devour. *France*, *Hungary*, and the *Valleys of Piedmont* are ſtill reeking with the blood of their poor innocent *Preys*, and echoing with the lamentations of a *People* ruin'd, by truſting theſe *Crocodiles* too much; and if God in his infinite mercy had not watch'd over theſe Kingdoms, and ſent a *Gabriel* to guard them, they had certainly fallen a Victim to the intollerable Pride, the lawleſs Fury, and untractable Barbarity of a ſort of *Animals*, call'd *Catholicks*, ſubtle, and treacherous by cuſtom and diſcipline, not to be chain'd by any Law either of God or Man; and therefore every body knows how *far* we may rely *upon them*, when the *Arch-Angel* leaves us.

The Devil *was ſick*, *the* Devil *a* Monk *would be*;
The Devil *was well*, *the* Devil *a* Monk *was he.*

Exeter, *Nov.* 21. 88. FINIS.

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WE, Peers of this Realm, Aſſembled with ſome of the Lords of the Privy Council, Do hereby Require all *Iriſh* Officers and Soldiers to Repair forthwith to the reſpective Bodies to which they do, or did lately belong; And do hereby declare, That behaving themſelves peaceably, they ſhall have Subſiſtence paid them, till they ſhall be otherwiſe provided for, or employed. And the ſaid Officers and Soldiers are to deliver up their Arms to ſome of the Officers of the Ordnance, who are to depoſite the ſame in the Stores in the *Tower* of *London*. And We do Require and Command all Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, and other Officers, whom it may concern, That they apprehend, and ſeize all ſuch Soldiers as ſhall not repair to their reſpective Bodies; and that they be dealt with as Vagabonds.

Given at the Council-Chamber in *Whitehal*, this 14th Day of *December*, 1688.

Tho. Ebor.	*Rocheſter.*
Halifax.	*N. Dureſme.*
Dorſet.	*P. VVincheſter.*
Carliſle.	*North* and *Grey.*
Craven.	*F. Trevor.*
Nottingham.	*T. Titus.*

In the Savoy: Printed by *Edward Jones*. MDCLXXXVIII.

Sir George / 1.5.

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THE SPEECH OF Sir George Treby, Kt.

Recorder of the Honourable City of *London*,

To His HIGHNESS

The Prince of Orange.

December the 20*th*. 1688.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

THE Lord Mayor being diſabled by Sickneſs, your Highneſs is attended by the Aldermen and Commons of the Capital City of this Kingdom, Deputed to Congratulate Your Highneſs upon this great and glorious Occaſion.

In which, labouring for Words, we cannot but come ſhort in Expreſſion.

Reviewing our late Danger, we remember our Church and State, over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to the point of Deſtruction, by the Conduct of Men (that were our *true* Invaders) that brake the Sacred Fences of our *Laws*, and (which was worſt) the very Conſtitution of our *Legiſlature*.

So that there was no Remedy left but the *Laſt*.

The only Perſon under Heaven that could apply this Remedy was *Your Highneſs*.

You are of a *Nation*, whoſe Alliance, *in all times*, has been agreeable and proſperous to us.

You are of a *Family* moſt Illuſtrious, Benefactors to Mankind. To have the Title of *Sovereign Prince*, *Stadtholder*, and to have worn the *Imperial* Crown, are among their *leſſer* Dignities. They have long

long enjoyed a Dignity ſingular and *tranſcendent*, *viz.* To be *Champions* of Almighty God, ſent forth in ſeveral Ages, to vindicate his Cauſe againſt the greateſt Oppreſſions.

To this *Divine* Commiſſion, our Nobles, our Gentry, and among them our brave Engliſh Soldiers, rendred themſelves and their Arms upon your appearing.

GREAT SIR,

When we look back to the laſt Month, and contemplate the *Swiftneſs* and *Fullneſs* of our preſent Deliverance, Aſtoniſh'd, we think it miraculous.

Your Highneſs, led by the hand of Heaven, and called by the *Voice* of the People, has preſerved our deareſt Intereſts.

The *Proteſtant Religion*; which is *primitive* Chriſtianity Reſtor'd.

Our *Laws*; which are our *ancient Title* to our Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates; and without which this World were a *Wilderneſs*.

But, what Retribution can *We* make to your Highneſs?

Our Thoughts are full charged with Gratitude.

Your Highneſs has a laſting Monument in the *Hearts*, in the *Prayers*, in the *Praiſes* of all Good Men amongſt us. And late *Poſterity* will celebrate your ever-glorious *Name*, till Time ſhall be no more.

Chapman Mayor.

Cur' ſpecial' tent' die Jovis XX. *die Decembr'* 1688. *Annoq; RR. Jacobi Secundi Angl'* &c. *quarto.*

THis Court doth deſire Mr. *Recorder* to Print his Speech this day made to the Prince of *Orange* at the time of this Courts attending his Highneſs with the Deputies of the ſeveral Wards, and other Members of the Common-Councel.

Wagſtaffe.

LONDON, Printed for *George Graſton* at the *Mitre* near *Temple-Bar* in *Fleetſtreet*, 1688.

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AN ORDER OF THE LORDS Spiritual and Temporal,

Assembled at *WESTMINSTER*, in the House of LORDS, *December* 22. 1688.

PRESENT,

Lord Archbishop of *York*.	Earl of *Devonshire*.	Earl of *Radnor*.	Lord Bishop of St. *Asaph*.	Lord *Jermyn*.
Duke of *Norfolk*.	Earl of *Bolingbrooke*.	Earl of *Yarmouth*.	Lord Bishop of *Ely*.	Lord *Vaughan Carbery*.
Duke of *Somerset*.	Earl of *Manchester*.	Earl of *Berkeley*.	Lord Bishop of *Rochester*.	Lord *Culpeper*.
Duke of *Grafton*.	Earl of *Mulgrave*.	Earl of *Nottingham*.	Lord *Delawarr*.	Lord *Lucas*.
Duke of *Ormonde*.	Earl of *Rivers*.	Earl of *Rochester*.	Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*.	Lord *Delamere*.
Duke of *Beaufort*.	Earl of *Stamford*.	Earl of *Abington*.	Lord *Eure*.	Lord *Crew*.
Marquess of *Hallifax*.	Earl of *Winchelsea*.	Lord Visc. *Fanconberg*.	Lord *Wharton*.	Lord *Lumley*.
Earl of *Oxford*.	Earl of *Thanet*.	Lord Viscount *Mordaunt*.	Lord *Paget*.	Lord *Carteret*.
Earl of *Shrewsbury*.	Earl of *Scarsdale*.	Lord Viscount *Newport*.	Lord *North* and *Grey*.	Lord *Ossulstone*.
Earl of *Kent*.	Earl of *Clarendon*.	Lord Viscount *Weymouth*.	Lord *Chandos*.	Lord *Godolphin*.
Earl of *Bedford*.	Earl of *Craven*.	Lord Viscount *Hatton*.	Lord *Montague*.	Lord *Churchill*.
Earl of *Pembroke*.	Earl of *Burlington*.	Lord Bishop of *London*.	Lord *Grey* of *Warke*.	
Earl of *Dorset*.	Earl of *Sussex*.	Lord Bishop of *Duresme*.	Lord *Maynard*.	
Earl of *Northampton*.	Earl of *Macles field*.	Lord Bp of *Winchester*.	Lord *Howard* of *Escrick*.	

THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal Assembled in this Extraordinary Conjuncture, considering the great Mischiefs that have happened unto, and do still threaten this Kingdom, by the evil Designs and Practices of the Papists, in great numbers resorting unto, and abiding in the City of *London*, and places adjacent to the said City; For the better preservation of the Peace and common Safety, have thought fit, and do Order and Require, That all Papists, and Reputed Papists do, and shall, within Five Days after the Date hereof, depart from the said City, unto their respective Habitations; from which they are not to remove above Five Miles distance.

Except such as now are in the Actual Service of the Queen Dowager; and Except all Ambassadors, and Foreign Ministers, with their Domestick Servants, being Foreigners; and all other Foreigners, being Merchants or Factors, or who are come into, or do reside in this Kingdom upon the account of Trade only. Except also all such Persons as have been Housholders, or have exercised any Trade within the said City of *London*, or within Ten Miles of the same, by the space of Three Years last past (other than such as do sell Arms,) so as such Housholders shall, within Eight Days from the Date hereof, leave an Account in Writing with the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, or some Alderman, being a Justice of Peace within the said City, or other Justice of Peace, of their respective Names, and Places of their Habitations.

Except also all such Popish Officers as shall within Six Days from the Date hereof, give good and sufficient Bail before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, or some Alderman, being a Justice of Peace within the said City, for their Appearance in the Court of *King's Bench*, the First Day of the next Term, to answer such Things as shall be there Objected to them; and in the mean time for the keeping of the Peace. And it is hereby Ordered, that such Popish Officers as shall not within the said Eight Days give such Bail as aforesaid, shall be committed into Custody; and be detained and kept in some publick Inns, by the Trained Bands or Militia of the said City or Counties adjacent respectively, until further Order.

Signed by their Lordships Order.

FRANCIS GWYN.

WE, *the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Assembled in this Extraordinary Conjuncture, Do appoint* Francis Gwyn, *Esquire, for Us, and in Our Names, to Sign and Subscribe such Orders as shall be from time to time by Us made.* Dated at the House of Lords in *Westminster* the 22 day of *December*, 1688.

Tho. Ebor.	Northumberland.	Dorset.	Thanet.	Radnor.	Newport.	R. Eure.	Grey.	Delamere.
Norfolk.	Hallifax.	Devonshire.	Scarsdale.	Berkeley.	Weymouth.	P. Wharton.	Maynard.	Crew.
Somerset.	Oxford.	Bolingbrooke.	Clarendon.	Nottingham.	Hatton.	Paget.	T. Jermyn.	Lumley.
Grafton.	Kent.	Manchester.	Burlington.	Rochester.	W. Asaph.	North *and* Grey.	Vaughan Carbery.	Carteret.
Ormond.	Bedford.	Rivers.	Sussex.	Fauconberg.	Fran. Ely.	Chandos.	Tho. Culpeper.	Ossulstone.
Beaufort.	Pembrooke.	Stamford.	Maclesfield.	Mordaunt.	La-warr.	Montague.	Lucas.	

LONDON, Printed for *Awnsham* and *William Churchill*, M DC LXXXVIII.

Bodleian Library
University of Oxford

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WHEREAS the Neceſſity of Affairs does require ſpeedy Advice, We do deſire all ſuch Perſons as have ſerved as Knights, Citizens or Burgeſſes in any of the Parliaments, that were held during the Reign of the late King *CHARLES* the Second, to meet Us at St. *James's*, upon *Wedneſday* the Six and Twentieth of this Inſtant *December*, by Ten of the Clock in the Morning. And We do likewiſe deſire, That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London* would be preſent at the ſame time; and that the Common-Council would appoint Fifty of their Number to be there likewiſe: And hereof We deſire them not to fail. *Given at St* James's *the Three and twentieth Day of* December, 1688.

W. H. *Prince of Orange.*

By His Highneſs's ſpecial Command.

C. HUYGENS.

Printed for *Awnſham Churchill*, at the *Black Swan* in *Ave-Mary-Lane*, MDCLXXXVIII.



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39.

THE LORDS Spiritual and Temporal,

K England.

Aſſembled at the Houſe of LORDS, *WESTMINSTER*, *December* 25. 1688.

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Aſſembled in this Conjuncture, Do Deſire Your Highneſs to take upon You the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, and the diſpoſal of the publick Revenue, for the preſervation of our Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation; And that Your Highneſs will take into Your particular Care, the preſent Condition of *Ireland*, and endeavour, by the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means, to prevent the Dangers threatning that Kingdom: All which we make our Requeſts to Your Highneſs to undertake, and exerciſe, till the Meeting of the intended Convention, the Two and twentieth of *January* next; in which we doubt not ſuch proper methods will be taken, as will conduce to the Eſtabliſhment of theſe things upon ſuch ſure and legal Foundations, that they may not be in Danger of being again Subverted. *Dated at the Houſe of Lords*, Weſtminſter, December *the Five and twentieth*, 1688.

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Aſſembled at *Weſtminſter* in this Extraordinary Conjuncture, Do humbly Deſire Your Highneſs to cauſe Letters to be written, ſubſcribed by Your Self, to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Proteſtants, and to the ſeveral Counties, Univerſities, Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque-Ports of *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Twede*; the Letters for the Counties to be directed to the Coroners of the reſpective Counties, or any of them, and in Default of the Coroners to the Clerk of the Peace of the reſpective Counties; and the Letters for the Univerſities to be directed to the reſpective Vice-Chancellors; and the Letters to the ſeveral Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque-Ports, to be directed to the chief Magiſtrates of each reſpective City, Borough and Cinque-Port, containing directions for the chooſing in all ſuch Counties, Cities, Univerſities, Boroughs, and Cinque-Ports, within Ten Days after the receipt of the ſaid reſpective Letters, ſuch a number of Perſons to repreſent them as are of right to be ſent to Parliament; of which Elections, and the times and places thereof, the reſpective Officers ſhall give notice within the ſpace of Five days at the leaſt. Notice of the intended Elections for the Counties to be publiſhed in the Churches immediately after the time of *Divine Service*, and in all Market Towns within the reſpective Counties; and notice of the intended Elections for the Cities, Univerſities, Boroughs, and Cinque-Ports, to be publiſhed within the ſaid reſpective places. The ſaid Letters, and the Execution thereof, to be returned by ſuch Officer and Officers, who ſhall execute the ſame, to the Clerk of the Crown in the Court of *Chancery*, ſo as the perſons ſo to be choſen may meet and ſit at *Weſtminſter* on the Two and twentieth day of *January* next. Dated at the Houſe of Lords, *Weſtminſter*, *December* the Twenty Fifth, 1688.

Both which were Signed by all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then Aſſembled, and Preſented to His Highneſs the Prince of ORANGE *the ſame Day at St.* James's.

His Highneſs the Prince of Orange's Anſwer

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, at St. *James*'s, *December*, 28. 1688.

MY LORDS,

I Have conſidered of Your Advice, and, as far as I am able, I will endeavour to ſecure the Peace of the Nation, until the Meeting of the Convention in January *next, for the Election whereof I will forthwith iſſue out Letters according to your deſire; I will alſo take Care to apply the publick Revenue to the moſt proper Uſes, that the preſent Affairs require; and likewiſe endeavour to put* Ireland *into ſuch a Condition, as that the Proteſtant Religion, and the* Engliſh *Intereſt may be Maintained in that Kingdom: And I further aſſure you, That as I came hither for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms, ſo I ſhall always be ready to expoſe my ſelf to any hazard for the Defence of the ſame.*

LONDON, Printed by *John Starkey*, and *Awnſham* and *William Churchill*, M DC LXXXVIII.

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A LETTER FROM His Highneſs the Prince of Orange, FOR

The Summoning of a CONVENTION, to be held at *Weſtminſter*, the 22th of *January*, 168⅞.

WHEREAS the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Knights, Citizens and Burgeiſes, heretofore Members of the Commons Houſe of Parliament, during the Reign of King *CHARLES* the Second, reſiding in and about the City of *London*, together with the Aldermen, and divers of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, in this extraordinary Conjuncture, at our Requeſt, ſeverally Aſſembled, to adviſe Us the beſt manner how to attain the ends of our *DECLARATION* in calling a *FREE PARLIAMENT* for the Preſervation of the PROTESTANT RELIGION, and reſtoring the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom, and ſetling the ſame, that they may not be in danger of being again Subverted, have Adviſed and Deſired Us to cauſe our Letters to be written and directed; for the Counties, to the Coroners of the reſpective Counties, or any one of them; and in default of the Coroners, to the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Counties; and for the Univerſities, to the reſpective Vice-Chancellors; and for the Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque-Ports, to the chief Magiſtrate of each reſpective City, Borough, and Cinque-Port, containing Directions for the chooſing in all ſuch Counties, Cities, Univerſities, Boroughs, and Cinque-Ports, within Ten Days after the receipt of the ſaid reſpective Letters, ſuch a number of Perſons to repreſent them, as from every ſuch place is, or are of right to be ſent to Parliament, of which Elections, and the times and places thereof, the reſpective Officers ſhall give notice. The notice for the intended Election in the Counties, to be publiſhed in the Market Towns within the reſpective Counties, by the ſpace of Five Days at the leaſt before the ſaid Election; and for the Univerſities, Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque-Ports, in every of them reſpectively, by the ſpace of Three Days at the leaſt before the ſaid Election, the ſaid Letters, and the Execution thereof to be returned by ſuch Officer and Officers, who ſhall execute the ſame, to the Clerk of the Crown in the Court of *Chancery*, ſo as the Perſons ſo to be Choſen, may Meet and Sit at *Weſtminſter* the Two and twentieth Day of *January* next.

WE heartily deſiring the performance of what We have in our ſaid *DECLARATION* expreſſed, in purſuance of the ſaid Advice and Deſire, have cauſed this Our Letter to be written to you, to the intent that you truly and uprightly, without favour or affection to any Perſon, or indirect practice or proceeding, do and execute what of your part ought to be done according to the ſaid Advice, for the due Execution thereof. The Elections to be made by ſuch perſons only, as, according to the Ancient Laws and Cuſtoms, of right ought to chooſe Members for Parliament; and that you cauſe a Return to be made by Certificate under your Seal, of the Names of the Perſons Elected, Annexed to this Our Letter, to the ſaid Clerk of the Crown, before the ſaid Two and twentieth Day of *January*.

Given at St. James's *the Nine and twentieth Day of* December, *in the Year of our Lord*, 1688.

LONDON, Printed by *J. Starkey*, and *A.* and *W. Churchill*, M DC LXXXVIII.

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THE DECLARATION OF His Highneſs the Prince of Orange, FOR

The Authoriſing SHERIFFS, JUSTICES of the PEACE, and other Officers and Miniſters, to Act in their reſpective Places.



WHEREAS the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Knights, Burgeſſes, Gentlemen and Citizens, heretofore Members of the Commons Houſe of Parliament, during the Reign of King *CHARLES* the Second, reſiding in and about the City of *London*, and the Aldermen and Members of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, in their Aſſemblies, in this extraordinary Conjuncture, have, by their reſpective Applications, deſired Us to take the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, and the diſpoſal of the publick Revenue, for the preſervation of the Peace, and for other the good ends and purpoſes in their ſaid Applications mentioned, and to exerciſe the ſame till the meeting of the intended Convention on the Two and twentieth of *January* next:

WE deſiring the happy State and Peace of this Kingdom and Nation, and to prevent, by the care and circumſpection of the Civil Magiſtrates, by their putting the Laws of the Kingdom, according to their reſpective Offices and Places, in Execution, the inconveniences that otherwiſe may ariſe, do hereby Conſtitute, Direct, and Appoint, That all and every perſon, (not being a Papiſt) that upon the Firſt Day of this inſtant *December* was in the Office of Sheriff, or Juſtice of the Peace, or concerned in the preſervation of the Peace, or had or were concerned in the Cuſtody of any Priſon or Gaol, or keeping of any Priſoner, be, and is hereby Impowered, Authoriſed and Required to take upon him, and to Execute the ſaid Office and Place reſpectively. And that the ſaid Sheriffs, Juſtices, and perſons in their reſpective Offices and Places, do take upon them the Execution of the Laws for ſuppreſſing all Riots, Routs and tumultuous Aſſemblies, and for keeping the Peace, relief of the Poor, and keeping the Gaols and Priſons, and perſons committed to their Cuſtody, and to do and execute all other matters to their reſpective Offices and Places appertaining. And We do hereby likewiſe Impower, Authoriſe and Require all and every perſon, (not being a Papiſt) that upon the ſaid Firſt Day of *December* laſt was in any Office or Imployment, in Collecting, Receiving, Managing or Ordering of the publick Revenue, in or within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, to proceed and act in the Managing, Ordering, Collecting, Receiving and Payment of the ſame, in the ſame method, manner and form, as to their reſpective Offices and Imployments did or do appertain; except always ſuch Offices or Places, where, ſince our Arrival into this Kingdom, we have already, or ſhall otherwiſe provide. The Powers and Authorities hereby given, to continue, remain, and be in Force and Virtue, till the meeting of the ſaid Convention, or other order to the contrary.

Given at St. James's *this One and thirtieth Day of* December, *in the Year of our Lord*, 1688.

W. H. Prince of Orange.

LONDON, Printed by *J. Starkey*, and *A.* and *W. Churchill*, M DC LXXXVIII.

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42.
K William III

THE DECLARATION OF His Highneſs the Prince of Orange,

FOR

The better Collecting the Publick REVENUE.

WHEREAS ſince the Fifth Day of *November* laſt, divers Perſons have intermeddled with, and received the Publick Money, ariſing by the Revenues of Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Hearths, and other ways; ſome by Commiſſions and Authorities from Us, and others by Commiſſions from divers Peers; and others who took up Arms and Declared for Us, for the Support of thoſe that had taken Arms under them, and for other publick Uſes: By means whereof many Perſons who Acted by Authority of the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Hearth-Money, and otherwiſe, have been in many Parts of the Kingdom diſplaced; and the Officers appointed by the ſaid Commiſſioners have deſerted their Duties and Imployments: And by reaſon of the Juſtices of the Peace in moſt Parts forbearing to Act, the Duty of the Cuſtoms have not been well anſwered; the Brewers and Retailers of Exciſable Liquors have neglected to make due Entries and Payments of their Duties, and have refuſed to permit the Gaugers and other Officers, thereto appointed, to Survey and take Account of their Brewings, contrary to the Laws eſtabliſhed. And many Inhabitants and Perſons chargable with the Payment of the Duty of Cuſtoms, Hearth-Money, and other Duties, refuſe to pay; and the Conſtables refuſe to aſſiſt the ſaid Officers in the Levying hereof, as by Law they are required; by means whereof the Payment of all publick Money is generally ſtopp'd.

And foraſmuch as We, at the Requeſt of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, heretofore Members of the Commons Houſe of Parliament, during the Reign of King *CHARLES* the Second, reſiding in and about the City of *London*; and the Aldermen and Members of the Common-Council of the ſaid City, aſſembled in this extraordinary Conjuncture, have taken upon Us the Adminiſtration of the publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, and the Diſpoſal of the publick Revenues of the Kingdom, for the Uſes the preſent Affairs require: To which End it is neceſſary that all the publick Revenues ſhould run in their proper Channel. We do therefore hereby revoke and make void all Commiſſions and Authorities, given by Us, or by any others, as aforeſaid. And We do hereby prohibit and forbid all and every Perſon and Perſons, under pretence of the ſaid Commiſſions or any of them, to intermeddle in any of the publick Revenues, or receive any Money ariſing thereby. And we do hereby require and command all Collectors, Receivers and Officers (not being Papiſts) authorized and employed by the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Hearth-Money, or any other the Branches of the publick Revenue, that they proceed in the Managing, Receiving, and Levying the ſaid Revenues as formerly. And we likewiſe require all Juſtices of the Peace to proceed in the Hearing and Determining all Matters relating to the ſaid Revenues, and every of them: And that they and all other publick Officers and Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bayliffs, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and other Officers of the Peace, be Aiding and Aſſiſting to all Officers employed and authorized by the ſaid Commiſſioners in the Collecting, Receiving, and Levying the Duties ariſing by the ſaid Revenues, and every of them, as by Law they are required and directed. And all Perſons concern'd in the payment of Cuſtoms, new Impoſts, Exciſe and Hearth-Money, are hereby required to pay the ſame as formerly according to Law.

Given at St. James's *the Second Day of* January, 168⅞.

W. H. Prince of Orange.

LONDON, Printed by *J. Starkey*, and *A.* and *W. Churchill*, M DC LXXXIX.



217
K William III
816. m. 3
43

BY THE

Prince of ORANGE,

A

DECLARATION

For the better Quartering of the FORCES.

WHEREAS We are Informed, That divers Regiments, Troops, and Companies are, contrary to Our Intentions, Quartered in Private Houſes, We have thought fit hereby to declare Our Pleaſure to be, That none of the Forces, of what Nation or Quality ſoever, ſhall preſume to Quarter in any Private Houſe, without the free and Voluntary Conſent of the Owner; and that all Houſes be Deemed Private Houſes, except Victualling-Houſes, and Houſes of Publick Entertainment, or ſuch as Sell Wine or any other Liquor by Retail: In which Houſes We do think fit that all Officers and Soldiers be Lodged by the Direction and Appointment of the Chief Magiſtrates, Juſtices of the Peace, or Conſtables of the Place where any Forces ſhall come, and not otherwiſe; And We do hereby ſtrictly forbid all Officers and Soldiers upon any pretence whatſoever, to take up any Quarters for themſelves or others, without ſuch Direction or Appointment, upon Pain of being Caſhiered, or ſuffering ſuch other Puniſhment as the Offence ſhall deſerve.

Given at St. James's *this Eighth Day of* January 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

VV. H. Prince of Orange.

In the SAVOY: *Printed by* Edward Jones, MDCLXXXVIII.



816. m. 3.
44.

BY THE

Prince of ORANGE,

K William III

A

DECLARATION.

WHEREAS We have been given to underſtand, That ſeveral untrue and groundleſs Reports, have been of late induſtriouſly ſpread among the Seamen of the Fleet, touching the incertainty of their Receiving the Wages due to them for their Service therein, to the occaſioning great Diſcontents and Diſorders within the ſaid Fleet; We out of the juſt Regard, which We do and ſhall always bear, to the Satisfaction and Encouragement of the Seamen of this Kingdom, have thought fit hereby to declare, That as well the Arrears already due, as the growing Wages of all and every Officer and Seaman, ſerving Us in the ſaid Fleet, ſhall be fully made good to them, according to the known Methods of the Navy; ſo ſoon as the Ships whereon they have or ſhall reſpectively Earn the ſame, ſhall be brought in and laid up.

And whereas among other the ill Effects of the Reports beforementioned, One is, That ſeveral Seamen have been thereby miſled to the Abſenting themſelves from their Ships, without Leave, and thereby Subjecting themſelves to the Penalties, by the Laws of the Sea, provided on that behalf: We do hereby further Declare, That all ſuch Abſenters, who ſhall Return to their Duties, on Board their Reſpective Ships, within the ſpace of Fifteen Days after the date hereof, ſhall be by Us Pardoned their ſaid Offence, and Exempted from the Puniſhment by Law due for the ſame; And be moreover entitled to the full Benefit of this Our Declaration, in Reference to their Wages; But ſo as that whoever of them ſhall be found either Refuſing or Neglecting to lay hold of this Our Gracious Offer, by a timely Return to their Duties, as before, ſhall be diligently ſought after, and (being Apprehended) ſtrictly proceeded againſt for the ſame, as Deſerters, according to Law.

Given at St. James's, *this Sixteenth Day of* January 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

W. H. Prince of Orange.

In the Savoy: Printed by *Edward Jones.* MDCLXXXVIII.



816.m.3.
21 46.

HIS HIGHNESS THE Prince of Orange HIS LETTER TO THE LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, Assembled at *WESTMINSTER*, In this Present CONVENTION, *January* 22. $168\frac{8}{9}$.

LONDON,
Printed for *James Partridge* and *Matthew Gillyflower*. 1689.

HIS HIGHNESS

THE

Prince of Orange

HIS

LETTER

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Aſſembled at *Weſtminſter* in this Preſent Convention, *January* the 22*d*. $168\frac{8}{9}$.

My Lords,

I Have endeavoured, to the utmoſt of my Power, to perform what was deſired from me, in order to the Publick Peace and Safety; and I do not know that any thing hath been omitted which might tend to the Preſervation of them, ſince the Adminiſtration of Affairs was put into my Hands: It now lieth upon you to lay the Foundations of a firm Security for your Religion, your Laws, and your Liberties.

I do not doubt, but that by ſuch a Full and Free Repreſentative of the Nation, as is now met, the Ends of my Declaration will be attained: And ſince it hath pleaſed God hitherto to bleſs my good Intentions with ſo great Succeſs, I truſt in him, that he will compleat his own Work, by ſending a Spirit of Peace and Union

to influence your Councils, that no interruption may be given to an happy and laſting Settlement.

The Dangerous Condition of the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Ireland*, requiring a large and ſpeedy Succour, and the Preſent State of Things abroad, oblige me to tell you, That next to the Danger of unſeaſonable Diviſions amongſt your ſelves, Nothing can be ſo Fatal as too great Delay in your Conſultations: The States by whom I have been enabled to reſcue this Nation, may ſuddenly feel the ill Effects of it, both by being too long deprived of the Service of their Troops which are now here, and of your early Aſſiſtance againſt a Powerful Enemy, who hath declared War againſt them: And as *England* is by Treaty already engaged to help them upon any ſuch Exigencies, ſo I am confident that their chearful Concurrence to preſerve this Kingdom with ſo much Hazard to themſelves, will meet with all the Returns of Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance, which may be expected from you, as *Proteſtants* and *Engliſhmen*, whenever their Condition ſhall require it.

Given at St. James's *this* 22*d day of* January, 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, aſſembled at Weſtminſter *in this preſent Convention.*

Will. H. P. d' Orange.

816. m. 3.
46.
220

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, in his Great Mercy to this Kingdom, to Vouchsafe us a Miraculous Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power; and that our Preservation is due, next under God, to the Resolution and Conduct of His Highness the Prince of ORANGE, whom God hath Chosen to be the Glorious Instrument of such an Inestimable Happiness to us and our Posterity: And being highly sensible, and fully persuaded, of the Great and Eminent Vertues of Her Highness the Princess of ORANGE, whose Zeal for the Protestant Religion, will, no doubt, bring a Blessing along with Her upon this Nation. And whereas the Lords and Commons, now Assembled at Westminster, have made a Declaration, and Presented the same to the said Prince and Princess of ORANGE, and therein desired them to Accept the Crown; who have Accepted the same Accordingly. We therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, together with the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, and others of the Commons of this Realm, do with a full Consent Publish and Proclaim, according to the said Declaration, WILLIAM and MARY, Prince and Princess of ORANGE, to be KING and QUEEN of England, France and Ireland, with all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging: Who are accordingly so to be Owned, Deemed, Accepted and taken by all the People of the aforesaid Realms and Dominions, who are from henceforward bound to Acknowledge and Pay unto them all Faith and true Allegiance; Beseeching God, by whom Kings Reign, to Bless King WILLIAM and Queen MARY with Long and Happy Years to Reign over Us.

God Save King *WILLIAM* and Queen *MARY*.

Jo. Brown, *Clericus Parliamentorum.*

LONDON: Printed for *James Partridge*, *Matthew Gillyflower*, and *Samuel Heyrick* 1689.

Proclamation of K. William
& Queen Mary

221 P1-4.

THE DECLARATION OF THE Lords and Commons

England 816 m 3 41

Assembled at *Westminster*;

PRESENTED TO THEIR

HIGHNESSES

THE

Prince and Princess of *ORANGE*,

At *White-Hall* the 13*th.* of *February*, 168⅞,

WHEREAS the late King *James* the Second, by the assistance of divers Evil Counsellors, Judges, and Ministers Imployed by him, did endeavour to Subvert and Extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom,

By Assuming and Exercising a Power of Dispensing with, and Suspending of Laws, and the Execution of Laws without Consent of *Parliament*.

By Committing and prosecuting divers worthy Prelates for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said assumed power.

By issuing and causing to be executed a Commission under the Great Seal for Erecting a Court called the Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes.

By Levying Money for and to the use of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, for other time and in other manner than the same was granted by *Parliament*.

By raising and keeping a standing Army within this Kingdom in time of peace, without consent of Parliament, and Quartering Souldiers contrary to Law.

By causing several good Subjects being Protestants, to be disarmed, at the same time when Papists were both Armed and Imployed contrary to Law.

By Violating the freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

By profecutions in the Court of Kings-Bench for Matters and Cauſes cognizable only in *Parliament*, and by divers other Arbitrary and Illegal Courſes.

And whereas of late years partial, corrupt, and unqualified perſons have been returned and ſerved on Juries in Tryals, and particularly divers Jurors in Tryals for High Treaſon which were not Free-Holders.

And exceſſive Bail hath been required of perſons committed in criminal Caſes, to elude the benefit of the Laws made for the liberty of the Subject.

And exceſſive Fines have been impoſed, and illegal and cruel puniſhments inflicted.

And ſeveral Grants and Promiſes made of Fines and Forfeitures before any Conviction or Judgment againſt the perſons upon whom the ſame were to be levied.

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes and Freedom of this Realm. And whereas the ſaid late King *James* the Second having abdicated the Government, and the Throne being thereby vacant.

His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* (whom it hath pleaſed Almighty God to make the Glorious Inſtrument of delivering this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power) did by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and divers principal perſons of the Commons, cauſe Letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being Proteſtants, and other *Letters* to the ſeveral Counties, *Cities*, Univerſities, Boroughs and Cinque-ports, for the chooſing of ſuch perſons to repreſent them as were of right to be ſent to Parliament, to Meet and Sit at *Weſtminſter* upon the 22*d*. day *January* in this year 1688, in Order to ſuch an Eſtabliſhment, as that their Religion, Laws and *Liberties* might not again be in danger of being Subverted.

Upon which Letters, Elections have been accordingly made.

And thereupon the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons purſuant to their reſpective *Letters* and *Elections*, being now aſſembled in a full and free Repreſentative of this Nation, taking into their moſt ſerious Conſideration the beſt means for attaining the ends aforeſaid,

Do in the firſt place, as their *Anceſtors* in like Caſes have uſually done, for the vindicating and aſſerting their *Ancient Rights* and *Liberties*, declare,

That the pretended Power of ſuſpending of *Laws*, or the *execution* of Laws by Regal *Authority*, without *conſent* of *Parliament*, is Illegal.

That the pretended *Power* of diſpenſing with Laws or the *Execution* of Laws by Regal Authority, as it has been aſſumed and exerciſed of late, is Illegal.

That the *Commiſſion* for *erecting* the late Court of *Commiſſioners*, for *Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes*, and all other Commiſſions and *Courts* of like nature are Illegal and *pernicious*.

T'

That Levying of Money for, or to the uſe of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, or for longer time, or in other manner than the ſame is, or ſhall be Granted, is Illegal.

That it is the Right of the Subject to Petition the King; and all Commitments and Proſecutions for ſuch Petitioning, are Illegal.

That the Raiſing or Keeping a Standing Army within the Kingdom in time of Peace, unleſs it be with Conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law.

That the Subjects which are Proteſtants may have Arms for their Defence ſuitable to their Condition, and as allowed by Law.

That Election of Members of Parliament ought to be free.

That the Freedome of Speech and Debates, or Proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be Impeached or Queſtioned in any Court or place out of Parliament.

That Exceſſive Bail ought not to be required, or Exceſſive Fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual *Puniſhments* inflicted.

That Jurors ought to be duly Impannelled and Returned, and Jurors which paſs upon Men in Tryals for High Treaſon, ought to be Freeholders.

That all Grants and Promiſes of Fines and Forfeitures of particular perſons before Conviction, are illegal and void.

And that for Redreſs of all Grievances, and for the amending ſtrengthening and preſerving of the Laws, *Parliaments* ought to be held frequently.

And they do claim, Demand, and Inſiſt upon all and ſingular, the Premiſes as their undoubted Right and Liberty. And that no Declarations, Judgments, Doings, or Proceedings to the prejudice of the People in any of the ſaid Premiſes ought in any wiſe to be drawn hereafter into conſequence or example.

To which Demand of their Rights, they are particularly incouraged by the Declaration of his Highneſs the *Prince* of *Orange*, as being the only means for obtaining a full Redreſs and Remedy therein.

Having therefore an intire Confidence that his ſaid Highneſs the *P.* of *O.* will perfect the Deliverance ſo far advanced by him, and will ſtill preſerve them from the violation of their Rights, which they have here aſſerted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

The ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons Aſſembled at *Weſtminſtir*, Do Reſolve,

That *William* and *Mary* Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* be, and be Declared King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereto belonging. To hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions, to them the ſaid *Prince* and *Princeſs* during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them. And that the ſole and

full

full Exerciſe of the Regal Power, be only in and Exerciſed by him the ſaid Prince of *Orange*, in the names of the ſaid Prince and Princeſs during their joynt Lives. And after their Deceaſes, the ſaid Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions, to be to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Princeſs. And for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body. And for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Prince of *Orange*.

And they do pray the ſaid Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, do accept the ſame accordingly.

And that the Oaths hereafter mentioned, be taken by all Perſons of whom the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by Law, inſtead of them, and that the ſaid Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy may be abrogated.

I A. B. *Do ſincerely Promiſe and Swear, that I will be Faithful and bear true Allegiance to their Majeſties* King William *and* Queen Mary. *So help me God*, &c.

I A. B. *Do Swear, That I do from my Heart Abhor, Deteſt and Abjure, as Impious, and Heretical, this Damnable Doctrine and Poſition, That Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by the Pope or any Authority of the See of* Rome, *may be Depoſed or Murdered by the Subjects or any other whatſoever. And I do Declare, that no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Preheminence, or Authority Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual within this Realm.* So help me God, &c.

It is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons now Aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, That this Declaration be Engroſſed in Parchment, Enrolled among the Rolls of Parliament, and Recorded in Chancery.

Printed in the Year 1689.

K. 187.
722

At the Court at WHITEHALL

The Sixteenth Day of *February*, 1688.

816. m. 3
48

PRESENT,

The Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty,

His Royal Highneſs Prince George of Denmark,
Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of Norfolk,
Marqueſs of Wincheſter,
Lord Great Chamberlain,
Lord Steward,
Lord Chamberlain,
Earl of Oxford,
Earl of Shrewsbury,
Earl of Bedford,
Earl of Bathe,
Earl of Macleſfeld,
Earl of Nottingham,
Viſcount Faulconberg,
Viſcount Mordaunt,
Viſcount Newport,
Viſcount Lumley,
Lord Biſhop of London,
Lord Montagu,
Lord Delamer,
Lord Churchill,
Mr. Bentinck,
Mr. Sidney,
Sir Robert Howard,
Sir Henry Capel,
Mr. Speaker of the H. of Commons,
Mr. Ruſſel,
Mr. Hambden,
Mr. Boſcawen.

WHereas by the late Act of Uniformity, which Eſtabliſheth the Liturgy, and Enacts, That no Form or Order of Common Prayers be openly uſed, other then what is Preſcribed and Appointed to be uſed in and by the ſaid Book, It is notwithſtanding provided, That in all thoſe Prayers, Litanies and Collects, which do any ways relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the Names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the preſent Occaſion, according to the Direction of lawful Authority: His Majeſty was pleaſed this day, in Council to Declare His Royal Will and Pleaſure, That in all Prayers for the King, to the Word *King* be added *and Queen*, to the Words *Sovereign Lord* be added *and Lady*; and that inſtead of the King's Name *Charles* or *James*, be uſed the Names *William and Mary*.

That the firſt Petition for the King in the Litany, ſhall end thus, *Thy Servants William and Mary, our moſt Gracious King and Queen.*

And that in the Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, inſtead of theſe words, *Our Sovereign and his*, be placed theſe words, *Their Majeſties and their.*

And that in the firſt and ſecond Collects for the King, next after the Commandments in the Communion Service, the words be read thus, *The Hearts of thy choſen Servants King VVilliam and Queen Mary, that.*

And that in the Prayer for Chriſts Church Militant, the words be read thus, *And eſpecially thy Servants VVilliam and Mary our King and Queen.*

That likewiſe in the firſt Prayer in the Form to be uſed at Sea, the words be read thus, *Our moſt Gracious Sovereign Lord and Lady King VVilliam and Queen Mary, and their Kingdoms.*

And that in all Prayers for the Royal Family, the Perſons particularly to be Prayed for, be thus named and expreſſed, *Catherine the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, and all the Royal Family.*

And His Majeſty doth ſtraitly Charge and Command, That no Edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforth Printed, but with theſe Amendments; and that in the mean time, till Copies of ſuch Edition may be had, all Parſons, Vicars and Curates within this Realm, do (for the preventing of Miſtakes) with the Pen Correct and Amend all ſuch Prayers in their Church Books, according to the foregoing Directions: And for the better Notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith Printed and publiſhed, and ſent to the ſeveral Pariſhes; and that the Right Reverend the Biſhops take care, that Obedience be paid to the ſame accordingly, within their reſpective Dioceſſes.

John Nicholas.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Their Majeſties Printers. 1688.

816. m. 3.
49

THE DECLARATION OF THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal, AND COMMONS

Assembled at *WESTMINSTER*;

Presented to the KING and QUEEN,

By the Right Honourable the

MARQUESS of HALLIFAX,

SPEAKER to the HOUSE of LORDS.

WITH

HIS MAJESTIES

Most Gracious ANSWER thereunto.

LONDON:

Printed for James Pertridge, Matthew Gillyflower, and Samuel Heyrick, MDCLXXXIX.

Die Martis, 12° *Februarii*, $168\frac{8}{9}$.

THE DECLARATION OF THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal, AND COMMONS Aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*.

WHEREAS the late King *James* the Second, by the Aſſiſtance of divers Evil Counſellors, Judges, and Miniſters Employ'd by Him, did endeavour to Subvert and Extirpate the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom;

By Aſſuming and Exerciſing a Power of Diſpenſing with, and Suſpending of Laws, and the Execution of Laws, without Conſent of Parliament.

By Committing and Proſecuting divers Worthy Prelates, for humbly Petitioning to be Excuſed from concurring to the ſaid aſſumed Power.

By iſſuing, and cauſing to be Executed, a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, for erecting a Court called, *The Court of Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes.*

By Levying Money for and to the Uſe of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, for other time, and in other manner, than the ſame was granted by Parliament.

By raiſing and keeping a ſtanding Army within this Kingdom in time of Peace, without Conſent of Parliament; and Quartering Soldiers contrary to Law.

By cauſing ſeveral Good Subjects, being Proteſtants, to be Diſarmed at the ſame time, when Papiſts were both Armed and Imployed contrary to Law.

By violating the Freedom of Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

By Proſecutions in the Court of *Kings-Bench* for Matters and Cauſes cognizable only in *Parliament*; and by divers other Arbitrary and Illegal Courſes.

And whereas of late years, Partial, Corrupt, and Unqualified Perſons, have been returned and ſerved on Juries in Trials, and particularly divers Jurors in Trials for High-Treaſon, which were not Freeholders;

And Exceſſive Bail hath been required of perſons committed in Criminal Caſes, to elude the benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subjects.

And Exceſſive Fines have been impoſed.

And Illegal and Cruel Puniſhments inflicted.

And ſeveral Grants and Promiſes made of Fines and Forfeitures before any Conviction or Judgment againſt the perſons upon whom the ſame were to be levied.

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of this Realm.

And whereas the ſaid late King *James* the Second, having Abdicated the Government, and the Throne being thereby vacant,

His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* (whom it hath pleaſed Almighty God to make the Glorious Inſtrument of Delivering this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power) did (by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Tem-

poral, and divers principal Perſons of the Commons) cauſe Letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Proteſtants, and other Letters to the ſeveral Counties, Cities, Univerſities, Burroughs, and Cinque-Ports, for the Chuſing of ſuch Perſons to repreſent them, as were of Right to be ſent to Parliament, to Meet and Sit at *Weſtminſter* upon the 22d day of *January* in this year 1688, in order to ſuch an Eſtabliſhment, as that their Religion, Laws and Liberties, might not again be in danger of being Subverted: Upon which Letters Elections having been accordingly made;

And thereupon the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, purſuant to their reſpective Letters and Elections, being now Aſſembled in a Full and Free Repreſentative of this Nation, taking into their moſt ſerious Conſideration the beſt Means for attaining the Ends aforeſaid, do in the firſt place (as their Anceſtors in like Caſe have uſually done) for the Vindicating and Aſſerting their Ancient Rights and Liberties, Declare,

That the pretended Power of Suſpending of Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by Regal Authority, without Conſent of Parliament, is Illegal.

That the pretended Power of Diſpenſing with Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by Regal Authority, as it hath been aſſumed and exerciſed of late, is Illegal.

That the Commiſſion for erecting the late *Court of Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes*, and all other Commiſſions and Courts of the like nature, are Illegal and Pernicious.

That levying of Money for or to the Uſe of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in other manner, than the ſame is or ſhall be granted, is Illegal.

That it is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and all Commitments and Proſecutions for ſuch Petitioning, are Illegal.

That the raiſing or keeping a ſtanding Army within the Kingdom in time of Peace, unleſs it be with Conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law.

That the Subjects which are Proteſtants may have Arms for their Defence ſuitable to their Condition, and as allowed by Law.

That Election of Members of Parliament ought to be free.

That the Freedom of Speech, and Debates or Proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or queſtioned in any Court or place out of Parliament.

That Exceſſive Bail ought not to be requir ed, nor Exceſſive Fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual Puniſhments inflicted.

That Jurors ought to be duly empannell'd and return'd, and Jurors which paſs upon Men in Trials for High-Treaſon ought to be Freeholders.

That all Grants and Promiſes of Fines and Forfeitures of particular perſons before Conviction, are Illegal and Void.

And that for redreſs of all Grievances, and for the amending, ſtrengthening and preſerving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently

And they do claim, demand, and inſiſt upon all and ſingular the Premiſes, as their undoubted Rights and Liberties; and that no Declarations, Judgments, Doings, or Proceedings, to the prejudice of the People in any of the ſaid Premiſes, ought in any wiſe to be drawn hereafter into Conſequence or Example.

To which Demand of their Rights they are particularly encouraged by the Declaration of His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, as being the only means for obtaining a full redreſs and remedy therein.

Having therefore an intire Confidence, that his ſaid Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* will perfect the Deliverance ſo far advanced by Him, and will ſtill

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BRITISH MUSEUM

preſerve them from the violation of their Rights, which they have here aſſerted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Rights, and Liberties;

The ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled at *Weſtminſter* do reſolve,

That *William* and *Mary* Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* be, and be declared, King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions, to Them the ſaid Prince and Princeſs, during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them; And that the ſole and full Exerciſe of the Regal Power be only in, and executed by, the ſaid Prince of *Orange*, in the Names of the ſaid Prince and Princeſs during their joint Lives; and after their Deceaſes, the ſaid Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions to be to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Princeſs; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of Her Body; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Prince of *Orange*.

And the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do pray the ſaid Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* to accept the ſame accordingly.

And that the Oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all perſons of whom the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by Law, inſtead of them; and that the ſaid Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy be Abrogated.

I A. B. *do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to Their Majeſties King* WILLIAM *and Queen* MARY.

So help me God.

I A. B. *do ſwear, That I do from my heart Abhor, Deteſt, and Abjure, as Impious and Heretical, this Damnable Doctrine and Poſition*, That Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of *Rome*, may be Depoſed or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever. *And I do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual, within this Realm.*

So help me God.

Jo. Browne, Cleric' Parl.

Die Veneris 15 *Feb.* 1688.

His Majeſties Gracious ANSWER, to the DECLARATION of Both HOUSES.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THis is certainly the greateſt proof of the Truſt you have in Us, that can be given, which is the thing that maketh Us value it the more; and We thankfully Accept what you have Offered. And as I had no other Intention in coming hither, than to preſerve your Religion, Laws and Liberties; ſo you may be ſure, That I ſhall endeavour to ſupport them, and ſhall be willing to concur in any thing that ſhall be for the Good of the Kingdom, and to do all that is in My power to Advance the Welfare and Glory of the Nation.

FINIS.



BRITISH MUSEUM

Die Veneris 15° *Februarii* 1688.

ORdered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, That His Majeſties Gracious Anſwer to the Declaration of Both Houſes, and the Declaration, be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed; And that His Majeſties Gracious Anſwer this Day be added to the Engroſſed Declaration in Parchment, to be Enrolled in Parliament and Chancery.

Jo. Browne, Cleric'
Parliamentorum.

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His Majesty's

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH

IN THE

HOUSE of LORDS,

TO THE

LORDS

AND

COMMONS

Assembled at *Westminster* the Eighteenth Day of *February*, 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

LONDON:
Printed by **John Starkey** and **Awnham Churchill**,
Printers to the King and Queens Most Excellent Majesties.
MDCLXXXIX.

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SPEECH

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His Majeſty's

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,



I Have lately told you how ſenſible I am of your Kindneſs, and how much I value the Confidence you have repoſed in Me.

And I am come hither to aſſure you, That I ſhall never do any thing that may juſtly leſſen your Good Opinion of Me.

I think it neceſſary to acquaint you, That the Condition of Our Allies Abroad, and particularly that of *Holland*, is ſuch, that unleſs ſome ſpeedy Care

Care be taken of them, they will run a greater Hazard than you would have them Expoſed to.

You your ſelves muſt be ſenſible, That the Poſture of Affairs Here, require your Serious Conſideration; and that a Good Settlement at Home is neceſſary, not only for your own Peace, but for the Support of the Proteſtant Intereſt both Here and Abroad. And particularly, the State of *Ireland* is ſuch, that the Dangers are grown too Great to be Obviated by any ſlow Methods.

I muſt leave it to you to conſider of the moſt Effectual Ways of Preventing the Inconveniencies which may ariſe by Delays, and to Judge what Forms may be moſt proper to bring thoſe things to paſs, for the Good of the Nation; which I am confident, are in all your Minds, and which I on My Part ſhall be always ready to Promote.

FINIS.

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THE ADDRESS OF THE LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, AND COMMONS Assembled in PARLIAMENT, TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Presented by the Right Honourable
The LORD MARQUESS of *HALLIFAX*,
Lord Privy Seal, and Speaker to the House of Lords.
In the *Banqueting-House* at *White-hall*, the Eighth of *March*, 1688

WITH

His Majesty's

MOST GRATIOUS ANSWER thereunto.

LONDON, Printed by *James Partridge*, *Matthew Gillyflower*, and *Samuel Heyrick*, Printers to the House of Lords. 168⅞.

HIS MAJESTY'S

SPEECH

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

ON THE

OPENING

OF THE

SESSION.

THE ADDRESS OF THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons Assembled in Parliament, to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Die Martis, 5 Martii, 168⅞.

WE *Your Majesty's most faithfull and dutifull Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, being highly sensible of our late great and signal Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power, whereof it hath pleased Almighty God to make Your Majesty the glorious Instrument, and desiring to the utmost of our abilities to express our Gratitude to Your Majesty for so great and generous an Undertaking, no less necessary for the Support of the Protestant*

Intereſt in Europe, *than for the recovering and maintaining the Civil Rights and Liberties of theſe Nations, ſo notoriouſly invaded and undermined by Popiſh Counſels and Counſellours, and being likewiſe fully convinced of the reſtleſs Spirits, and the continued Endeavours of Your Majeſty's and and the Nation's Enemies, for the Extirpation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Subverſion of our Laws and Liberties, do unanimouſly declare, That we will ſtand by and aſſiſt Your Majeſty with our Lives and Fortunes in ſupporting Your Alliances abroad, in reducing of* Ireland, *and in defence of the Proteſtant Religion and of the Kingdom.*

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MAJESTY's

MOST GRACIOUS

ANSWER

TO THE

ADDRESS

Of Both HOUSES of

PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IF any thing could add to the Esteem and Affection I have for Parliaments, and particularly for this, they would be much encreased by the Kindness you shew to me, and the Zeal you express for the Publick Good, in the Address you have made, which in the Manner, as well as the Matter, hath every

ry thing in it that ought to recommend it to Me.

I will aſſure you that I will never abuſe the Confidence you ſhall put in me, being fully perſuaded, that there is no ſure Foundation of a good Agreement between a King and his People, but a mutual Truſt; when that is once broken, a Government is half diſſolved; it ſhall therefore be my chief Care never to give any Parliament cauſe to diſtruſt me: And the beſt Method I can uſe for that purpoſe, is never to expect any thing from them but that which ſhall be their own Intereſt to grant.

I came hither for the Good of the Kingdom, and ſince it is at your deſire that I am in this Station, I ſhall ſtill purſue the ſame ends that brought me.

God hath been pleaſed to make me inſtrumental to redeem you from the Ills you feared, and it is ſtill my Deſire, as well as my Duty, to endeavour to preſerve your Religion, Laws, and Liberties, which were the onely Inducements that brought me into *England*, and to thoſe I aſcribe the Bleſſings that have attended this Undertaking.

When I ſpoke laſt to you, I told you of the neceſſity of Aſſiſting our Allies, and more eſpecially the States of *Holland*, whoſe readineſs to relieve you, at their ſo great Hazard and Expence,

pence, from the Extremities you lay under, needs no other Arguments to move you to the conſideration of it.

As I was then a Witneſs of their Zeal and Affection to promote the Expedition, and to ſecond my Endeavours even with a Neglect of their own Safety, ſo I am now ſenſible of the inevitable ruine they have drawn upon Themſelves, by giving you this aſſiſtence, if you ſhould not return it to them.

They really exhauſted themſelves to ſuch a Degree, both as to Men and Money, that it is not eaſily to be imagined, and I am confident your Generoſity will have as little bounds towards them, as theirs had towards you; and that you will not only enable Me to make good the Treaty with them, and repay what they have actually laid out upon this occaſion, of which our Account ſhall be given to you, but that you will farther ſupport them, to the utmoſt of your Ability, againſt the Power of their Enemies, who muſt be yours too, by their Intereſt, and by their Religion; and do certainly deſign the Ruine of *Holland* to be a ſtep to your deſtruction.

I need not take pains to tell you the deplorable condition of *Ireland*, which by the Zeal and Violence of the Popiſh Party there, and by the aſſiſtence and encouragements they have from *France*, is brought to that paſs, that it is not

adviſeable to attempt the Reducing it, otherwiſe than by a very conſiderable Force, which I think ought not to be leſs than Twenty Thouſand Horſe and Foot; which by the Bleſſing of God, will make the Work ſhorter, and in conſequence, the Charge eaſier, though the firſt Expence muſt of neceſſity be very great.

You are to conſider that towards the more ſpeedy and effectual ſucceſs in relation to *Ireland*, as well as with a regard to *France*, there muſt be ſuch a Fleet as may, in Conjunction with the States, make us ſo entirely Maſters of the Sea, that nothing can be ſent from *France*, either to *Ireland*, or any where elſe, that may give diſturbance to us, or our Allies.

I muſt alſo recommend the Conſideration of the Revenue to you, that it may be ſo Settled, as that it my be Collected without diſpute.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Theſe things will amount to a great Summ, and muſt of conſequence be a preſent weight upon the People; but conſidering that neither your Religion, nor your Safety, can probably be ſecured without theſe means, I conclude you will think nothing can be too great a price for their preſervation. And I will engage my Solemn Word to You, That whatever you

ſhall give in order to theſe publick ends, ſhall be ſtrictly applyed to them; and that as you ſo freely offer to hazard all that is dear to you, ſo I ſhall as freely expoſe my Life for the ſupport of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Safety and Honour of the Nation.

THE END.

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ORdered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the Addreſs of both Houſes Preſented to His Majeſty this day, and His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer thereunto be forthwith Printed and Published.

Jo. Browne, Cleric. Parliamentor.

Die Veneris 8 *Martii* $168\frac{8}{9}$.

ORdered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, That the Addreſs of both Houſes Preſented to His Majeſty this day, and His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer thereunto be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed,

Jo. Browne, Cleric.
Parliamentor.

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His Majesties

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH

To both Houses of

PARLIAMENT,

On *Saturday* the Sixteenth of *March*, 1688.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*,
Printers to the King and Queen's most
Excellent Majesties. MDCLXXXVIII.

Die Sabbathi 16 Martii, 1688.

ORdered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That His Majesties Gracious Speech to both Houses this Day, be forthwith Printed and Published.

JO. BROWNE

Cleric' Parliamentor'



His Majeſties
MOST GRACIOUS
SPEECH
To both Houſes of PARLIAMENT,
On *Saturday* the 16th. of *March*, 1688.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

NOw I have the Occaſion of coming hither to Paſs this Bill, which I hope will be for all Our Safeties, I ſhall put you in mind of one thing, which will conduce much to Our Settlement, as a Settlement will to the Diſappointment of Our Enemies.

I am with all the Expedition I can, filling up the Vacancies that are in Offices and Places of Truſt by this late Revolution.

I know you are ſenſible there is a Neceſſity of ſome Law, to Settle the Oaths to be taken by all Perſons to be Admitted to ſuch Places; I Recommend it to your Care, to make a ſpeedy Proviſion for it: And as I doubt not, but you will ſufficiently Provide againſt *Papiſts*, ſo I hope you will leave Room for the Admiſſion of all *Proteſtants* that are willing and able to Serve.

This Conjunction in My Service will tend to the better Uniting you amongſt your Selves, and the Strengthening you againſt your common Adverſaries.

FINIS.

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THE SPEECH

OF THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

Henry Powle, Esq;

SPEAKER

OF THE

K England

House of Commons,

Upon Passing the BILL, Intitled,

An ACT *for the granting a Present* AID *to Their* MAJESTIES.

On *Thursday* the 21th day of *March* 1688.

In the *SAVOY*,

Printed by *E. Jones*, for *W. Nott* in the *Pall-Mall*. 1688.



THE SPEECH OF THE *RIGHT HONOURABLE* Henry Powle, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, &c.

May it please Your Majesty;

SInce *Your Majesties Accession to the Crown, the* House of Commons *have Employed their Time in Considering of such Laws as might be most Effectual for the Support of Your Majesties Government, and for that End, they have several Bills now depending before them, which they hope to finish in a short time. But lest Your Majesties Affairs might receive any Prejudice for want of a timely Supply, whilst those Bills are under Consideration, they have Unanimously Agreed upon a present Ayd of Four hundred and twelve thousand Pounds, which they*

they are here come to Offer to Your Majesties Gracious Acceptance.

This they Present to Your Majesty, as an Earnest only of what they further intend for Your Majesties Service, Humbly Desiring Your Majesty to Accept of the same, together with Their Hearty Prayers, That Your Majesty may continue long to Reign, a Glorious Prince over a Happy and Obedient People.

F I N I S.

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Great Britain
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THREE LETTERS

Tending to demonſtrate how the

Security of this Nation

Againſt al Future

Perſecution for Religion,

Lys in the

Aboliſhment of the Preſent Penal Laws and Teſts, and in the Eſtabliſhment of

A New Law for Univerſal Liberty of Conſcience.

With Allowance.

The Firſt Letter.

SIR,

UPon the receipt of your laſt Letter, I was, at firſt, a little troubled to perceiv the cenſorious Judgment you paſs upon my Politics, in reference to the grand buſineſs of Liberty of Conſcience. But after a little conſideration I comforted my ſelf. For I not onely remembred your conſtant favorable regard towards thoſe of different Perſwaſions from yours, but I obſerved alſo, even in that very Letter, that you agree with me in this Fundamental Principle, That *no Man ought to be Perſecuted for Matters of meer Religion.* And this agreement in ſo great a Principle made me hope that, notwithſtanding our preſent Difference, it would be no hard matter for you and me to agree in our particular Concluſions, and conſequently in our Conduct. To procure that Agreement there is nothing requiſite but *Honeſty* and *Senſe*. Let us but examin thorowly whither that Principle leads, and let us be tru to the reſult of our own Examinations, and the Work wil be don.

But perhaps ſo ſtrict a ſubjection as this to the conſequences of that Principle, however juſt and reaſonable in it ſelf, may ſeem unto you a little unſeaſonable in this Conjuncture. Nay I muſt acknowledg to you, that I my ſelf alſo am not ſo much Maſter of my Paſſions, as to let Reaſon have always that abſolute Dominion that belongs to it. The fear of being deceived, by a Party of Men who plead for Liberty, makes me ſomtimes doubtful in determining upon the practice of what I acknowledg to be a Duty. I am convinced that the *Intereſt of this Nation*, as wel as the *Laws of Chriſtianity*, requires an *Abſolute, Univerſal, Equal, and Inviolable Liberty of Conſcience*. Nothing that dos not tend to the Ruin of the Government, or to the Prejudice of the People, which is but one and the ſame thing, ſhould be made the occaſion of laying any Reſtraint upou any Man. But where I ſee ground to fear that the granting of this Liberty ſhould ſerv onely to put a Power into their Hands that now demand it, wherby they may be able hereafter to take it away from others, truly in that caſe I am apt to heſitate upon the Point; or to ſay better, I confeſs that I heſitate not at al. For I would by no means that a ſpecious hope of Chriſtian Liberty ſhould betray the Nation into a New Unchriſtian Slavery.

Thus far I am ſure I agree with you. We would have *Liberty with Security of its continuance: not otherwiſe.* Now I intreat you to examin whether or no, in the reſt, you agree with me. I ask then, if ſo be it can be demonſtrated that the Penal Laws, and Teſts too, may be taken away without expoſing the Nation to any hazard of Perſecution by the *Roman Catholics*; Nay, if a *far better Security* may be provided againſt that Perſecution than thoſe preſent Laws and Teſts do afford us; wil it not be an Act of Equity and Wiſdom, as wel as Chriſtianity, in that caſe, to aboliſh them? This Security being ſuppoſed, nothing can hinder us from complying with that Deſign, but ſuch Conſiderations as ariſe from the *Covetouſneſs and Ambition* of ingroſſing al Honorable and Profitable Imployments unto our ſelvs, and thoſe of our own Perſwaſion. But wil any Conſiderations of that Nature, when they interfere with a Public Intereſt and an avowed Duty, be juſtifiable, or even excuſable, either before God or Man? I cannot doubt but your determination in that Point alſo wil be the ſame with mine. Thoſe Conſiderations are too ſordid to be of any weight with an Honeſt Mind.

Your Objection, I know, in reading theſe Queſtions, wil ariſe from a *Diffidence* that any new Security of this Nature, either wil or can be granted us. There indeed perhaps you and I may differ in our opinions. But however, to com as near as we can, I wil at preſent ſuſpend my own Hopes, and concurring with your Doubts, conſider onely what is our Duty, and the Duty of al honeſt Men, even in this ſuppoſed doubtful Conjuncture.

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An Example in the like case, not many years ago, when the Nation was in as great a ferment as it is now, may direct us. Those that supposed there could be no other real Security, against the fears that possest them, than that *Odious Bil of Exclusion* which they promoted in Parliament, professed nevertheless their constant willingness to listen unto any Expedients that should be offered for that purpose. If they did not then comply with any of those Expedients, it was the heat of Faction that hindred them; and they have since on al occasions acknowledged their Error. Let us therfore profit by their Example. Let us imitate them in that reasonable disposition which they profest, and be careful to avoid those heats which caused their actual miscarriage.

In a word: Let us, at least, *put the Thing to a Trial.* Let it be referred to the Wisdom of a *Parliament* to weigh the *Expedients* that may be invented or offered for our Security. Let *Moderate Men* be chosen into that Parliament; and not such as ar ingaged, by a long habit of Persecuting, to keep up the present Penal Laws, as Tools already fitted for their Hands. Til we be called to that *Election-Work*, let us each of us endeavor to dispose our Selvs, dispose One Another, and as occasion offers dispose our Friends, to that *Spirit of Wisdom and Moderation* which is now so necessary. And til this Business have been weighed in Parliament, let us a little *suspend* our Judgment upon it, and have always a great care that we *obstruct not the Good we desire* by heightning any doubtful Jealousys to an irreconcilable Extremity.

These ar the Rules of my Politics, which I hope you wil now look upon a little more favorably then you seemed to do in your last Letter. At present I wil trouble you no further. But if what I have now said prove acceptable, I shal be very ready, upon your desire, to explain further my inmost thoughts upon any the nicest Circumstances of this great Affair. I am, &c.

The Second Letter.

SIR,

I Am heartily glad that my last Letter has given you any measure of Satisfaction. But I perceiv by your new Querys, that I have ingaged my self, in the close of that Letter, to a greater Task than I was aware of. It is not enough, it seems, to have satisfy'd you so far as I have gon, but I must either continu to answer your new Difficultys, or else joyn with you in owning them to be unanswerable. I must either shew you the very *Expedients* that may be contrived for securing us against any future Peesecution by the *Roman Catholics*, or else acknowledg that no such thing either can or wil be don. That is a little hard. The thing may be feizable, tho I should not be able to demonstrate it. Others may know more than I can. Nay indeed, the truth is that I know so little, and others have already said so much upon this Subject, that, as I cannot pretend to make any new discoverys in it, so neither am I willing to repeat just the same things that you have read elsewhere: And between those two Difficulties I am somthing straitned in complying with what you desire. Nevertheless since I am ingaged, I wil rather hazard to repeat what may have been hinted at already by others, than refuse to explain unto you my own Conceptions.

The Security we desir and must be considered either as it lys naturally *in the Thing it self*; I mean in the *Repeal* of al Old Penal Laws and Tests, and in the *Sanction* of a New Great Charter for Liberty of Conscience; or else as it may be fortify'd by such *Expedients* as the Wisdom of a *Parliament* may think fit to propound, and His *Majestys Goodness* may vouchsafe to grant.

But this last Consideration belongs not to my Province. It becoms not private Persons to anticipate Parliamentary Deliberations, much less to prescribe Rules unto His Majestys Conduct. It suffices me, in that respect, to know that His Majesty has been pleased, *by often reiterated Promises*, to assure us that he wil concur with his Parliament, in any thing that may be reasonably offered for the Establishment of such *a Law of Christian Liberty as may never be broken.* I am not curious to pry further into those matters, until his His Majesty shal think fit in his Wisdom to disclose unto the Nation the Treasures of his Goodness. And to speak freely to you, as a Friend, I am yet the less curious about it at this time, nor any ways impatient to know more, until a Parliament may be ready to deliberate thereupon; because I know already, that there ar a sort of Men in the Nation who watch upon every occasion, with al the Arts that Malice can invent, to blast any thing that shal be offered for the advancement of this Christian Design. Leaving therfore the consideration of this *Accessional Security* that we look for, I wil now apply my self to consider onely what prospect of Security the Thing it self dos *in its own Nature* afford us.

When we discourse about this Security, I suppose we both of us understand it onely with relation to the hazard that may arise from taking away the Tests. For as to the Penal Laws, singly considered, I think al Men that have Souls large enough (as I am sure you have) to prefer the *General Good* of their Country before the *Narrow Advantages* of a Party, wil agree that it is no less the Interest of this Nation to abolish them, than the Duty of al Mankind to forbear Persecution.

There is no hazard in the abolishment of those Penal Laws. Now what the hazard may be in abolishing the Tests, wil be best perceived by considering the Effect of their imposition. The Effect, in which the Protestant Interest consists, is that the *Roman Catholics* ar therby excluded from al *Places of Public Trust*, either Civil or Military. This, I should have said, is the Intent of them. But how far the real Effect fals short of that Intent, and how far it must needs fal short therof in the Reign of a Catholic Prince, is too evident to need any demonstration. Nevertheless, supposing that the *Roman Catholics* were indeed therby debard from entring into any Public Imployments, What is the advantage, I beseech you, that Protestants, or that the Nation in general, pretend to receiv by their Exclusion? I know you wil tel me that we have therby our Security against that Principle of *Persecution* which we think inseparably joyned to *their Religion.* They wil not be able to impose their Religion upon us, or persecute us for not receiving it. That is the tru End, & we wil suppose it to be the real Effect of the Tests.

You do not pretend sure that the Exclusion of the Roman Catholics from such Imployments is any Security

rity to our *Civil Rights*, or to the *Fundamental Constitution* of our Government. They ar Englifh Men as wel as we. The Civil Rights of Englifh Men ought to be no lefs dear to them than to us. And if any malicious Surmizer fhould prefume to imagin that His Majefty had a defign to raife his own Prerogative upon the ruin of the Peoples Libertys; we have reafon to believ, by many paft inftances, that Men of another Religion, much more numerous and powerful than the Roman Catholics, would be found no lefs ready Inftruments, but far more proper ones, for the effecting of that work. The beft defence that I know againft thofe imaginary fears, and the moft becoming dutiful Subjects, is to comply chearfully with his Majefty in al things reafonable; that fo an unreafonable Refufal may not force him upon new Methods, and make us feel in the end what we ar perhaps too flow to conceiv, that *Omnia dat qui juſta negat.*

But I return to the conſideration of our being fecured againft Perfecution by the Exclufion of the Roman Catholics from Public Imployments. In very good time, that the *Church of England* now looks for fuch a Security! I am fure others have not been fecured againft it, by the public adminiftration of her Members. However, let us conſider how it is that the Teſts fecure us, or how it is that they hinder them from entering into thofe Imployments. It is not as a Wal or Barricado that confines them to a certain Inclofure, out of which they cannot move; nor is it as a Charm or Spel that, by any Magic Vertu, hinders them from acting. It is onely as *a Law*, which, by the penalty annexed to it, aws their Minds, and makes them fearful to tranfgrefs it. They dar not enter into Public Offices, leſt they fhould be puniſhed for the *Breach of that Law* which forbids them to do it. But, pray, Who is it that fhould puniſh them for that Offence? They know very wel that in this Reign they ar in no danger. That Law is now diſpenſed with. The onely Bridle therfore that reſtrains them from tranſgreſſing it, is evidently the fear of its being revived in the Reign of the next Succeſſor; becauſe it is a Law whoſe Penalty they wil be always liable unto, whenſoever the Government ſhal think fit to exact it.

Now if this be the onely Ground of their Exclufion from Public Offices, and conſequently of our pretended Security; I ſay, if it be onely the *Force of a Law* that works that effect; pray let us conſider if *another Law* might not be contrived, to fecure us much more effectually againſt Perfecution, than this Exclufion of them either dos or can do.

Let us therfore have *a Law* enacted, which, in *Abolifhing al thofe Penal Ones, and al the Teſts too* that ar now complained of, fhal *Eſtabliſh a Univerſal and Equal Liberty of Conſcience*, as a Magna Charta of Religion, with al the ingaging Circumſtances that the Wit of Man can invent to make it inviolable. Let that *Liberty* be declared to be the *Natural Right of Al Men*, and any violation therof be therfore accounted Criminal. Let not onely every *Actual Infringment* of that Law, but every *Motion, Propoſition, or Contrivance*, expreſt either in Word or Deed, tending any way to the invalidating of it, be eſteemed & declared to be an *Undermining of the Fundamental Conſtitution of our Government*, & accordingly be made puniſhable with the utmoſt Severitys, even as *Felony* or *Treaſon*. Let the Extent of this Law reach *Al Conditions* and *Al Degrees* of Men, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, from the higheſt Lord to the meaneſt Beggar. Let not *future Parliaments* themſelvs be exempted from the danger of infringing it; but let any Propoſition tending therunto, *tho even in either Houſe of Parliament*, be not onely reputed a Tranſgreſſion therof, but expreſly declared to be the higheſt and worſt of al Tranſgreſſions; and let no Parliamentary, or other *Priviledg* whatſoever exempt any ſuch Offender from the ſevereſt Puniſhment, no more than they can do it now from that of Treaſon. And after al this, and what more the Wiſeſt Heads may invent, let *The King* himſelf be humbly beſeeched to ſuffer in it a Clauſe, by which, *reſerving al other Rights of his Prerogative* inviolated, he may ſolemnly *renounce the onely Right of Diſpenſing with this Law, or of Pardoning any Tranſgreſſor of it in any caſe whatſoever.*

Suppoſing now that ſuch a Law as this ſhould be Enacted, I beſeech you to conſider if it do not anſwer the end of ſecuring us againſt Perſecution, infinitely better than the preſent Teſts that exclude the *Roman Catholics* from Public Imployments. It wil *ſecure*, in the firſt place, *al the Diſſenting Proteſtants* from the preſent Penal Laws, which the Teſts do not: And it wil indeed ſecure al Partys againſt al Perſecution, in every reſpect, far better than They do. It wil do it in a *direct manner*: Wheras They work onely by a *weak and ſtrained Conſequence*. It wil do it upon the *ſolid grounds of Religion, Truth, and Equity*: Wheras They ar built onely upon *precarious, partial, and unjuſt Principles*. It wil be declared to be in its own Nature *Indiſpenſable*: Wheras They are every day *diſpenſed with*. It wil be Eſtabliſhed by a more *ſolemn Sanction*. And it wil be inforced by more *awful and terifying Penalty*.

Theſe Advantages, as you ſee, do al appear in the ſimpleſt proſpect that we can take of *the Thing it ſelf, in its own Nature*; in the *meer Aboliſhment*, I mean, *of the Laws of Perſecution, and the Eſtabliſhment of a Law of Liberty*; without the help of any further *Expedients*. That is the onely thing that I propoſed to my ſelf to Explain. And I cannot but now hope that even this explanation, how imperfect ſoever it be, wil convince you that it is not ſo *dangerous* a Work to *aboliſh the Teſts*, nor ſo *difficult* to *eſtabliſh a laſting Security againſt Perſecution*, when thoſe Teſts ſhal be aboliſhed, as ſom People induſtriouſly endeavor to perſwade us. But I perceiv that I have been already too tedious upon this Argument. Wherfore without further Application or Improvement therof, I now refer what I have ſaid to your Examination, and ſubmit it to your Judgment, reſting always &c.

The Third Letter.

SIR,

SInce I have had the good fortune to pleaſe you the ſecond time, I am reſolved to try it a third. I have endeavored, as you have ſeen, to make it appear that it is not impoſſible to contrive *a more Equitable and Unexceptionable* Law than the Teſts, which wil ſecure us alſo *infinitely better* than They do, againſt the danger of being *Perſecuted by the Roman Catholics*. Now you anſwer me that this Law, tho

it ſhould be conſented to, would be leſs Security to us againſt the *Roman Catholics* than the *Teſts*: becauſe by it they would be admitted into the *Legiſlative*, as wel as *Executive*, parts of our Government; wheras by the other they are wholly excluded from both. And an *Excluſion*, ſay you, eſpecially from the Legiſlative Power, is a far better Security than any *Regulation* whatſoever that can be made about their Conduct in it: becauſe when once admitted into that capacity, there wil be ſtil reaſon to apprehend leſt they ſhould break thro the Rules preſcribed for their Conduct, and change even the Laws themſelves at their Pleaſure.

This is indeed very ſpecious. But I intreat you to conſider, in the firſt place, That the *Excluſion* we talk of by the Teſts is onely *Imaginary*, not *Real*. We pleaſe our ſelvs with a Notion, while we ar fruſtrated of the Thing. A *Diſpenſation* diſſipates al that Bulwark into Duſt and Air: While on the contrary the *Regulation* I have propounded is to be *Declared and Made* abſolutely *Indiſpenſable*. Which is no inconſiderable advantage on the ſide that I incline to.

But this is not al. Your Objection prompts me to a further Defence of my Propoſition. Nothing wil ſerve your turn but an *Abſolute Excluſion* of thoſe that may have a mind *to hurt us*, from al manner of ſhare, either Legiſlative or Executive, in our Government. Be it ſo. I am very wel pleaſed to join Iſſu with you upon that Point.

The *Hurt* we fear, and deſire to fence againſt, is *Perſecution*. Let us therfore, in Gods Name, exclude al *Perſecuting Papiſts*, and *Proteſtants* too, from thoſe Imployments. But let al thoſe that have a *Spirit of Moderation and Charity*, joyned with other neceſſary Qualifications, be promiſcuouſly admitted unto them, whatſoever be their profeſſion of Religion. It is not the Notion of Tranſubſtantiation that hurts us. Why ſhould we therfore make that the ground of an Excluſion? Let us go to the tru Ground of the Matter, and do our Work at once, effectually.

In a Word: Let *this Act it ſelf*, that we are projecting, be the *Fundamental Teſt* for the Admiſſion of al Perſons into al manner of Public Imployments, or for their Excluſion from them. Let every *Member of both Houſes of Parliament*, before they ar admitted to ſit there, be obliged to ſubſcribe a *Declaration*, importing That they *ſolemnly profeſs, and, in the ſight of God, ſincerely acknowledg the natural Equity of this Great Law; and that they in like manner promis never to infringe it, nor either directly or indirectly to promote any deſign of undermining or invalidating it in any manner whatſoever*. Let al thoſe that ſhal preſume to ſit in either Houſe, without having firſt ſubſcribed that Declaration, be liable to the ſevereſt Penalties that ſhal be annexed to the foreſaid Law. And let al *future Acts* (if any ſuch there ſhould be) paſſed by a Parliament not ſo qualified as by this Law ſhal be required, be declared *Illegal and Nul*. Nay further, if it may be thought any ſtrengthning to our Security, let alſo *Al other Public Officers*, as wel as the Members of Parliament, be obliged, upon their entrance into thoſe Offices, to ſubſcribe the ſame ſolemn Declaration, upon the hazard of the ſame Penalties, and of the Illegality and Nullity of al their Proceedings. Let al that Govern, or Teach, or any way Officiate *in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*, either in Church or Conventicle, Al *Judges, Juſtices, Juries, Magiſtrates, Military Commanders* both by Sea and Land, with al the Inferior and Subordinate Officers depending upon any of them, from the higheſt to the loweſt, be Al ſubject to the ſame Rule.

This is the *Teſt againſt Perſecution* that we have been long ſince adviſed too, by One of the earlieſt and ſtrongeſt Writers upon this Subject; but which the Nation ſeems not yet to have enough reflected upon. If this be not judged a ſufficient Security, I wiſh thoſe that perceiv the defects of it would propound unto us any thing better. I ſhal be always for chuſing the beſt. But however, in the mean while, I think al Men muſt agree that, *if it be indeed Perſecution that we deſire to fence againſt*, this is infinitely a Better Security in that reſpect than the preſent Penal Laws and Teſts ar. And therfore, *provided this may be granted*, I cannot but yet hope that there wil appear to be among us MenWiſe enough, and Honeſt enough, and thoſe too Numerous enough, to ſway the Nation to conſent to their aboliſhing.

I have ſaid already that, upon the ſuppoſition of this Security, there can be nothing but private *Ambition or Avarice* capable to raiſe an oppoſition againſt this generous Deſign of Univerſal Liberty. But ſurely no *Private* Intereſt wil be capable to bear up long againſt the *General* Intereſt of the Nation. Now it has been often aſſerted by many, and demonſtrated with great evidence, that thoſe whoſe Intereſt it is to deſire Liberty, are far more numerous than thoſe that oppoſe it. But if in that there ſhould at preſent be any miſtake, I am ſure, that when once this Liberty ſhal be eſtabliſhed, it wil then be viſibly and indiſputably the Intereſt of al Parties to maintain it. Al the ſeveral Intereſts of the Nation wil be then drawn up into one Circle, and the Extremitys wil touch each other. The *Church of England* and *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, how oppoſite ſoever in other reſpects, wil therby becom inſeparably cimented into one Common Caus. And, tho we ſhould ſuſpect the *Roman Catholics* to have contrary Inclinations, yet the Strength of the others Union wil oblige them, for their own Safety, to concur in promoting the general Good.

Yet for al this, I wil not ſtick to acknowledg that this ſuſpicion of an inclination to Perſecute, *in any that may be uppermoſt*, is not altogether unreaſonable. The Examples of *Perſecutions* rais'd at one time or other, by *al Partys* that have had the power to do it, authorize thoſe Fears. But for that very reaſon, I ſay that this is *the fitteſt time* that ever we can expect, to *ſettle this Liberty in England*: becauſe the *Power* is now in the Hands of the *weakeſt Party*, which is therfore leaſt able to ſtrain it. And if once that *Settlement* be made, the *united Intereſt* of al Partys in the Advantages it brings along with it, wil in human appearance *ſecure* it againſt the poſſibility of ever being ſhaken hereafter.

Theſe Conſiderations, you ſee, afford a ſecond Proſpect of our Security in the eſtabliſhment of a Law of Liberty; in that it wil be the Intereſt of al Partys to maintain it: And they afford alſo an Incitement to ſet about that Work; becaus of the ſeaſonableneſs of the opportunity: Which things deſerv exceedingly to be attended unto. But after ſo palpable a demonſtration, as I think I have given, of that Security, in the Frame of the Law it ſelf, I have no mind now to intertain you with any thing that may appear more ſpeculative, tho in effect it be no leſs ſolid.

My meaning in this is, that I have ſhown onely the *Poſſibility of this Security*. But whether or no it wil be juſt granted in the manner that I conceiv it, is what I cannot anſwer for. *I rather hope it wil be made much better*. But however, after this plain appearance of the poſſibility of the thing, I think I may reſume what I ſaid in my firſt Letter, as an Advice of ſome weight; That, in this Conjuncture, it is both the *Duty* and the *Intereſt* of the Nation to put this buſineſs to a *Trial*, in a Grave and Moderate Parliament; and not by any means to make that impoſſible, by *Faction, Jealouſy*, or *Deſpair*, which ſeems eaſily obtainable by *a prudent Conduct*.

Let this be our conſtant Aim, to have *Liberty ſetled by a Law*. That is the Mark that I ſhoot at. And I would be very loath that other Peoples Errors, or Humors, ſhould make me miſs it. We ought Al to be ſingly intent upon our own Duty; and if we keep ſo, we cannot fail to know it. Which way ſoever we turn our Reflections, in theſe matters of Politics, they wil always bring us back to the ſame Center. The *General Good* is the Rule and Touch-Stone, by which al muſt be tryed and meaſured. That General Good can never be attended unto, much leſs procured, without the *General Satisfaction* of al Parties; Nor that Satisfaction without this *Equal and General Liberty* which I have been pleading for.

Now therfore that every one may the more eaſily diſcern their own Duty, while we ar in this evident poſſibility of obtaining ſuch an equal and ſecure Liberty; I would have the *Church of England*, in the firſt place, Conſider with how much Juſtice the Odium of *a Self-intereſſed and Sordid Partiality*, wil be caſt upon Her by al Men, in caſe She ſtil continu to obſtruct it. *Let Her conſider that, and be Aſhamed*. In the next place, If the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be fooled out of this Liberty, by the cunning of their Old Adverſarys; I would have them Conſider how obnoxious they yet ly, even at this very hour, to the *Redoubled Laſhes of the ſame Laws* under which they have ſo long groaned. *Let Them conſider that, and Tremble*. And if the *Roman Catholics* ſhould ever attempt to overſtrain the Advantages they may receiv by this Liberty, when it ſhal be eſtabliſhed; I would have them Conſider that in gaping for the *Shadow*, they wil be in danger to loſe the *Subſtance*. *Let Them conſider that, and be Wiſe*. I have now don. I onely again beg of you to pardon the teadiouſneſs of *Al theſe Conſiderations*, and to believ me to be moſt ſincerely and affectionately Yours, &c.

LONDON, Printed, and Sold, by *Andrew Sowle*, at the *Three Keys*, in *Nags-Head-Court*, in *Grace-Church-Street*, over-againſt the *Conduit*, 1688.

Eyre 229
James II K
816. m. 3
55.

THE King's Letter TO THE Great Council OF PEERS.

RIght Trusty, and Right Well-beloved Cozens; and Right Trusty, and Well-beloved Cozens; and Trusty, and Right Well-beloved: We Greet you well. We cannot have better Reason to Promise Our Self an end of our *Common Sufferings* and *Calamities*, and that Our One Just Power and Authority will (with *God's* Blessing) be *Restored* to Us, than that we hear You are again acknowledged to have that Authority and Jurisdiction, which hath always belonged to You, by your Birth, and the *Fundamental Laws* of the Land; and We have thought it very fit and safe for Us to call to You for *Your Help*, in the Composing the *Confounding Distempers* and *Distractions* of the *Kingdom*; on which Your Sufferings are next to those We have undergone Our Self. Therefore, You cannot but be the most proper Counsellors, for removing *these Mischiefs*, and for *preventing the like*, for the future. How great a Trust We repose in You, for the Procuring and Establishing a *Blessed Peace* and *Security* for the *Kingdom*, will appear to You by Our Inclosed *Declaration*; which Trust, We are most confident, You will Discharge with that Justice and Wisdom, that becomes You, and must always be expected from You; and that upon Your Experience, how one Violation succeeds another. When the known Relations and Rules of Justice are Transgressed, You will be as Jealous for the *Rights of the Crown*, and for the *Honour of the King*, as Our Self: and then you cannot but discharge your Trust with *Good Success*, and provide for, and Establish the *Peace*, *Happiness*, and *Honour* of *King*, *Lords*, and *Commons*, upon that Foundation which can only support it, and We shall be all Happy in each other: And as the whole Kingdom will bless God for You, We also shall hold Our Self Obliged, in an especial manner, to Thank You in particular, according to the Affection You shall express towards Us. We need the less enlarge to You on *this Subject*, because We have likewise Writ to the *House of Commons*; which, we suppose, they will Communicate to You. And We Pray *GOD* bless your Joynt-Endeavours, for the Good of us All. And so We bid You very Heartily, Farewel. *V. Raker.*

LONDON, Printed for *W. Thomson*, 1688.

PAPERS

RELATIVE

TO A

GREAT CONTROVERSY

BETWEEN THE

KING'S LEGITIMATE

A CATALOGUE OF THE NOBILITY AND Principal Gentry

(Said to be) in Arms with the

PRINCE of ORANGE.

And in ſeveral other Parts of *ENGLAND.*

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816. m. 3
56.
William III
K

PRince *George* of *Denmark.*
Duke of *Grafton.*
Earl of *Clarendon.*
Earl of *Devonſhire.*
Earl of *Exeter.*
Earl of *Danby.*
Earl of *Abington.*
Earl of *Shrewsbury.*
Earl of *Maxfield.*
Earl of *Northampton.*
Earl of *Radnor.*
Earl of *Cheſterfield.*
Earl of *Scarſdale.*
Earl of *Weſtmorland.*
Earl of *Rutland.*
Earl of *Wiltſhire.*
Earl of *Droghedah.*
Earl of *Bath.*
Lord *Delamere.*
Lord *Lumley.*
Lord *Standford.*
Lord *Fairfax.*
Lord *Latimore.*

Duke of *Ormand.*
Duke of *Somerſet.*
Lord *Dunblaine.*
Lord *Colcheſter.*
Lord *Lovelace* taken Priſoner going, ſaid to be re-taken.
Lord *Cornbury.*
Lord *Churchill.*
Vice-Admiral *Herbert,* and Captain *Churchill,* at Sea.
Sir *John Trelawny.*
Sir *John Guiſe.*
Sir *Richard Dutton.*
Sir *Robert Payton.*
Colonel *Berkley.*
Eſq; *Bray.*
Captain *Bertue.*
Eſq; *Trenchard.*
Eſq; *Tipping.*
Captain *Griffith*
Eſq; *Marle.*
Eſq; *Coote.*

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

NOBILITY

AND

Principal Gentry

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,



And most Eminent other Parts of the United Kingdom.

A REVIEW of the REFLECTIONS ON THE Prince of Orange's Declaration.

By the Prince of *ORANGE*'s Special Command.

1. THE Prince's unwillingneſs to charge the Government with any thing but what was Evident and Undeniable, affords the Reflection with which this Paper begins; That all the noiſe of a ſecret League with *France* has been only a feigned danger, and a falſe feat, ſince it is not ſo much as mentioned in the Prince's Declaration. It is certain, that the *French* Ambaſſadour aſſerted it in a publick Audience, and in a Memorial given in to the States General at the *Hague*; and all the World has clearly ſeen thro' the grimmace that the Court of *England* made upon it to Mr. *Skelton*; for it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the Court of *France* would have publiſhed this Alliance, unleſs it had been made, or that they would have made it, unleſs they had ſeen full powers for it in Mr *Skelton*'s hands. But after all, as the Articles of it are ſecret, ſo the Court of *England* having diſown'd it, the Princes exactneſs in not mentioning a doubtful thing, deſerved rather a Reflection in his favour.

2. The Reflector is offended at the Prince's uſing the Stile of We and Us, for it ſeems *thou* and *thee* are ſo dear to him, that he cannot hear any thing out of that Cant. But tho' by the Connivance of our Court, *France* has robbed the Prince of his Principality, yet the Rights and Dignity of a Soveraign Prince remain ſtill with him, which will juſtify his ſpeaking in the plural number: And the other terms of Authority that are in his Declaration, being the uſual Stile of all that Command Armies, his uſing them imports no more, than that he is reſolved to uſe force for the Reſtoring of our Liberty; and if the Stile is a little high, it is their fault who would not hearken to ſofter and humbler repreſentations, and that had made it a Crime ſo much as to Petition.

3. There is nothing works more on weak people, than the faſtning an ill name even on the beſt actions, and therefore *Invaſion* being a term that naturally gives horrour, the Reflector faſtens that upon the Prince's Attempt to ſave the Nation; but things appear now too broad to be diſguiſed, and therefore the wiſe and worthy part of the Nation eſteems that to be a *Deliverance*, which is here called an *Invaſion*. It is true, the Prince promiſes to ſend back his Forces, which imports, that he intends to ſtay behind; for he having engaged to ſee a Free Parliament Called and Aſſembled, muſt ſtay after his Army is ſent away, ſince no Parliament can be choſen with freedom, while the Nation is over-awed by a Military Power; but when that is laid down of all hands, then the Prince will be obliged to ſee the promiſe that he has made to the Nation for a Free Parliament executed. So that all the malicious inſinuations of his Aſpiring to be King, which return ſo often in the Reflections, are thrown out only to create an unjuſt jealouſie of His Highneſſes Intentions.

4. The ſecurity which the Reflector promiſes to the Nation, and the Religion, by the Concurrence of Proteſtants to ſave the Court, is now a little too late, the ſame Cheat will hardly paſs twice. This had once a great effect in bringing the Nation off from the deſign of the Excluſion, and Men in the ſimplicity of their heart believed it. But the Court has taken ſo much pains to convince them of their errour, and has ſucceeded ſo effectually in it, that it is too great an impoſing upon us, to fancy that we can be ſo ſoon deluded again in the ſame manner. We know now, by ſad experience, what all the Promiſes and Oaths that a Papiſt can make to Proteſtants do ſignifie; and we ſee how little is to be built even on the honour of a Prince, when a Jeſuit has the keeping of his Conſcience. Nor can it be any Reproach on our Religion, if the Nation comes under the Protection of a Prince that has ſo near an intereſt in the Succeſſion to the Crown, to preſerve it ſelf and the Eſtabliſh'd Religion from the Conſpiracies of thoſe who intend to deſtroy both, and had made a great way in it, and would have probably brought their deſigns to a full ripeneſs this Winter, if the Prince's coming had not checkt them. The Reflector thinks the Prince ought to have turned his Arms rather on *France*, and allows that he has a juſt right to do it. But *England* had a greater Title to his Protection, and ought to have been firſt taken care of by him, and when that is once done, the propoſition here made, with relation to *France*, may be more ſeaſonable.

5. Great exceptions are taken, becauſe the Prince founds the Invaſions that are made on the Proteſtant Religion, on that it is the Religion Eſtabliſh'd by Law; ſince the Reflecter tells us, that it is the Truth and not the Legality of a Religion that is its warrant; and that otherwiſe Paganiſm and Judaiſm had been ſtill the Eſtabliſht Religion. But the Reflector confounds things of different Natures. If we conſider Religion, as it gives us a Title to the favour of God, and to Eternal happineſs, we ought to have no regard but to the truth of it. But when Religion is conſidered as the firſt of all Civil Rights, then the Legal Eſtabliſhment is the foundation of its Title: And if Legiſlators had not changed Laws, Paganiſm had been ſtill the Legal Religion, notwithſtanding its falſehood; and tho the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion is the only ground upon which we believe it, yet it muſt become Legal as well as it is true, before we can claim the Protection of the Law and the Government that has ſecured it to us; ſo that to fight againſt Popery, where that is the Eſtabliſht Religion, is as certainly a Sin, as it is a debt that we owe our Religion and Country, to fight for the Proteſtant Religion, when the Law is for it, and illegal violence is imployed to pull it down.

6 The Reflector's Common-place-ſtuff, with relation to the Diſpencing Power, has been ſo oft expoſed, that it ſcarce deſerves a review. The Obligation of all Laws depends on the force of the Penalties againſt Tranſgreſſours; ſo that the Diſpenſing with Penal Laws, carries in it the Diſpenſing with all Laws whatſoever; and by this Doctrine, the whole frame and ſecurity of our Government is at the King's diſcretion: Nor will that diſtinction of *malum in ſe*, and *malum prohibitum* ſave the matter,

unleſs all the World were agreed upon the point; what things are evil of themſelves, and what not. In the ſenſe of a Papiſt, all the Laws againſt their Religion are ſo far from being Obligatory of their own Nature, that they are impious attempts upon that Authority which they think Infallible. Therefore all the diſtinction that is offered to ſave us from the exorbitancy of this Diſpenſing Power, as if it could not reach to things that are evil of themſelves, is of no force, unleſs a meaſure were laid down, in which both Proteſtants and Papiſts were agreed concerning things that are good or evil of themſelves. For inſtance, Murther is allowed by all to be evil of it ſelf; yet if the Extirpation of Hereticks is a duty incumbent on a Catholick King, as we are ſure it is, then a Commiſſion given to deſtroy us would be a juſtifiable Action, and ſo the Laws againſt Murder and Manſlaughter might in that caſe be Diſpenſed with, ſince the killing of Hereticks is by the Doctrine of Papiſts only *Malum prohibitum*, and not *Malum in ſe*.

7. Our Authour might have ſpar'd his Rhetorick how well ſoever he loads it upon the head of Perſecution and Liberty of Conſcience, if it had been but for this reaſon, that it diſcover'd too plainly who it was that wrote theſe Reflections, which perhaps he may have e're long ſome Reaſons to wiſh it were not ſo well known, as he has taken pains to do by his luxuriant Stile. All that can be ſaid on this head, belongs very pertinently to the conſideration of a Parliament, but is very improperly urged in favour of the bloodieſt of all Perſecutors, who could not begin their breaking in upon our Laws and our Religion more dextrouſly than at this of Liberty of Conſcience, tho' they themſelves had been the Authors of all the ſeverity had been acted among us, and intended by them of eaſe to bring us under all the Cruelties of an Inquiſition, which is one of the inſeparable Perquiſities of that bloody Religion.

8. The greateſt part of the Invaſions made on our Government, that are ſet forth in the Princes Declaration, are acknowledged to be ſuch by our Reflector. But he thinks they are now redreſſed. The High Commiſſion is at an end, *Magdalen* Colledge is reſtor'd. If the King had of his own motion, and from a ſenſe of the juſtice of the thing done all this while he apprehended no danger, and if he had brought the Authors of thoſe Pernicious Councils to condign Puniſhment, then it had been more reaſonable to Value thoſe Acts of Juſtice, by which the former Violences had been in ſome meaſure repaired: but what is done in the preſent Circumſtances, ſhews only a meanneſs of Spirit, and a feebleneſs in the Government: And ſome Mens Tempers are too well known, to ſuffer us once to doubt of their returning back to all their former Violences, and of their carrying them on to greater Exceſſes; if God for the ſins of the Nation, ſhould blaſt this Glorious Undertaking. And if the Charters are now reſtor'd, we know by the Proceedings of the late Regulators of Corporations, that it was far from their thoughts but a little while ago, ſo that this is likewiſe an effect of the preſent Fear they are under; and it ſhews that after all their Huffings during their Proſperity, they ſink under dangers as much as others, whoſe Memory they are ſo careful to blemiſh, how much ſoever they are beholding to them. It is here ſaid, that moſt of the Charters were taken away in the late King's time: But as it is well known under whoſe Influence the laſt years of the late Reign were conducted, ſo the limiting the Elections to a ſpecial number, contrary to Cuſtom and Preſcription, was the Invention of the preſent Reign.

9. But if the Reflector will not juſtifie every thing that the Government has done, and thinks the preſent ſtate of things could hardly bear ſo groſs an Abuſe; yet he inſiſts often upon this, that theſe Illegal things were fit for the Conſideration and the Redreſs of a Parliament, and that they do not juſtifie the Prince of *Orange*'s Attempt. But the Prince's Deſign is only to ſee a Free Parliament Choſen and Aſſembled according to Law. For our Author and his Complices (for he reckons himſelf in the Miniſtry, *Sect.* 23. when he names the things objected againſt the Miniſtry, as objected *againſt us*,) had taken ſuch care to keep off a Parliament, and to overturn all Corporations, to Corrupt all Elections, and to provide for falſe Returns by Popiſh Sheriffs and Mayors, that we were out of all hopes, or rather out of a poſſibility of ever ſeeing a Free Parliament again; ſo that any nearer Proſpect that we now have of one, is wholly owing to the Prince's Undertaking; and indeed what is given us at preſent, is done with ſo ill a Grace, and the Popiſh and corrupt Miniſtry, is ſtill preſerved and cheriſhed with ſo particular a Confidence, that they ſeem to have a mind to make the Nation ſee that all is done ſo groſly, that thoſe who are cheated by it, will have no excuſe for their Folly, ſince the Trick is acted with too bare a face to paſs on any.

10. The Reflector thinks that the Prince ought to have complained to the King of theſe Abuſes, tho' in other places of this Paper, he pretends that the Prince was not a proper Judge in thoſe Matters; he Aggravates the Prince's breaking with an Uncle and a Father-in-Law without warning giv'n. Indeed, if this were the Caſe, all that could be ſaid upon it, was, that he had copied from the Pattern that was ſet him in 1672. in that famous Attempt on the *Smirna* Fleet: What Complaints the Prince made, or what encouragement he had to make any, and how they were entertain'd and Anſwer'd, are Domeſtick matters, of which the World knows little, ſince all that has appear'd in publick was in Mr. *Fagel's* Letter, and how well that was received, and how civilly it was anſwer'd, all *England* ſaw. It is true, the Prince is very nearly related to the King, but there are other Ties ſtronger than the Bonds of Fleſh and Blood; He owes more to the Proteſtant Religion and to the Nation, than can be defaced by any other Relation whatſoever; and if the failing in one Relation excuſes the other, then enough might be ſaid, to ſhew at what pains the Court of *England* has been, to free the Prince from all other Engagements, except thoſe of *Loving Enemies*, and doing good to thoſe who *Deſpitefully uſe us*, for upon this account the Prince lies under all poſſible Obligations.

11. The Reflector thinks, that thoſe who left *Ireland*, were driven by a needleſs fear; but tho' he has no reaſon to apprehend much from the *Iriſh* Papiſts, yet thoſe who ſaw the laſt Bloody *Maſſacre*, may be forgiv'n, if they have no mind to ſee ſuch another. He faintly blames that great Change that was lately made in the whole Government of *Ireland*;

land; but he presently excuses it, since it was Natural for the King and his Friends to desire to be safe some where; till they had fair Quarter in *England*, they must make sure of *Ireland*; but he adds, that as soon as that was done, the thing must have returned into its old Channel again. This ought to be writ only to *Irish*-men, for none of a higher size of Understanding can bear it; if it can ever be shewed that Papists have yielded up any thing, which they had once wrung out of the hands of Protestants, except when they were forced to it; we may believe this and all the other gross things which are here imposed on us. The plain case was, the Papists resolved to destroy us, and to put themselves in case to do it as soon as was possible; so they went about it immediately in *Ireland*, only they have delay'd the giving the Signal for a new *Massacre*, till matters were ripe for it in *England*.

12 The Reflector has reason to avoid the saying any thing to the Article of *Scotland*, for even his Confidence could not support him in justifying the King's claiming an Absolute Power, to which all are bound to obey without reserve, and the Repealing of a great many Laws upon that pretension; this is too gross for Human Nature, and the Principles of all Religions whatsoever. Our Author avoids speaking to it, because he does not know the extent of the Prerogative of that Crown. But no Prerogative can go to an Obedience without Reserve, nor can Absolute Power consist with any Legal Government.

13. The Declaration had set forth, that the Evil Counsellors had represented the Expedient, offer'd by the Prince and Princess, as offer'd on design to disturb the Quiet and Happiness of the Kingdom; upon which the Reflector bestows this kind Remark on the Ministry: And did they not say true, as it happens? Believe me, some Folks think many of them are not often guilty of such foresight: The Writer is angry that his side is not uppermost, and tho' he includes himself in the Ministry by saying Us, when he speaks of them, yet here, tho' he was to censure the Party that is against him, he distinguishes them, by saying many of the Counsellors use not to have such foresight: But perhaps they can object as much to his foresight, and with as much reason. But if the King comes up to Mr. *Fagel*'s Letter, why was it rejected with so much scorn, and answered with so much Insolence? Now perhaps they would hearken to it, when they have brought both themselves and the Nation to the brink of Ruine, by their mad Councils: But they ought to be forgiven, since they have been true to the Principles and Dictates of their Religion.

14. Our Reflector thinks a Free Parliament a *Chimera*, and indeed he and his Friends have been at a great deal of pains to render it impossible. But perhaps he may be quickly cured of his Error, and a Free One is the sooner like to be chosen, when he and such as he, are set at a due distance from the publick Councils. If Members are sometimes chosen by drinking and other Practices, this is bad enough, but still it is not so bad as the laying a force upon the Electors, and a restraint upon the Election. Nor is it very much to the King's Honour, to remember how the last Parliament was chosen; it was indeed a very disgusting Essay in the beginning of a Reign, and gave a sad prospect of what might be look't for; but if one Violence was born with, when the struggle of another Party seemed to excuse it; this does not prove that a course of such Violences, when the Design is become both more visible, and less excusable, ought to be endured. If the Members of that Parliament proved Worthy Patriots, I do not see why they ought not to be remembred with Honour, tho' there is a great deal to be said upon their first elevation to that Character, which they maintained indeed nobly; so that if the first Conception of that Parliament was Irregular, yet its End was Honourable, since never a Parliament was dissolv'd upon a more Glorious Account.

15. The Reflector sets up all his Sail, when he enters upon the Article of the pretended Prince of *Wales*: This was a Point by which he hoped to merit highly, and upon that, to gain ground on that Party of the Court, on whom he had reflected with so much scorn. Therefore here must the Prince be attackt with all the Malicious force to which his Rhetorick could carry him; and all those Men of Honour that went over to wait on him at the *Hague*, and to represent to him the bleeding and desperate Condition of the Nation, must be stigmatized as a lewd Crew of Renegadoes: tho' I must tell him, that the common acception of Renegadoe, is one that changes his Religion, and by this he will find some near him to whom that Character belongs more justly. He almost blames the King for the low step he lately made to prove that Birth: It was a low one indeed, to make so much adoe, and to bring together such a Solemn Appearance, to hear so slight a Proof produced: which could have no other effect, but to make the Imposture so much the more visible, when the utmost attempts to support it, appear to be now so feeble, that as to the main point of the Queen's bearing the Child, there is not so much as a colour of a proof produc'd: And it is certain, that if this had been a fair thing, the Court would have so managed it, that it should not have been in the power of any Mortal to have called it in question: And on the other hand, they have so managed it, that one must needs see, in every step of it, broad marks of an Imposture. It will not be half Proofs, nor Suborned Witnesses, that will satisfie the Nation in so great a Point. But I will enter into no particulars relating to this Business, which will be better laid open when a Free Parliament meets to examine it.

16. The Reflector charges upon the Prince all the miseries that may follow on a War, as an unsuitable return to the kindness that the Nation has shewed him. But if the dissolution of the Government, brought on by the Court, has given a just rise to his coming, then the ill effects that may fall out in the progress of his design, are no more to be charged on him, than the miseries to which a severe Cure of the ill effects of a wilful disorder expose a Patient, ought to be imputed to a Physician, that betrays his Patient if he flatters him; and that must apply violent Remedies to obstinate Distempers. I do not hear from other hands, that the Lords and Bishops about the City have disowned their inviting the Prince: and I do not believe it the better, because our Author affirms it. But if it were true, there are others in *England* besides those about the City: so the thing may be true, tho' a few about the City had not been in it. A small Civility is bestowed on the Prince, when it is said, that he would not have affirmed it, if he did not believe it; but this is

[illegible] doubtleſs he was abuſed in this. If this is to be ſuppoſed, the Prince is as weak a man, as his Enemies, for their own ſakes, ought to wiſh to be; if he could ſuffer himſelf to be engaged in a matter of this nature, without being well aſſured of the grounds he went on.

17. What is ſaid of the Prince's referring all matters to the determination of a Free Parliament, is too flat to require an Anſwer: This was a plauſible thing, and therefore it ought to have been either quite paſt over, or ſomewhat of force ought to have been ſet againſt it. This is not the referring of other peoples Rights to a Parliament; but the leaving the healing of the Nation to thoſe who are its proper Phyſicians. And the taking a Cure out of the hands of the Court, inſtead of that, is like the renouncing a ſure Method and a good Phyſician, and the hearkening to the arrogant promiſes of a bold Mountebank. The Prince has promiſed to ſend away his Army as ſoon as the ſtate of the Nation will permit, upon which the Reflector ſays, that here is but a Foreigner's word againſt our own King's; and he refers it to our Allegiance to judge, which of the two we ought to truſt. But I cannot find out in what the Prince's promiſe contradicts any that the King has made; for I do not hear that the King has promiſed that theſe Troops ſhall not return; and unleſs that were the Caſe, I cannot find out the Contradiction; and after all, if we muſt ſpeak out, there is ſome odds to be made between a Prince whoſe Religion, as well as his Honour, has ever determined him to keep all his Promiſes, and another whoſe Religion has taught him ſo often to make bold with all his.

18. The Prince's ſummoning the Nobility and Gentry, as it is the uſual ſtile of all Generals, ſo it requires them only to appear and to act for their Country and their Religion; and his promiſing to have a Parliament called in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, imports no more but that he is come with a Reſolution to have the Government ſetled on its true Baſis, and that he will ſee it done.

19. The Reflector is in great wrath, becauſe the Prince has, in his Additional Declaration, ſhewed how little regard ought to be had to that imperfect Redreſs of Grievances that has been offered of late. But it had been a concurring in the Cheat, to ſuffer it to paſs, without laying it open: When fair things are offered from men to whom we ought to truſt, it is as reaſonable to receive them, as it is to reject all deceitful things, when the Truth is apparent. Therefore as the Prince had no reaſon to abandon the Cure of the Nation, after the ſteps that he had made, becauſe of the endeavours of the Court to lay it aſleep; ſo he has ſo purged himſelf from the Imputations of deſigning a Conqueſt, that all our Reflector's malice cannot make them ſtick; and all that Noble Company that came over with him, and that have ſince come in to him, are a proof of this beyond exception: Let all Men of Sence judge, whether an Army compoſed of ſo many *Iriſh* Papiſts, or another made up of ſo many Noblemen and Gentlemen of great Families and Eſtates, are likelieſt to ſet about the Conquering the Nation.

20. He fancies that what the Prince gets by the Sword, he will keep by the Sword: And upon this he tells us, that he ſaid Once to the King, that the bringing the *Dutch* Army to the Diſcipline in which it was, had coſt 1300 Lives: upon which he wiſhes thoſe who value the *Magna Charta*, and Trials by Juries, to make ſome Reflections. But ſince the Situation and Conſtitution of *Holland*, makes an Army neceſſary to them, and ſince they have provided by particular Laws, that Marſhal Diſcipline ſhould be Maintain'd by a Council of War, nothing could have been contriv'd more for the Prince's Honour, than to tell us that he has ſo ordered the Matter, that the Army is become one of the moſt Regular and Inoffenſive Bodies of Men that is in all *Holland*: which this Nation ſees now, with no ſmall aſtoniſhment; to whom one Regiment of *Iriſh*, has given more fear and diſorder, than this great Army has done to the places thro' which it has paſs'd. The Reflector tells us alſo, as a very ridiculous thing, that the Prince who has left the *Dutch* no Liberty at home, comes now to ſecure ours here: And to make the Parallel compleat between the Prince and a near Relation of his, he pretends that he broke his Oath to the States of *Holland*, he having promiſed never to be *Statholder*, tho' it ſhould be offer'd him: And to conclude all againſt him, he ſaies, there is no more proportion between the Ancient Liberties of *Holland*, and his preſent Government, than there is between *London* and *Brandford*. Here is the force of all his Malice, but we who have ſeen the State of Affairs in *Holland*, and the Freedome of the Government there, know that *England* can wiſh for no greater Happineſs, than that the Laws and Government here, may be Maintained as exactly here, as they are there: And the late Unanimous Concurrence of all the Provinces, and of all the Negatives in every Province, and not only of all the Members in every one of theſe Bodies, but indeed of the whole People all over the Provinces, *Amſterdam* it ſelf leading the way to all the reſt, by which they gave their Fleet, their Army, and their Treaſure ſo frankly up to the Prince, was an evidence of his good Government, beyond all that can be ſet forth in words: For real Arguments conclude alwaies truly. And for the Prince's Oath, it was an Obligation to the States, and was intended even by thoſe who framed it, only to hinder all Caballing for obtaining any ſuch offer to be made him. But when they were brought to that extremity, to which we helped to drive them, ſo that there was a change made in the greateſt part of the whole Government, they Unanimouſly found the neceſſity of Veſting the Prince with the full Authority of *Statholder*; and therefore the Oath being made to them, it was in their Power to give it up: So that here was no breach of Oath, but only a Relaxation of the Obligation that was made to the States. The Reflections end with a piece of Railery, which might paſs, if it were either witty or decent; but if the things that are objected ſeem irregular, I fancy that Mr. *Pen*'s Writing for Popery, and Mr. *Stewart*'s for Tyranny, are things every whit as Incongruous as any of theſe, with which the Reflector diverts himſelf.

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THE DEBATES IN Depoſing Kings; And of the ROYAL SUCCESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Succeſſion to the Crown of Great Brittain.

THE Monarch of *Great Britain* has Right to the Imperial Crown of this Iſland by Inheritance, according to the Laws of GOD and Nature, and the fundamental Conſtitutions of the Realms of *England* and *Scotland*, which both agree in this, That, upon the Death of the King, the next of the Kindred, though born out of the Dominions of *Great Britain*, or born of Parents, not Subjects of *Great Britain*, is immediately King before any Proclamation, Coronation, Publication, or Conſent of Peers or People.

The Rule of Inheritance, given by GOD himſelf to the People of *Iſrael*, is this: *If a man die, and have no Son, then he ſhall cauſe his Inheritance to paſs unto his Daughter. And if he have no Daughter, then ye ſhall give his Inheritance unto his Brethren.*

Agreeably to which Rule, the Crown of *Great Britain* deſcends, as an inalinable Heritage, from the Father to the Eldeſt Son and his Heirs; for want of Sons to the Eldeſt Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of Daughters to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of Brethren, to the Siſter and her Heirs.

And ſo unalterable is this Courſe of Deſcent, that no Act, no Crime, no Attainder of Treaſon, can bar the next of Blood from being King in the inſtant of Time, his Predeceſſor does not ſo much die, as by a State *Metempſychoſis* tranſmit his Life, his Breath, or his Soul into the Noſtrils, the Body of his Succeſſor.

For Hereditary Monarchy being (as it has been clearly demonſtrated) an immediate Ordinance of GOD, founded in the Prime Laws of Nature; and the Laws of GOD and Nature being (as all *Chriſtians* acknowledge) abſolutely immutable, it is a Madneſs to think, that any Act of Parliament can change this unchangeable Law, or, with the leaſt Color of Juſtice, alter the Right of Succeſſion.

This was well known to all our antient Parliaments, that were neither over-awed by any prevailing Faction ſeduced by deſigning Intreagues, nor yet vainly flattered themſelves with an Omnipotent Power to create and annihilate Kings: In one of which the States of the Realm unanimouſly anſwered King *Edward* the IIId. asking their Advice in matters, relating to the Crown: *That they could not conſent to any thing in Parliament, that tended to the Diſheriſon of the King, and his Heirs, or the Crown, whereunto they were ſworn.* From whence Sir *Edward Cook* concludes, *That it is a Law and Cuſtom of Parliament, that no King can alien the Crown from the right Heir, though by conſent of the Lords and Commons.* And elſewhere affirming King *John*'s Reſignation of the Crown to the Pope to have been utterly void, he alledges this Reaſon: *Becauſe the Royal Dignity is an Inherent inſeparable to the Royal Blood of the King, deſcendable to the next of Blood to the King, and cannot be tranſferd to another.*

And although by the Treaſons and Conſpiracies of ambitious, diſloyal, and deſigning Perſons, the Crown has now and then been tranſferred from one Family to another, yet does it appear in Story, that ſince the time of the *Norman* Conqueſt the right Heir was never yet kept out beyond the ſecond Deſcent. And to the Honour of the *Engliſh* Parliaments we can aver, that never any Uſurper (though armed with Power) laid claim to the Crown in Parliament, but by pretending to be of the Right

Line; nor did ever the Parliament allow of ſuch Pretence, if falſe, but when awed by Fear and a vaſt Army. And whenever, the Terror of ſuch armed violence being removed, the true Heir was enabled to claim his Right, the Parliament, notwithſtanding all ſuch pretended Acts, readily ſubmitted themſelves to their legitimate Prince, as being bound thereunto by the Laws of GOD and Nature.

Thus although *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, backt by an Army of fourty or fifty thouſand men, under Pretence of a feigned Title from *Edmund Crouchback*, forced his Natural Soveraign, King *Richard* the III. firſt to reſign, and afterwards to be depoſed from his Crown, which, waving his former pretended Title, he cauſed to be entailed upon himſelf, his four Sons, and the Heirs of their Bodies, by Act of Parliament, whereby he thought to have ſecured it to his Poſterity for ever; Yet, notwithſtanding theſe cautious Proviſions, ſeconded by the Valor and prodigious Succeſs of that noble Prince *Henry* the Vth. when in the year 1460. this Entail was alledged againſt *Richard* Duke of *York*, laying claim in Parliament to the Crowns of *England* and *France*, as being the next Heir to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, elder Brother to *John* of *Gaunt*, of whom the Houſe of *Lanchaſter* was deſcended, the Duke of *York* unanſwerably replied, *That, if King* Henry *the* IVth. *might have obtained the ſaid Crowns of* England *and* France *by Title of Inheritance, Diſcent, or Succeſſion, he neither needed, nor would have deſired, or made them to be granted to him in ſuch wiſe, as they be by that Act: Which* (ſaid he) *taketh no place, neither is of any force, or effect againſt him, that is right Inheritor of the ſaid Crowns as accordeth with the Laws of GOD, and all Natural Laws.* Which Anſwer of the Duke of *York*, and his Claim to the Crown, was by the ſame Parliament expreſly recognized and declared to be *Good, True, Juſt, Lawful*, and *Sufficient*.

And when in the ſame year *Edward* Earl of *March*, eldeſt Son to the ſaid Duke of *York*, upon the death of his Father, took poſſeſſion of the Crown by the Name of King *Edward* the IVth. his Title was in full Parliament by all acknowledged in theſe words: *Knowing alſo certainly, and without doubt and ambiguity, that by GOD's Law, and the Law of Nature, He* (viz. the ſaid King *Edward*) *and none other, is, and ought to be true, Rightwiſe, and Natural Liege and Soveraign Lord: And that he was in right, from the Death of the ſaid Noble and Famous Prince his Father, very juſt King of the ſame Realm of* England. And ſo little Reſpect was given to the aforementioned Act of Entail, that it was not ſo much as repealed, being eſteemed from the very beginning null and void in it ſelf. Nor indeed were any Acts of *Henry* the IVth. Vth. or VIth. (ſtiled **Kings in Deed and not of Right**) deemed to be in force, but ſuch, as were expreſly confirmed by *Edward* the IVth. in the ſame manner, King *Charles* the IId. confirmed the judicial Proceedings of the late Uſurpation.

As little Succeſs had that Monſter of Nature, *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, who, being by the Intereſt of ſeveral factious Lords choſen Protector to his Nephew, the young King *Edward* the Vth. and having by that means gotten into his hands the Military Force of the Nation, pretending, that the Children of his Brother King *Edward* the IVth. were illegitimate, laid claim to the Crown, which he not only entailed by Act of Parliament upon himſelf and his Iſſue, but the better to ſecure it in his Line, cauſed the Innocent young King, and his only Brother, the Duke of *York*, to be barbarouſly murthered in the *Tower*; yet did he within three years loſe both his Crown and Life to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, on whom, and his Heirs, it was again by Act of Parliament entailed, which yet would little have availed him or his Poſterity, had he not prudently (according to his promiſe, by which ſeveral of the Nobility were induced to aſſiſt him) married *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of King *Edward* the IVth. and immediate Heireſs of the Crown, whereby, happily turning his Uſurpation into a lawful Soveraignty, he ſecured himſelf in the Throne.

But that his Iſſue by any other Lady could not have had better Succeſs againſt the Princely Houſe of *York*, than *Adonijah* had againſt *Salomon*, may more than probably be preſumed, if we ſhall conſider, what Fate attended the many mad Acts, made by *Henry* the VIIIth. about the Succeſſion.

This haughty Prince, whoſe capricious Humor none of his Parliaments durſt gainſay, having after above twenty years Cohabition divorced his Queen, a chaſt and vertuous Lady, did in the twenty fifth year of his Reign diſinherit by Act of Parliament the Lady *Mary* his Daughter by her, ſettling the Crown by ſpecial Words, for want of Iſſue Male, on his Iſſue Female by the Lady *Anne Bullen*: To the obſervation of which Act the whole Nation was obliged by an Oath, impoſed the year following, the Refuſal of which Oath was adjudged *Miſpriſion of Treaſon*. And yet in the twenty eighth year of his Reign he baſtardized and made illegitimate to all intents and purpoſes (as he had done formerly the Iſſue of Queen *Katherine*) the Iſſue betwixt him and the Lady *Anne Bullen*, barring them to *claim, challenge, or demand any Inheritance, as Lawful Heir, or heirs to him by Lineal Deſcent*; making it Treaſon for any one (notwithſtanding their former Oath) by *Words, Writing, Printing, or any other exterior Act directly, or indirectly to call any of the Children, born under the unlawful Marriages of* Katherine *and* Anne Bullen, *legitimate*; and enacting, that in caſe he had no Iſſue by *Jane* (his then Queen) he might diſpoſe of the Crown to whatſoever perſon or perſons, he pleaſed, the whole Nation being bound to the obſervance of this Law by the Sanctimony of an Oath, the refuſal whereof was made High Treaſon. After all this, in the thirty fifth year of his Reign he by another Act entailed the Crown on himſelf, Prince *Edward*, and the Princeſſes *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, (without repealing the former Acts, or taking the leaſt notice of their being ſo ſignally baſtardized (and for default of Heirs of their Bodies, on ſuch perſon or perſons, as he ſhould nominate by his Letters Patents under his Great Seal, or by his *laſt Will in writing, ſigned by his moſt Gracious Hand*, the whole Nation being again ſworn to obſerve his pleaſure herein: Conſequently whereunto he by ſuch his laſt Will and Teſtament ſolemnly bequeathed the Crown, upon failure of his own Iſſue, to the Houſe of *Suffolk*, being the Iſſue of his younger Siſter *Mary*, excluding by that means from the Throne, (as much in him, and his Act of Parliament lay) the Iſſue of his Elder Siſter, whoſe *Royal Blood* he affirmed *the cold Air of Scotland to have frozen up in the North*. Yet when after

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the Death of his Three Children, reigning ſucceſſively, theſe diſinheriting Statutes (the laſt whereof was confirmed by Act of Parliament in the firſt year of Queen *Elizabeth*, in whoſe thirteenth year there paſſed alſo an Act, That it ſhould be Treaſon, during her Life, and a *Præmunire* afterwards, to aſſert, that the Imperial Crown of *England* could not be diſpoſed of by Act of Parliament) came to the Teſt, they had not the Honor to be repealed, but were held null and void from the beginning, as being notoriouſly repugnant to the Laws of GOD and Nature, and the common Cuſtoms and Conſtitutions of the Realm. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons aſſembled in Parliament (notwithſtanding all theſe unrepealed Acts (having confeſt the *Ineſtimable and unſpeakable Bleſſings* accrewing from the *Union of* England *and* Scotland *under one Imperial Crown in the Perſon of King* James, *lineally, rightfully and lawfully, deſcended of the moſt Excellent Lady* Margaret, *Eldeſt Daughter of the moſt renowned King* Henry *the VIIth. and the high and noble Princeſs Queen* Elizabeth, *his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of King* Edward *the IVth.* proceeded to the Recognition of his Title in theſe Words: *We, being bounden thereunto both by the Laws of GOD and Man, do recognize and acknowledge that immediately upon the Diſſolution and Deceaſe of* Elizabeth, *late Queen of* England, *the Imperial Crown of the Realm of* England, *and all the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Rights, belonging to the ſame, did by inherent Birthright, and lawful and undoubted Succeſſion deſcend and come to your moſt Excellent Majeſty, as being lineally, juſtly, and lawfully next and ſole Heir of the Blood Royal of this Realm: And that by the Goodneſs of GOD Almighty, and lawful Right of Deſcent Your Majeſty is under one Imperial Crown of the Realms and Kingdoms of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland *the moſt potent and mighty King. And thereunto we moſt humbly and faithfully do ſubmit and oblige our ſelves, our Heirs, and our Poſterities for ever.* And ſome years after it was by all the Judges of *England* expreſly reſolved in *Calvins* Caſe: *That King* James *his title to the Crown was founded upon the Laws of Nature,* viz. *by inherent Birthright, and Deſcent from the Blood Royal of this Realm.*

All Acts of Parliament then for excluding from the Throne the next Heir of the Blood Royal, on whom the Crown deſcends by the *Laws of God and Nature*, by *inherent Birthright*, and *undoubted Succeſſion*, being *ipſo facto* null and void, it is not to be wondred, that his preſent Sacred Majeſty ſo conſtantly declared, that he would never conſent to alter the Deſcent of the Crown in the right Line, as not being willing, by ſhewing, his People a Method of diſpoſing the Succeſſion, to ſhake at the ſame time the Title of his own Poſſeſſion: Since it is evident, that the Heir apparent, or next of Blood hath the ſame Right to enjoy the Crown after his Predeceſſors Death, as the Actual Poſſeſſor hath to it, during his Life.

But well fare the noble Lords of *England*, who (with a *Nolumus Leges* Angliæ *mutari*) rejected that abominable Bill, which, though it would, if paſſed into an Act, have been of no greater Force or Validity, than the Wild Ordinances of the Rebellious Parliament of 1640. yet might it (as they were) be made uſe of to induce the deluded Multitude to hazard their Souls, Bodies, and Eſtates by a damnable Oppoſition of their Lawful Soveraign, and to raiſe up a Conteſt in this Nation, not unlike to the old *Yorkiſh* and *Lancaſtrian* Quarrel, the Thoughts whereof every good Man muſt certainly dread, when he ſhall ſeriouſly conſider, how that War laſted about ſixty years, and coſt the Kingdom its whole Treaſure, and the Lives of above two hundred thouſand of the Commons, beſides ſeveral Kings and Princes, and Nobles without number.

So ſenſible was the renowned Queen *Elizabeth*, of thoſe fatal Conſequences, which neceſſarily attend ſo unjuſt an Act, as that of altering the Succeſſion, that, although for Reaſons obvious enough (and needleſs here to be mentioned) ſhe yielded to paſs an Act, whereby it was made Treaſon to ſay that ſhe and her Parliament could not diſpoſe of the Crown, yet could ſhe never be brought to give her Conſent to the actual diſpoſing thereof, though the next Heir, then alive, was not only a Papiſt, but her own Rival to the Throne. Nay ſhe was ſo averſe to any ſuch Act, that (as *Camden*, tells us,) *She never heard any thing more unwillingly, than that the Title of Succeſſion ſhould be called into queſtion. And therefore ſhe ſent Mr.* Thornton *Reader of Law in* Lincolns-Inn, *to the Tower, becauſe in his Reading he called in queſtion the Queen of* Scots *Title to the Crown.* And when the Lord Keeper *Bacon* was accuſed by the Earl of *Leiceſter* for having intermedled againſt the Queen of *Scots* Right to the Succeſſion, and for being privy to a Book, wherein *Hales* went about to derive the Title of the Crown of *England*, in caſe the Queen ſhould die without Iſſue, to the Houſe of *Suffolk*, *Hales* was therefore committed to the Tower, and *Bacon*, though denying it, was not without great difficulty reſtored to favour. So likewiſe, when in the eighth year of her Reign, *Bell Mounſon*, and a great Number of the Houſe of Commons, thought it their Right, as Repreſentatives of the whole Kingdom, whereof they do not in reality repreſent the ſixth part, to decide and ſettle the Succeſſion, the Queen by a Prince-like Speech in the Parliament-Houſe ſpeedily ſuppreſſed their inſolence. In like manner when in the thirty fifth year of her Reign Mr. *Peter Wentworth* and Sir *Henry Bromley* delivered a Petition to the Lord Keeper, deſiring the Lords of the Upper Houſe to be Suppliants with them of the Lower to Her Majeſty for entailing the Succeſſion of the Crown, for which they had a Bill ready drawn, the Queen highly diſpleaſed hereat, charged her Councel to call the Parties before them: Whereupon Sir *Thomas Henage*, ſending for them, commanded them to forbear the Parliament, and not to go out of their ſeveral Lodgings. They were after called before the Lord Treaſurer, Lord *Buckhurſt*, Sir *Thomas Henage*, by whom *Wentworth* was committed to the Tower, Sir *Henry Bromley*, and other Members of the Houſe of Commons, to whom he had imparted the matter, being ſent to the *Fleet*. So careful was this prudent Queen to keep the People from preſuming to intermeddle with the Succeſſion.

The ſame Conſideration, that the *Altering or Diverting the Succeſſion* in an hereditary Monarchy, where *the Kings (deriving their Royal Power from GOD Almighty alone) do ſucceed lineally to the* Crown, *according to the known Degrees of Proximity in Blood, cannot be attempted without involving the Subjects in Perjury and Rebellion, and expoſing of them to all the Fatal and Dreadful Conſequences of a Civil War*, not only cauſed the Eſtates of *Scotland* from *an hearty and ſincere Senſe of their*

Duty

Duty to recognize, acknowledge, and declare, That the Right to the Imperial Crown of that Realm is (by the Inherent Right, and the Nature of the Monarchy, as well as by the Fundamental and unalterable Laws of the Realm) transmitted and devolved by a Lineal Succession according to the Proximity of Blood; And that upon the Death of the King or Queen, who actually Reigns, the Subjects of that Kingdom are bound by Law, Duty and Allegiance to obey the next immediate and lawful Heir, either Male or Female, upon whom the Right and Administration of Government is immediately devolved; And that no Difference in Religion, nor no Law, nor Act of Parliament, made, or to be made, can alter or divert the Right of Succession and Lineal Descent of the Crown to the nearest and lawful Heir, according to the Degrees aforesaid; nor can stop or hinder them in the full, free and actual Administration of the Government, according to the Laws of the Kingdom; but are obliged for the preservation of the Peace and Tranquillity of that Kingdom, *with Advice and Consent of the said Estates of Parliament, to declare, That it is High Treason in any of the Subjects of that Kingdom, by Writing, Speaking, or any other manner of way, to endeavour the Alteration, Suspension, or Diversion of the said Right of Succession, or the deburring the next lawful Successor from the immediate, actual, full, and free Administration of the Government.*

Nor is it to be doubted, but that the Commons of *England*, who now begin to grow sensible of those Precipices of Ruine, whereinto they were ready to tumble through the Contrivances of those malicious Incendiaries, that by terrifying the People with panick Fears, and Arbitrary Power endeavoured to kindle a Fire of Rebellion in this Nation, will, whenever it shall please their Majesty to call a Parliament, shew themselves no less Zealous (than the *Scots*) to assist and defend (according to their Oaths) the Rights and Priviledges, the chiefest whereof, upon which all the rest depend, as on a Corner Stone, is the unalterable Hereditarinels of the Monarchy, and thereby defeat the Designes of those cursed *Achitophels*, who labour by involving us in Confusion to establish their beloved Democracy, the very worst of Tyrannies.

FINIS.

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THE CHARACTER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM HENRY PRINCE OF ORANGE.

With Allowance.

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THE CHARACTER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM HENRY PRINCE OF ORANGE.

RESTRICTED

THE

CHARACTER

Of His ROYAL HIGHNESS

W. H. Prince of Orange.



WHEN the Almighty deſigns a Great HERO to fight his Battels, and deliver his People from the Fury and Treachery of their Enemies, he inſpires them with Courage, Prudence, Conſtancy, and Magnanimity; and ſo appears to be *William Henry* Prince of *ORANGE*, if we do but conſider the Wonderful and Glorious Actions he hath performed both in Peace and War, and ſo affable, and of ſuch a ſweet Temper, that it may ſeem a doubt whether he hath made greater Conqueſts over his Enemies by his Sword, than by the Charming Diſpoſitions of his Mind; as if he had not only the Meekneſs of *Moſes*, but the Courage and Valiancy of *Joſhua*.

And by his Birth he ſeems to be deſtined by Heaven to be the Saviour of his Country, and of the Proteſtant Religion; for his Grandfather, Unkle, and Father, were ſo many Bulwarks againſt the Fury and Tyranny of the *Spaniard*, and other ſworn Enemies of their Country and Religion, which they bravely defended all their days, againſt Implacable Foes, to their Confuſion, their Countries Peace and Safety, and to their own Everlaſting Honour and Renown.

For *William* of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, born in the Year 1533. as ſoon as he came to Man's Eſtate (finding his Country, and Religion, and his own Life, through the Cruelty of *Philip* of *Spain*, in eminent Danger, the Counts of *Egmont* and *Horn*, and Eighteen other Lords and Gentlemen, and 18000 of meaner Rank executed on ſeveral Scaffolds; and the utter Deſtruction of his Religion threatned by the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition) generouſly took up Arms in Defence of his Country and Religion; and having drawn ſeveral of the States-General into an Aſſociation mutually to ſtand by one another; after having defeated the Bloody Duke of *Alva* in ſeveral Battels, baffled *Requeſenes*, and *Don John* of *Auſtria*, Governors of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* for King *Philip*; and the *Spaniards* being no way able to withſtand his Victorious Sword in the Field, cauſed him Treacherouſly and Barbarouſly to be Aſſaſſinated by one named *Balthazar Guerard*, a *Burgundian*. And thus fell the Great *William* of *Naſſau* a Sacrifice for his Religion and Country.

Philip William his Son, being bred up by the *Spaniards* in the Catholick Religion, dyed without any Great Actions performed by him.

Maurice of *Naſſau*, ſecond Son of *William*, valiantly defended his Country for Forty Years, Won Forty Cities, and *Breda* by a Stratagem never parallel'd by the greateſt Captains; he obtain'd ſeveral Signal Victories, but eſpecially the Famous Battel of *Newport*, and defended *Oſtend* Three Years, beleaguer'd by the Marqueſs *Spinola* with a Numerous Army; and Dyed in the Year 1625, loaden with Honourable Scars, but more with Renown and Glory.

Henry Frederick, Third Son of *William* Prince of *Orange*, was not only as couragious, but more fortunate than the reſt; he took *Olderſeil*, *Groll*, *Bois le Due*, *Weſſell*, *Maeſtricht*, *Rhinberg*, *Skink*, and afterwards the Caſtle and City of *Breda* in Four Months, which coſt *Spinola* Twelve to maſter; Won Three Naval Battels, in one of which he took 20000000 *l.* from the *Spaniards*; in another, deſtroyed 40 of their Ships of War; and thus having utterly broken the Strength of *Spain*, and forced that Proud Monarch to Renounce his Claim to their Territories, he may be juſtly ſaid to be the Founder of the Moſt Potent Republick in the World; and under the Tablet of this Heroick Prince, and his Royal Family, deſervedly might have been theſe Verſes,

Illuſtris Origo eſt
Principis Auguſti, Qualis erit Soboles?
Reſp.
Qualis erit? qualem depinxit Homerus Achillem
Marti, & Conſilio Neſtora, Talis erit.

And now let us ſee whether *William Henry* Prince of *Orange*, by this preſent Character will appear to be ſuch; for I deſign not the Hiſtory of his Life, but a ſhort view of thoſe Glorious Actions he hath performed, by which the whole Word will better know him, than thoſe that have ſtared on his wonderful Proportion and Features e're ſince his Cradle.

He is Son to *Henry Frederick* of *Naſſau*, and *Mary* of *England*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Charles* the Firſt, King of *Great Britain*, and ſeems to have ingroſſed all the Virtues and Glories of his Anceſtors, the Courage and ſolid Judgment of his Grandfather *William*; the Fortitude and Policy of his Unckle *Maurice*; the Prudence, Fortunate Succeſs and Magnanimity of his Father *Henry Frederick*, and with theſe Virtues he raiſed the Republick his Anceſtors had ſaved from Deſtruction, to a Grandure able to cope with the greateſt Monarchs upon Earth.

In his Minority the *De Witts*, who had Treacherouſly ſold their Country to the *French*, with a Deviliſh Policy undermined the Royal Infant, and his weak Party; they ingratefully took from him all his Rights, Juriſdictions and Priviledges which his Anceſtors had purchaſed with the loſs of their deareſt Blood and Lives, and thereby Peace, Freedom, and Grandure, for the *United States* of the *Netherlands*.

When he was 22 Years of Age, the effect of the *De Witts* Treachery began to appear, for the *French* King invading the *Netherlands* with a Powerful Army, like a ſwelling Ocean when it overtops its Banks overturns all, the *De Witts* had put into the Gariſons Governours who were at their own Devotion, and mann'd them with raw Soldiers and Burghers; ſo that through the Cowardiſe of the one, and Treachery of the other, the *French* no ſooner appear'd at their Gates, but they baſely ſurrendred in a Day, Fortifications that might have defended themſelves from the whole Power of *France*, many Months.

This awakened the *Dutch* out of their Lethargy, and the People Sacrificing *Cornelius* and *John De Witt* to their Fury, he was at *Dort*, and afterwards by the States of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Weſt Frizeland*, declared *Stadtholder*, and *Captain*, and *Admiral* General

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General of the *United Provinces*, with all the Rights, Jurisdictions, and Priviledges his Ancestors had enjoyed.

And now our Young *HERO* taking Command of the Army, he first valiantly repulses the *French* from the Walls of *Ardenburg*, the Bishop of *Munster* from *Groning*, takes *Coeverden* in a Day, with the loss of only 60 Men, which cost the Bishop of *Munster* much Time and Blood to master; as also *Naerden*, *Bon*, *Brevill*, *Lechnich*, *Woerden*, *Creveceur*, *Hardwick*, *Utrecht*, *Bommell*, *Campen*, *Ellburgh*, *Hatten*, *Steenwick*, *Meppel*, *Northom*, *Zutphen*, *Tiel*, *Arnheim*, *Dinant*, *Deventer*, and *Graves*, with a far greater Celerity than they were taken by the *French* and *Munsterians*.

But now he is to engage one of the most Renowned Captains in the World; and indeed whoever reads the Life of the Prince of *Conde*, will find it full fraught with Wonders of Courage, Conduct and Policy: The Prince of *Conde* lay encamped behind the River *Pieton*, the Prince of *Orange* with his own Forces, the *Germans* and *Spaniards* his Allies, endeavour by several Stratagems and Provocations to draw him to a Battel; but that wary General made their Attempts vain; whereupon the Prince of *ORANGE* directs his March to *Binch*, but being to pass through very difficult Ways and Lanes, the Prince of *Conde* knowing his Advantage, suffers the Van-Guard and some part of the main Body to pass by him, and then silently drawing out his Army, and putting them into Battalia, furiously falls upon the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who was to secure the Rear-guard with 4000 Horse; *Vaudemont* sends to the Prince of *ORANGE* for Two Battalions of Infantry, (the Place where he engaged being not so proper for Horse) and has Three sent him, and withall the Troops that lay on the other side of the River that runs by *Seneff*, the *French* could not force them from their Post, but passing the River a little higher, and joining all their Forces, the Confederates wanting Elbow-Room, and the *French* falling upon them from all Parts, the Confederates were inforced to retire, having lost several Principal Officers: Then the Prince of *Conde* pushing on his advantage, fell on vigorously on the Horse, commanded by the Prince of *Vaudemont* and put them to the Rout, and afterwards on the Duke *de Villa Hermosa* who commanded 16 Battalions of Infantry, who valiantly withstood their Charge, but at last was forced to a disorderly Retreat, and so put those that came to his Assistance into much Confusion, whereby the Prince of *Conde* became Master of the Baggage of the *Dutch* Army.

Things being in this ill Posture, it was high time for the Young *Belgick* Lyon to rouze his Courage; he embattel'd the *Imperialists* and *Spaniards* in the Left Wing, and his own men in the Right, in such Excellent Order, that being joined by General *Souches*, who was advanced some hours March before with the Van-Guard, that altho the *French* were never observed to Fight before with such obstinate Resolution, yet he put a Check to the Progress of their Victory: The Valourous Prince of *ORANGE* ran with his Sword in his Hand, and stopt the flight of his Fugitives, then threw himself into the midst of his Enemies; so that his Army being animated by so Glorious an Example, Fought with incredible Bravery.

Neither had the Prince of *Conde* any better Success in his Attacking the main Body, or the Right Wing of the Confederates, altho he charged them with his *Curiassiers*, and the Troops of Horse of the *French* King's Guards; for the Prince of *ORANGE* with a Prodigy of Valour maintain'd the Fight, until Nights Black Mantle shrouded the Prince of *Conde*, who under that Covert made a disorderly Retreat with his Army, and left the Field of Battel, the certain Sign of Victory, to the Conquering Prince of *ORANGE*, who snatch'd the Wreath of Bays that *Conde* had won at the beginning of the Battel from his Brows, and placed it on his own.

I shall give you but one Instance more of his Martial Prowess, and that is the Wonders he performed against the Duke of *Luxemburg*, a Renowned and Experienced

Captain, at the Famous Battel of *Mons*; *Luxemburg* was ſo advantagiouſly poſted, and ſlighted the Prince's Deſign of Attacking him ſo much, that he was pleaſed to ſay, *He would not riſe from his Dinner for the Attempts of the raſh Boy*; but the Prince Charged him with ſuch a Manly Courage and Fury, through all the Storms of Shot and Fire, altho he was to March up a Hill before he could reach him, and afterwards through deep and difficult Lanes and Ways, and thick Woods, that he not only made him loſe his Dinner, but forced him to ſeek a new Lodging, for he drove him out of his Camp, and poſſeſt himſelf of it, his Tents and Baggage.

And thus I have given you a ſhort view of the Martial Actions of this Heroick Prince; and will now only Inſtance a few of his Politicks relating to the Civil Government.

There have been many Illuſtrious Men carried on by the Heat of Youthful Courage, whom Succeſs hath Crowned with Victory, that have been eſteemed great Conquerors; but all Hiſtory cannot produce a Parallel of a Perſon of the Age of this Young Prince, to have been ſo great a States-man, and ſo well skilled in the Politicks of Government.

When he was declared *Stadtholder* at the Age of about 22 Years, he found the Government quite out of Frame, the Laws prevaricated or overturned, and ſuch a Regulation in Cities and Corporations, as we lately had here in *England*; all the Juſt, Grave, Worthy Magiſtrates turned out, and only ſuch put into their Places (tho never ſo undeſerving) as favoured the Faction of the *De Witts*.

And as the City of *Dort* firſt led the way, and made him their *Stadtholder*, he not only ſetled that City, but *Weſt-Friezeland*, and the City of *Middleburg*, which were all in Uproar and Confuſion; he no ſooner appear'd amongſt them, but their Differences and Mutinies vaniſhed; the Fame of his Succeſs againſt their Enemies abroad, and the Sweetneſs and Moderation which he expreſt at home, gained him ſo much Reverence, that their Arms fell out of their Hands, the Ancient Magiſtrates were reſtored, and all thoſe States and Cities to their former Peace and Tranquility.

He never had the leaſt Relax from his Martial Employments, but he applied himſelf in that ſpare time in Reformation of the Government; he cauſed New Elections to be made of Perſons to officiate in the College of Counſellors Elect; and a New Choice to repreſent the Body of the Nobility; and placed Men of Integrity and Ability to be of the Magiſtracy and Councils of the ſeveral Cities; he drew up ſuch Orders for their well-Government for the future, which he was ſo far from impoſing on them, that after they had debated them in their ſeveral Aſſemblies, they not only joyfully approved of them, but in requital ſetled the Offices of Governour-General, Captain and Admiral General on him and his Male Iſſue.

Thus this Valorous and Prudent Prince redeemed his Country and Religion from the ſlavery of the Potent *French* King, and reſetled the Government upon its Ancient *Baſis*, which had been in a horrid Confuſion, through the Treachery of the *De Witts*, and the Diſorders which the *French* Invaſion had contaminated it withal; and in the Year 1678 that Victorious *French* Monarch was forced, and did conclude a Peace with the Prince of *ORANGE*, much to his Glory and Renown, and as much to the Advantage of the States of the *United Provinces*; the *French* King quitting by this Peace, all that he had taken from them. But as if he were deſigned by Heaven, not only to be the Saviour of his own Country and Religion, but the Champion of the Lord of Hoſts, to deliver his true Church from the Fury, Treachery, and Tyranny of its Enemies; the Church of *England* being ſurrounded with Dangers, that threatned her on every ſide, thoſe Laws that were made and accounted as the Bulwarks againſt Popery, being all made invalid. The Judges and Chief Miniſters of State then in Office corrupted,

rupted, and ſuch as ſought her Ruin. The King himſelf, tho of Excellent Qualities, yet poyſoned by Jeſuits Powder, and other corrupted Officers, by whom he was miſled to his great Misfortune. The Church of *England* being in this Deplorable Condition, ſending up her Prayers to Heaven for a *Moſes* to deliver her, and withal imploring the aid, by her Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry, of our *William Henry* Prince of *ORANGE*, he pitying her Tears, and to approve himſelf the only Champion for the Proteſtant Religion, takes the Almighty's Cauſe in hand, and with an inconſiderable Force to what was raiſed againſt him, Lands in *England*, and finds the effects of his Virtues more powerful than his Sword; for the Fame of his Valour and Conduct, Prudence, Juſtice and Moderation, being his forerunners, the Gates of all Cities and Strong-holds opened to him: And not only ſo, but Fortreſſes more obſtinate and difficult to Conquer; I mean the hearts of the Clergy, Nobility and Gentry of the whole Kingdom: And it is much a Nobler Conqueſt over the Hearts, than the Bodies of Men. And he, to ſhew that his Zeal in this Expedition was only for the *Proteſtant* Religion, ſpurs on the Convention of the Lords and Commons Aſſembled, and leaves it wholly to them to ſettle the Government, and their Religion, upon ſuch a firm Baſis, that it may hereafter outbrave all the Treachery and Fury of *Rome*; and that the Laws and Properties of the Subject may be ſecured from Tyranny and Oppreſſion for the future.

I ſhall now come to a Corallary upon the whole: As to his Phiſiognomy, it is Martial; but tho' there is a fierceneſs in his Eyes, yet withal a Charming Sweetneſs, and a little Melancholly Air in his Countenance, in which you may read Temperance and Mildneſs; His Courage has been ſuch in his green years, that he oppoſed the *French* King in Perſon, the great *Conde*, *Turene*, *Luxemburgh*, and ſeveral other great Generals; and not only meaſured his Sword with them, but gained much more Honour upon them, than they did on him. His Patience and Temperance was ſo great, that he endured all the indignities the *De Witts* and States-General put upon him in his minority, without a murmur: His Prudence and Policy in Civil Government is without parallel, in the Setling the Government and Religion of his Country, notwithſtanding all the confuſions the *De Witts*, and the *French* Invaſion had brought it into, on the old Foundation: And not only ſo, but improved its Glory to ſuch a pitch, through his Conduct, that now the States-General of the United Provinces are the moſt potent in the World. His Conſtancy appears, that he was not at all ſhaken or dejected at the ſtupendious devaſtation the *French* King made, when he firſt like a Torrent overwhelmed his Country; much leſs at the vaſt advantages that great General the Prince of *Conde* obtained over him at the beginning of the Battel of *Seneff*; but with a Conſtancy and Reſolution worthy himſelf, having born the brunt of their fury, triumph'd over it, and all their Policies. He talks not much, but very well; and of great Judgment to diſcern the beſt advice given, whether at a Council of War, or a Debate at the Convention of the States General: Magnificent in his Entertainments, without prodigality. Women and Wine, the two great Seducers of Mankind, never could intice him to the leaſt frailty. Thus the Charms of his Valour, Juſtice, Temperance, and the Sweetneſs of his Diſpoſition makes him Triumph, not only in Battel, but by a more powerful Conqueſt, over the hearts of his Opponents, as the Nobility and Gentry of *England* muſt acknowledg: So that He may more juſtly, than *Titus Veſpatiam*, claim the ſtile of

Deliciæ humani Generis.

FINIS.



816. m. 3
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234.
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A True Copy of a

LETTER

From the Right Honourable the

Sheffield
K

Earl of Mulgrave,

TO

Doctor *TILLOTSON* Dean of *Canterbury*.

SIR,

NOthing in this World is, or ought to be ſo dear to any Man, as his Reputation; and conſequently the Defence of it is the greateſt Obligation that one Man can lay on another: There are alſo ſome Circumſtances, that render this Obligation yet more Acceptable and Valuable; as when 'tis Confer'd Generouſly, without any Self-Intereſt, or the leaſt Deſire or Invitation from the Perſon ſo Defended. All this happens to be my Caſe at this time; and therefore I hope you will not be ſurpriz'd to find I am not the moſt Ungrateful, and Inſenſible Man living; which certainly I ſhould be, if I did not acknowledge all your Induſtrious Concern for me, about the Buſineſs of the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, which now makes ſo much Noiſe in the World. You have, as I am told, ſo Cordially pleaded my Cauſe, that 'tis almoſt become your own; and therefore, as unwilling as I am to ſpeak of my ſelf, eſpecially in a Buſineſs which I cannot wholly Excuſe; yet I think my ſelf now a little Obliged to ſhew my Part in this matter; though Imprudent enough, yet is not altogether Unworthy of ſo Juſt, and ſo Conſiderable an Advocate.

The leſs a Man ſays of himſelf, the better; and 'tis ſo well known already, how I was kept out of all the Secret Councils, that I need not juſtifie my ſelf, or trouble you as to

 thoſe

thoſe Matters; only I Appeal to the Unqueſtionable Teſtimony of the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, if I did not zealouſly and conſtantly take all Occaſions to oppoſe the *French* Intereſt; becauſe I knew it directly Oppoſite both to the King and Kingdom's Good, which are indeed things Inſeperable, and ought to be ſo accounted, as a Fundamental Maxim in all Councils of Princes.

This, I hope, will prepare the way a little for what I have to ſay concerning my being one of the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners; of which Error I am now as ſenſible, as I was at firſt ignorant, being ſo unhappily converſant in the midſt of a perpetual Court-flattery, as never to have heard the leaſt word of any Illegality in that Commiſſion, before I was unfortunately engaged in it.

For, thô my Lord of *Canterbury* had very prudently Refus'd to be of it, yet it was talked at Court, it proceeded only from his Unwillingneſs to act at that time, and not from any Illegality he ſuſpected in the Commiſſion; having Excuſed himſelf from it the moſt reſpectful way, by the Infirmities he lay under. Being thus ignorant of the Laws, and in ſuch a Station at Court, I need not deſire a Man of your Judgment and Candor, to conſider the hardneſs of my Caſe, when I was commanded to ſerve in a Commiſſion with a Lord Chancellor, a Lord Chief Juſtice, and two Biſhops, who had all of them already acted ſome time there, without ſhewing the leaſt Diffidence of their Power, or any Heſitation in the Execution of it. And perhaps a Man of more Diſcretion than I can pretend to, might have been eaſily perſwaded to act in ſuch a Conjunction, and to think he might do it ſafely, both in Law and Conſcience. But I need not ſay much to ſhew my deſire to have avoided, if poſſible, a troubleſome Employment, that had not the leaſt temptation of Honour or Profit to Recommend it; and which therefore I continued in upon no account in the World, but to Serve both King and Clergy with the little Ability I had, in moderating thoſe Councils, which I thought might grow higher, if I left my Place to be fill'd by any of thoſe who waited for it greedily, in order to their ill Deſigns.

And I may expect the more Credit in this, when 'tis conſider'd that the Two Important Affairs which paſſed in that Eccleſiaſtical Court, being the Biſhop of *London*'s Suſpenſion,

and

and the Incapacitating the Members of *Magdalen* Colledge; the firſt was done ſome Months before I was a Commiſſioner, and I oppoſed the laſt, both in Voting and Speaking, and with all the Intereſt I was able to make uſe of, which indeed was but little after that Oppoſition; in which being Out-voted, I ſeldome Came, and never Acted in that Court after, except to Reſtore the Biſhop of *London*, thô ſent for continually, by reaſon of my Lodging ſo near it.

And ſince I have been forced to mention my Good-will at leaſt, if not my Service, to ſuch Learned Men of the Clergy who I thought deſerv'd it, it may be allow'd me to give this one Inſtance more of it; that althô in Preferring Men to all other Places of the Houſhold, I ever us'd to ask Permiſſion firſt, and accordingly was often Refus'd, for the ſake of *Roman Catholics* and others, who were Recommended by Perſons more in Favour than my ſelf; yet I was ſo careful of keeping that Conſiderable part of the Family unmix'd with Mean or Unworthy Chaplains, whom others I fear'd wou'd have impos'd on His Majeſty, that I conſtantly fill'd up thoſe Vacancies without giving him the leaſt Notice or Trouble about it, and Supply'd them with the ableſt approv'd Divines, I could poſſibly find, moſt commonly Recommended to me by the Biſhops who were not of the Court: Which I conceiv'd the moſt proper courſe, in a Matter concerning Clergymen, with a King of a different Perſwaſion from theirs, and intended for his real Service, believing it had been better for Him, as well as the Kingdom, if the Greater Eccleſiaſtical Dignities had been diſpos'd of by others with as much Caution.

And thus, *Sir*, I have endeavour'd to confirm you in your Favourable Opinion of me, which muſt be acknowledg'd by every-body an Approbation of ſuch weight, that as I hope it may be an Example of Authority to many, ſo 'tis ſufficient of itſelf to Ballance the Cenſoriouſneſs of others. I am,

SIR,

White-Hall,
Mar. 27. 1689.

Your Obliged Humble Servant,

MULGRAVE.

London: Printed, and are to be Sold by *Randal Taylor* near *Stationers-hall.* 1689.

816. m. 3
61.

K Sheffield (J.) Duke of Buckingham.

234 *
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To Doctor Tillotſon.

SIR,

NOthing in this World is, or ought to be ſo dear to any Man, as his Reputation; and conſequently the Defence of it is the greateſt Obligation that one Man can lay on another: There are alſo ſome Circumſtances, that render this Obligation yet more Acceptable and Valuable; as when 'tis Confer'd Generouſly, without any Self-Intereſt, or the leaſt Deſire or Invitation from the Perſon ſo Defended. All this happens to be my Caſe at this time; and therefore I hope you will not be ſurpriz'd to find I am not the moſt Ungrateful, and Inſenſible Man living; which certainly I ſhould be, if I did not acknowledge all your Induſtrious Concern for me, about the Buſineſs of the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, which now makes ſo much Noiſe in the World. You have, as I am told, ſo Cordially pleaded my Cauſe, that 'tis almoſt become your own; and therefore, as unwilling as I am to ſpeak of my ſelf, eſpecially in a Buſineſs which I cannot wholly Excuſe; yet I think my ſelf now a little Obliged to ſhew my Part in this matter; though Imprudent enough, yet is not altogether Unworthy of ſo Juſt, and ſo Conſiderable an Advocate.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

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SIR,

White-Hall,
Mar. 27. 1689.

Your Obliged Humble Servant,

MULGRAVE.



1890
235. 816. m. 3
62.

A PROCLAMATION,

DECLARING

WILLIAM and MARY

KING and QUEEN of *England*, to be KING and QUEEN of *Scotland*.

Edinburgh April 11. 1689.

WHereas, the Estates of this Kingdom of Scotland, by their Act of the Date of these Presents, have Resolved,, That William and Mary, King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, Be, and Be declared King and Queen of Scotland, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdom of Scotland, to them the said King and Queen, during their Lives, and the longest Liver of Them; and that the Sole and Full Exercise of the Regal Power, be only in, and Exercised by the said King, in the Names of the said King and Queen, during their joynt Lives. As also, the Estates having Resolved and Enacted an Instrument of Government, or Claim of Right, to be presented with the Offer of the Crown, to the said King and Queen. They do Statute and Ordain, that William and Mary, King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, be accordingly forthwith Proclaimed King and Queen of Scotland, at the Mercat-Cross of Edinburgh, by the Lyon King at Arms, or his Deputs, his Brethren Heraulds, Pacers and Pursevants, and at the Head-Burghs of all the Shires, Stewartries, Bailliaries, and Regalities within the Kingdom, by Messengers at Arms. Extracted forth of the Records of the Meeting of the Estates; by me

JA. DALRYMPLE, *Cls.*

GOD Save KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY.

Licensed according to Order.

LONDON, Printed by G. *Croom*, at the *Blue Ball* in *Thames-street* near *Bayard's-Castle*. 1689.

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816. m. 3.
63.

THE Emperor's Letter TO JAMES II.

Late KING of *ENGLAND*, &c.

Dated the Ninth of *April*, 1689.

In ANSWER to a

LETTER

He Receiv'd from HIM, Dated the *6th* of *February*, 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

WITH ALLOWANCE.

LEOPOLDUS.

WE have received Your Majesties Letters Dated from St. *Germains* the Sixth of *February* last, by the Earl of *Carlingfort*, Your Envoy in Our Court: By them We have understood the Condition Your Majesty is reduced to; and that You being Deserted, after the Landing of the Prince of *Orange*, by Your Army, and even by Your Domestick Servants, and those You most Confided in, and almost by all Your Subjects: You have been forc'd by a sudden Flight to provide for Your own safety, and to seek Shelter and Protection in *France*: And lastly, That You desire Assistance from Us for the Recovering of Your Kingdoms. We do assure Your Majesty, That as soon as We heard of this severe turn of Affairs, We were moved at it, not only with the common Sense of Humanity, but with much deeper Impressions, sutable to the sincere Affections which we have always bore to You: And We were truly sorry that at last that was come to pass which (though We hoped for better things, yet Our own sad thoughts) had suggested to us, would ensue.

If Your Majesty had rather given Credit to the friendly Remonstrances that was made you by our late Envoy, the Count *de Cannitz*, in our Name, than to the deceitful Insinuations of the *French*, whose chief aim was, by fomenting continual Divisions, between you and your People, to gain thereby an opportunity to Insult the more securely over the rest of *Christendom* and if Your Majesty had put a stop, by your Force and Authority, to their many Infractions of the Peace, of which by the Treaty at *Nimeguen* you

you are made the Garand, and to that end hath entred into Conſultations with Us, and ſuch others as have the like juſt Sentiments in this matter, We are verily perſwaded, that by this means you ſhould have, in a great meaſure, quieted the minds of your people, which were ſo much exaſperated through an averſion to our Religion; and the publick Peace had been preſerv'd as well in your Kingdoms, as here in the *Roman* Empire. But now we refer it even to Your Majeſty, to judge what condition we can be in, to afford you any aſſiſtance, we being not only engaged in a War with the *Turk*, but finds our ſelves at the ſame time Impertly and Barbarouſly attacked by the *French*, contrary to and againſt the Faith of Treaties, they reckoning themſelves ſecure of *England*. And this ought not to be conceal-ed, that the greateſt Injuries which have been done our Religion, have flowed from no others than the *French* themſelves, who not only eſteem it lawful for them to make perfidious Leagues, with the ſworn Enemies of the Holy Croſs, tending to the Deſtruction both of Us and the whole Chriſtian World, in order to the checking Our endeavours which were undertaken for the Glory of God, and to ſtop thoſe ſucceſſes which it hath pleaſed Al-mighty God to give us hitherto: But further, have heaped one Treachery on another, even in the Empire it ſelf. The Cities of the Empire which were ſurrendered upon Articles ſigned by the *Dauphin* himſelf, have been exhauſted by exceſſive Impoſitions, and after their being exhauſted have been plunder'd, and after plundering have been burnt and raz'd. The Palaces of Princes, which in all times, and even in the moſt Deſtructive Wars have been preſerved, are now burnt down to the Ground. The Churches are Robbed, and ſuch as ſubmitted themſelves to them, are in a moſt barbarous manner carried away Slaves; and in ſhort, it is become a diverſion to them to commit all manner of Inſolencies and Cruelties in many places, but chiefly in Catholick Countries, exceeding the Cruelties of the *Turks* themſelves; which having impoſed an abſolute neceſſity upon Us, to ſecure our ſelves and the Holy *Roman* Empire, by the beſt means we can think on, and that no leſs againſt them than againſt the *Turks*: We promiſe our ſelves from your Juſtice, a ready aſſent to this, that it ought not to be im-puted to us, if we endeavour to procure by a Juſt War, that ſecurity to our ſelves which we could not hitherto attain by ſo many Treaties; and that in order to the obtaining thereof, we take meaſures for our mutual defence and preſervation, with all thoſe who are equally concerned with us in the ſame deſign. It remains that we beg of God that he would direct all things to his Glory, and that he would grant Your Majeſty true and ſolid Comforts under this your great Calamity, We imbrace you with the tender affections of a Brother. At *Vienna*, the 9th of *April*.

FINIS

816. m. 3.
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THE

SPEECH

Of the Right Honourable

Henry Powle, Esq;

SPEAKER

OF THE

House of Commons:

Delivered to the KING and QUEEN'S Majesties, at the *Banqueting-House* in *White-Hall* *Friday April* 12. 1689.

WITH

His Majesty's ANSWER THERETO.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queen's most Excellent Majesties. MDCLXXXIX.



THE

SPEECH

Of the Right Honourable

Henry Powle, Eſq;

SPEAKER of the

HOUSE of COMMONS.



YOUR moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Commons of *England* Aſſembled in this preſent Parliament, having to their unſpeakable Joy ſeen Your Majeſties plac'd upon the Imperial Throne of this Kingdom, they have deſired Acceſs at this time to Your Royal Preſence, humbly to Congratulate Your Majeſties upon this Occaſion, and to wiſh Your Majeſties a long and proſperous Reign, with all the Bleſſings that ever did attend a Crown.

We are all Senſible, that Your Majeſties Greatneſs is the Security of Your Subjects. It is from Your Power that we derive to our ſelves an Aſſurance of being Defended from our Enemies; And from Your Juſtice that we expect a full enjoyment of our Laws and Liberties: But that which compleats our Happineſs, is the Experience we have of Your Majeſties

continual Care to maintain the *Proteſtant* Religion; So that we can no longer apprehend any danger of being deprived of that ineſtimable Bleſſing either by ſecret Practices, or by open Violence.

To the King. *May the ſame Divine Providence which hath hitherto preſerved Your Majeſty in the greateſt Dangers, and ſo often given You Victory over Your Enemies, ſtill Crown Your Undertakings with Succeſs.*

To the Queen. *And may thoſe unparallelled Virtues, which adorn Your Majeſties Royal Perſon, be the Admiration of the Preſent Age, and an Example to the Future.*

And may the Luſtre of both Your Names ſo far out-ſhine the Glory of Your Predeceſſors, that the Memory of their greateſt Actions may be forgotten, and Your People no longer Date the Eſtabliſhment of their Laws and Liberties from St. *Edward*'s Days, but from the moſt Auſpicious Reign of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

His MAJESTY's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

WE return you Our hearty Thanks for the Kindneſs and Reſpects that you have upon all Occaſions ſhewed to Both of Us; We ſhall take care to the beſt of Our Power of all things that conduce to the Good of the Kingdom; and I do not doubt but by Gods Aſſiſtance and yours, We ſhall be able in a ſhort time to make you a Flouriſhing People.

FINIS.

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A PROCLAMATION,

Against the owning of the Late King James, *and Commanding Publick Prayers to be made for King* William *and Queen* Mary.

Edinburgh April 13. 1689.

THE Eſtates of this Kingdom of *Scotland* having Proclaimed and Declared *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, to be King and Queen of *Scotland*; They have thought fit by Publick Proclamation, to Certifie the Leiges, that none preſume to own or acknowledge the Late King *James* the Seventh, for their King, nor obey, accept, or aſſiſt any Commiſſions or Orders, that may be Emitted by him, or any way to Correſpond with him; and that none preſume upon their higheſt Peril, by Word, Writing, in Sermons, or any other manner of Way, to Impugn, or Diſown the Royal Authority of *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *Scotland*; But that all the Leiges render their Dutiful Obedience to Their Majeſties; And that none preſume to Miſconſtrue the Proceeding of the Eſtates, or to create Jealouſies, or Miſapprehenſions of the Meeting of the Government; but that all the Miniſters of the Goſpel, within the Kingdom Publickly Pray for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, as King and Queen of this Realm: And the Eſtates do Require the Miniſters within the City of *Edinburgh*, under the pain of being deprived and loſing their Benefices, to Read this Proclamation publickly from their Pulpits, upon *Sunday* next, being the 14*th.* Inſtant, at the end of their Forenoons Sermon; And the Miniſters on this ſide of the River of *Tay*, to Read the ſame upon *Sunday* thereafter, the 21*ſt.* Inſtant; And thoſe be-north *Tay*, upon the 28*th.* Inſtant, under the pain aforeſaid: Diſcharging thereby the Proclamation of the Council, Dated the 16*th.* of *September* 1686. to be Read hereafter in Churches. And the Eſtates do Prohibit and Diſcharge, any Injury to be offered by any Perſon whatſoever, to any Miniſter of the Goſpel, either in Churches or Meeting-Houſes, who are preſently in the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of their Miniſtry therein, they behaving themſelves as becomes, under the preſent Government: And Ordains this Proclamation to be Publiſhed at the Mercat-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, with all ordinary Solemnities, that none may pretend Ignorance. *Extracted forth of the Records of the Meeting of the Eſtates, by me,*

Ro. M^c^kenzie, *Cls.*

GOD Save KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY.

Licenſed according to Order.

LONDON, Printed by G. Croom, at the *Blue-Ball* in *Thames-ſtreet* near *Baynard's-Caſtle*. 1689.

A PROCLAMATION,

Against the entring of the Late King James, and Commanding Popish Prayers to be made for King William and Queen Mary.

Edinburgh April 13. 1689.

THE Estates of this Kingdom of Scotland having Proclaimed and Declared William and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland, France and Ireland to be King and Queen of Scotland; They have thought fit by Publick Proclamation, to Certifie the Lieges, that none presume to own or acknowledge the Late King James the Seventh, for their King, nor obey, assist, or attend any Commissions or Orders, that may be Emitted by him, or any Way to Correspond with him; And that none presume upon their highest Peril, by Word, Writing, in Sermons, or any other manner of Way, to Impugn, or Dishown the Royal Authority of William and Mary King and Queen of Scotland; But that all the Lieges render their Dutiful Obedience to Their Majesties; And that none presume to Molest the Ministers in the Exercise of their Functions, or Mis-inform their Majesties, or to create Jealousies, or Mis-persuade the People to Disaffection; But that all the Subjects Live Peaceably under their Majesties Government; And that all the Queen Mary, as King and Queen of this Realm: And the Estates convene the Ministers within the City of Edinburgh Yesterday the 12 day of April instant, and Ordained them to Intimate the Premises to their Congregations, and to Pray for King William and Queen Mary, as King and Queen of this Realm: And the Estates ordain the Ministers within the City of Edinburgh Yesterday (being the 12 day of April instant)

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AN

ADDRESS

Agreed upon at the Committee

FOR THE

FRENCH WAR,

And Read in the

House of Commons

APRIL the 19th. 1689.

Licenſed, and Entred according to Law.

LONDON,

Printed for *Richard Janeway* in *Queens-Head Alley* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*. 1689.

AN
ADDRESS
Agreed upon at the Committee
touching
FRENCH WAR.
And Read in the
House of Commons
APRIL the 15th 1689.

BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON.
Printed for Richard Janeway in Queens-Head
Alley in Pater-Noster-Row. 1689.

AN

ADDRESS

Agreed upon at the Committee for the

French WAR, &c.

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Loyal Subjects the Commons of *England* in Parliament Aſſembled, have taken into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the Condition and State of this Nation in reſpect of *France*, and Foreign Alliances; In order to which, we have Examined the Miſchiefs brought upon Chriſtendom in late Years by the *French* King, who, without any reſpect to Juſtice, has by Fraud and Force indeavoured to ſubject it to an Arbitrary and Univerſal Monarchy.

In Proſecution of this Deſign, ſo pernicious to the Repoſe and Safety of *Europe*, he has neglected none of thoſe means how indirect ſoever, which his Ambition or Avarice could ſuggeſt to him. The Faith of Treaties among all Princes, eſpecially Chriſtian Princes, ever held moſt Inviolable, has never been able to reſtrain him, nor the ſolemneſt Oaths to bind him, when any Occaſion preſented it ſelf for Extending the Limits of his Kingdom, or Oppreſſing thoſe whom his Intereſt inclined him to Qualifie by the Name of his Enemies. Witneſs his haughty and groundleſs *Declaration of War* againſt the *States General* of the *United Provinces* in the Year 1672, in which he aſſigned no other Reaſon for diſturbing that profound Peace, which through God's Mercy, all *Europe* enjoyed at that time; But his own glory and his Reſolution to Puniſh the *Dutch*, for ſome Imaginary ſlights and diſreſpects which he would have had the World

World believe they had put upon him: Whereas the true Occaſion of that War was nothing elſe but a formed Deſign laid down and agreed upon by that King and his Accomplices, for the Subverſion of the Liberties of *Europe*, and for Aboliſhing the Common Wealth of *Holland*, as being too dangerous an Example of Liberty to the Subjects of Neighbouring Monarchs. The Zeal for Catholick Religion, which was Pretended by him in this and the following Wars, did afterwards ſufficiently appear to the World, to be no other than a Cloak for his unmeaſurable Ambition; For at the ſame time when the Perſecution grew hotteſt againſt the Proteſtants of *France*, Letters were intercepted (and Publiſhed) from him to Count *Teckely*, to give him the greateſt Incouragement, and Promiſe him the utmoſt Aſſiſtance in the War, which in Conjunction with the Turk he then managed againſt the firſt and greateſt of all the Roman Catholick Princes.

Witneſs alſo the many open Infractions of the Treaties, both of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nimeguen* (whereof Your Majeſty is the ſtrongeſt Guarranty) upon the moſt frivolous Pretences imaginable, of which the moſt uſual was that of Dependancies; an Invention ſet on foot on purpoſe to ſerve for a Pretext of Rupture with all his Neighbors, unleſs they choſe rather to ſatisfie his Endleſs Demands, by abandoning one Place after another, to his inſatiable appetite of Empire, and for maintaining whereof, the two Chambers of *Metz* and *Briſſach* were Erected to find out and forge Titles, and to invent Equivocal Conſtructions for eluding the plain meaning of Treaties Concluded and Sworn with the greateſt Solemnity, and then which nothing can be more Sacred among Mankind.

From hence it was alſo that *Strasburg* was ſo infamouſly Surprized by the *French* King in a time of full Peace, and though great Conditions were Agreed and Promiſed to the Inhabitants of that City, yet no ſooner was he in Poſſeſſion of it, but all Stipulations were forgotten, and that Ancient free City doth now groan under the ſame Yoke with the reſt of that King's Subjects.

The

The building the Fort of *Hunningben* contrary to ſo many ſolemn Aſſurances given to the Switzes, and the Affair of *Luxemburgh* are too well known to need a particular Deduction. In a Word, the whole Series of the French King's Actions for many Years laſt paſt has been ſo ordered, as if it were his Intention not only to render his own People extreamly miſerable, by intollerable Impoſition of Taxes, to be employed in maintaining an incredible Number of Dragoons and other Soldiers, to be the Inſtruments of his Cruelty upon ſuch of them as refuſe in all things to comply with his unjuſt Commands, but likewiſe to hold all the neighbouring Powers in perpetual Alarm and Expence for the maintaining of Armies and Fleets, that they may be in a Poſture to defend themſelves againſt the Invador of their common Safety and Liberties.

Examples of this ſort might be innumerable, but his Invaſion of *Flanders* and *Holland* ſince the laſt Truce of 1684. and the Outrages committed upon the Empire by attacking the Fort of *Philipsburg*, without any Declaration of War, at the ſame time that his Imperial Majeſty was imploying all his Forces againſt the Common Enemy of the Chriſtian Faith, and his waſting the *Palatinate* with Fire and Sword, and murdering an infinite number of innocent Perſons for no other Reaſons, as himſelf has publickly declared, but becauſe he thought the *Elector Palatine* faithful to the Intereſt of the Empire, and an Obſtacle to the compaſſing his ambitious Deſigns, are ſufficient Inſtances of this.

To theſe we cannot, but with a particular Reſentment add the Injuries done to your Majeſty in the moſt unjuſt and violent ſeizing of your Principality of *Orange*, and the utmoſt Inſolencies committed on the Perſons of your Majeſty's Subjects there; and how to facilitate his Conqueſts upon his Neighbour Princes, he ingaged the Turks in a War againſt Chriſtendom at the ſame time.

And as if violating of Treaties, and ravaging the Countries of his Neighbours States were not ſufficient means of advancing his exorbitant Power and Greatneſs, he has conſtantly had recourſe to the vileſt and meaneſt Arts, for the Ruine of thoſe whom he had taken upon him to ſubdue to his Will and Power, inſinuating himſelf by his Emiſſaries under the ſacred Name and Character of *Publick Miniſters*, into thoſe who were intruſted in the Government of Kingdoms and States, ſuborning them by Gifts and Penſions, to the ſelling their Maſters and betraying their Truſts, and deſcending even to Intrigues by Women, who were ſent or married into the Countries of diverſe Potent Princes, to lie as Snakes in their Boſoms to eat out their Bowels, or to inſtil that Poyſon into them which might prove the Deſtruction of them and their Countries, of which *Poland*, *Savoy* and *Spain*, to mention no more at preſent, can give but too ample Teſtimonies.

The inſolent Uſe he has made of his ill-gotten Greatneſs has been as Extravagant as the means of procuring it, for this the ſingle Inſtance of *Genoa* may ſuffice; which without the leaſt Notice or any Ground of a Quarrel whatſoever was bombarded by the *French* Fleet, and the Doge and four principal Senators of that Free-State conſtrained in perſon to humble themſelves at that Monarch's Feet; which in the Style of *France* was called *Chaſtiſing Sovereigns for caſting Umbrage upon his Greatneſs.*

His Practices againſt *England* have been of the ſame nature, and by corrupt means he has conſtantly and with too much Succeſs endeavoured to get ſuch Power in the Court of *England*, in the time of King *Charles* the Second and the late King *James*, as might by degrees undermine the Government and true Intereſt of this flouriſhing Kingdom.

Another Art which he has uſed to weaken *England*, and ſubject it to his aſpiring Deſigns, was never to admit

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admit an equal Ballance of Trade, nor conſent to any juſt Treaty or Settlement of Commerce, by which he promoted our Ruine at our own Charge.

When from a Juſt Apprehenſion of this formidable growing Power of *France*, the Nation became Zealous to right themſelves; and the Houſe of Commons, in the Year 1677. being aſſured they ſhould have an actual War againſt *France*, cheerfully raiſed a great Sum of Mony, and an Army as readily appeared to carry on the War; that Intereſt of *France* had ſtill Power enough to render all this ineffectual, and and to fruſtrate the Nation of all their Hopes and Expectations.

Nor did *France* only render this deſired War ineffectual, but had Power enough to make us practice their Injuſtice and Irregularities (ſome Years before) by turning our Force againſt our next Neighbours, by aſſaulting their *Smirna* Fleet.

Nor were they more Induſtrious, by Corrupt Means, to obtain this Power, than careful, by the ſame ways to ſupport it; and knowing that from Parliaments only could probably proceed an Obſtruction to their Secret Practices, they attempted to make a Bargain, That they ſhould not meet in ſuch a time; in which they might hope to perfect their Deſigns, of enſlaving the Nation.

In the ſame Confidence of this Power they violently ſeized upon part of *Hudſon's Bay*; and when the matter was complained of by the Company, and the Injury offered to be proved, the beſt Expedient *France* could find to cover their Injuſtice, and prevent Satisfaction, was to make uſe of their great Intereſt in the Court of *England* to keep it from ever coming to be heard.

The French King, in purſuance of his uſual Methods, of laying hold of any Opportunity that might increaſe his Power, and give Diſturbance to others, has now carried on an actual War in *Ireland*, ſending thither

thither a great number of Officers with Mony, Arms and Ammunition, and under the Pretence of aſſiſting the late King *James*, he has taken the Government of Affairs into his Hands, by putting all Officers into Commands, and managing the whole Buſineſs by his Miniſters, and has already begun to uſe the ſame Cruelties and Violences upon your Majeſty's Subjects, as he has lately practiſed in his own Dominions, and in all other Places, where he has got Power enough to deſtroy.

Laſtly, The French King's Declaration of War againſt the the Crown of *Spain*, is wholly grounded upon its Friendſhip to your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and no other cauſe of denouncing War againſt it is therein alledged, than the Reſolution taken in that Court, to favour your Majeſty, whom he moſt injuriouſly terms *the Uſurper of England*, an Inſolence never-enough to be reſented and deteſted by your Majeſty's Subjects.

After our humble Repreſentation of all theſe Particulars to your Majeſty, if your Majeſty ſhall think fit to enter into a War againſt *France*, We humbly aſſure your Majeſty, That we will give you ſuch Aſſiſtance in a Parliamentary way, as ſhall enable your Majeſty to ſupport and go through the ſame; and we ſhall not doubt, but by the Bleſſing of God upon your Majeſty's prudent Conduct, a Stop may be put to that growing Greatneſs of the French King, which threathens all *Chriſtendom* with no leſs than abſolute Slavery, the incredible quantity of Innocent Blood ſhed may be revenged, his Oppreſſed Neighbours reſtored to their Juſt Rights and Poſſeſſions, your Majeſty's Alliances, and the Treaty of *Nimeghen* ſupported to that degree, that all *Europe* in General, and this Nation in Particular may for ever have occaſion to celebrat your Majeſty as the great Maintainer of Juſtice and Liberty, and the Oppoſer and Overthrower of all Violence, Cruelty and Arbitrary Power.

F I N I S.

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THE ADDRESS

Of the Honourable the

House of Commons;

Presented to

HIS MAJESTY

On *Thursday* the 25th day of *April*, 1689.

WITH

His Majesty's ANSWER

THEREUNTO.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queen's most Excellent Majesties. MDCLXXXIX.

TO THE
KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY;
THE
Humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament Aſſembled.

WE Your Majeſties moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled, moſt humbly lay before Your Majeſty our Earneſt Deſire, That Your Majeſty would be pleaſed to take into Your moſt Serious Conſideration, the deſtructive Methods taken of late Years by the *French* King, againſt the Trade, Quiet, and Intereſt of this Your Kingdom, and particularly the preſent Invaſion of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Supporting Your Majeſties Rebellious Subjects there.

Not doubting in the leaſt, but that through Your Majeſties Wiſdom, the Alliances already made, with ſuch as may hereafter be Concluded on this Occaſion by Your Majeſty, may be effectual to Reduce the *French* King to ſuch a Condition, that it may not be in his Power hereafter to Violate the Peace of Chriſtendom, nor prejudice the Trade and Proſperity of this Your Majeſties Kingdom.

To this End, We moſt humbly beſeech Your Majeſty to reſt Aſſured upon this our Solemn and Hearty Promiſe and Engagement, That when Your Majeſty ſhall think fit to enter into a War againſt the *French* King, We will give Your Majeſty ſuch Aſſiſtance in a Parliamentary way, as may enable Your Majeſty (under that Protection and Bleſſing God Almighty has ever afforded you) to Support and go through with the ſame.

William R.



I Receive this Addreſs as a Mark of the Confidence you have in Me, which I take very kindly, and ſhall endeavour by all My Actions to Confirm you in it.

I aſſure you, that My own Ambition ſhall never be an Argument to incline Me to Engage in a War, that may Expoſe the Nation either to Danger or Expence.

But in the preſent Caſe, I look upon the War ſo much already Declared in effect by France *againſt* England, *that it is not ſo properly an Act of Choice, as an Inevitable Neceſſity in Our own Defence.*

I ſhall only tell you, that as I have Ventured My Life and all that is Dear to Me, to Reſcue this Nation from what it Suffered, I am ready ſtill to do the ſame, in Order to the Preſerving it from all its Enemies; And as I do not doubt of ſuch an Aſſiſtance from you, as ſhall be ſuitable to your Advice to Me, to Declare War againſt a Powerful Enemy, ſo you may Relye upon Me, that no part of that which you ſhall give for the carrying it on with Succeſs, ſhall be diverted by Me to any other Uſe.

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816. m. 3.
68.

By the King and Queen,

A DECLARATION

For the Encouraging of French *Proteſtants to Tranſport themſelves into this Kingdom.*

William R.



WHereas it hath pleaſed Almighty God to deliver Our Realm of *England*, and the Subjects thereof, from the Perſecution lately threatning them for their Religion, and from the Oppreſſion and Deſtruction which the Subverſion of their Laws, and the Arbitrary Exerciſe of Power and Dominion over them had very near introduced; We finding in Our Subjects a True and Juſt Senſe hereof, and of the Miſeries and Oppreſſions the *French* Proteſtants lye under; For their Relief, and to Encourage them that ſhall be willing to Tranſport themſelves, their Families and Eſtates, into this Our Kingdom, We do hereby Declare, That all *French* Proteſtants that ſhall ſeek their Refuge in, and Tranſport themſelves into this Our Kingdom, ſhall not only have Our Royal Protection for themſelves, Families and Eſtates, within this Our Realm, but We will alſo do Our Endeavour in all reaſonable Ways and Means ſo to Support, Aid and Aſſiſt them in their ſeveral and reſpective Trades and Ways of Livelyhood, as that their living and being in this Realm, may be comfortable and eaſie to them.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall *this Twenty fifth Day of* April, 1689.
In the Firſt Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King and Queen.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſties. 1689.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION

Prohibiting the Importation of all sorts of Manufactures and Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of *France*.

WILLIAM R.

WHereas this Our Kingdom of England hath for many years received great Damage by the extraordinary Importation and Consumption of French Commodities, whereby the Bullion and Coyn of this Kingdom paid for the same is Exported, and the Use and Consumption of the Goods and Manufactures of the proper Growth of this Realm is hindred and lessened, to the great Prejudice of the Artificers and Handicrafts, within this Kingdom, and the general Impoverishment of the same; We desiring to avoid the said Mischiefs, and to Encrease and Encourage the Wealth and Manufacture of Our own Subjects, Do Declare Our Royal Pleasure to be, and do hereby straitly Charge and Command, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, from and after the Sixteenth day of May now next coming, Directly or Indirectly, Import or Bring, or Cause, or Procure to be Imported or Brought into this Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, any Wine, Brandy, Silk, Linen Cloth, Paper, or any other Wares, Merchandizes or Commodities Whatsoever, of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of France, or of any the Lands, Territories or Places in the Dominions or Possession of the French King, upon Pain of Our high Displeasure, and of the Loss and Forfeiture of all and every such Wines, Wares, Merchandizes and Commodities as shall be so Imported, and to incur such other Penalties and Punishments as by the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm may justly be Inflicted on them, for Contempt or Neglect of Our Royal Commands herein; And We do also hereby straitly Charge, Require and Command all Our Loving Subjects whatsoever, That they and every of them, do from and after the Twenty fifth day of January next ensuing, wholly forbear, directly or indirectly, to Buy, Bargain, Contract for, Sell or Utter any sort or sorts of Wines, Wares, Linens, Goods, Merchandizes or Commodities of the Growth or Manufacture of the said Kingdom, upon Pain of the Seizure, Loss and Forfeiture of the same, and to be further Proceeded against as Contemners of Our Royal Will and Pleasure herein declared: And We do hereby Authorize and Require all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, and other Our Officers, Ministers and Loving Subjects, That they and every of them, when and as often as they or any of them shall be requested in that behalf, be Aiding and Assisting from time to time in the due Execution of the Premisses. And further, That all Our Customers, Collectors, Searchers, Waiters, and all other Our Officers and Ministers in Our Port of London, and all other Our Ports, Havens and Creeks within this Our Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and all others whom it may concern, do from time to time take care to Search for and Seize as Forfeit, as well all such Wines, Wares, Merchandizes and Commodities of the Growth, Production and Manufacture aforesaid, as shall from and after the said Sixteenth day of May be Imported, Conveyed, or Brought into any Our said Ports, Harbours or Creeks, as all other Wines, Wares, Linens, Goods, Merchandizes and Commodities of the Growth or Manufacture aforesaid at any time Imported, which shall after the said Five and twentieth day of January be Bought, Sold, or any way Uttered, Disposed or Traded in. And this shall be their Warrant and Discharge in that behalf.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twenty fifth Day of *April*, 1689. In the First Year of Our Reign.

God Save King *WILLIAM* and Queen *MARY*.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queen's Most Excellent Majesties. MDCLXXXIX.

A PROCLAMATION



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THE SPEECH

Of the Right Honourable

Henry Powle, Esq;

SPEAKER

OF THE

K. England

House of Commons:

On *Wedneſday* the Firſt of *May*, 1689.

AT THE

Paſſing of Two BILLS,

ENTITULED,

I. An Act for Raiſing Money by a Poll, and otherwiſe, towards the Reducing of *Ireland*.

II. An Act for preventing Doubts and Queſtions concerning the Collecting the Publick Revenue.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſties. MDCLXXXIX.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE

SPEECH

Of the Right Honourable

Henry Powle, Eſq;

SPEAKER

OF THE

HOUSE of COMMONS.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

THE Commons Aſſembled in this preſent Parliament have taken into their moſt Serious Conſideration the deplorable Condition of *Ireland*, where thoſe Fatal Counſels that did ſo long Govern the Affairs of theſe Kingdoms have ſo far prevailed, that the Arms and Gariſons there have been taken from Your Proteſtant Subjects, and put into the Hands of *Iriſh* Papiſts, and the *Engliſh* Proteſtants that remain there left Naked and Defenceleſs in the Power of thoſe Enemies, which never yet ſhewed them any Mercy when they had them at an Advantage.

Nor is it the Strength of the *Iriſh* Natives only, animated with their Zeal for Popery, and a longing Deſire to free themſelves from any Dependency upon the

Crown of *England*, that is likely to Create Your Majeſty an Oppoſition there; but they have likewiſe Caſt themſelves under the Protection of the *French* King, who will without doubt Employ that Force, with which of late Years he hath Over-aw'd *Europe*, to Support thoſe Your Rebellious Subjects, thereby, if poſſible, to give Your Majeſty a Diverſion, from oppoſing in other Parts of the World his Ambitious Deſigns of an Univerſal Monarchy.

The Commons therefore ſeeing ſo evident a Neceſſity of reducing that Kingdom under Your Majeſties Obedience, and the great Expence Your Majeſty muſt undergo in Maintaining ſuch a War, do now humbly Preſent to Your Majeſty their Hearty Aſſiſtance in a Poll-Bill, which they look upon as the moſt ſpeedy and effectual way of raiſing ready Money on this Occaſion, Solemnly Engaging themſelves to ſupply Your Majeſty with ſuch further Aids, as may be proportionable to the Charge of the War, as long as it ſhall continue.

Next to this, they have Conſidered of Your Majeſties Revenue, and the Charges that are upon it, as alſo the Complaints againſt ſeveral Exactions which have been Practis'd in the late Collection; But theſe Matters requiring a longer time to Examine, then they expected, they have Paſs'd a ſhort Bill for the Continuance of it in the ſame State it now ſtands till *Chriſtmas* next, within which time they doubt not to prepare ſuch an Eſtabliſhment, as may fully ſupply the Expences of the Crown without Oppreſſing the People.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Their Majesties

DECLARATION

Against the FRENCH KING.

WILLIAM R.



THaving pleased Almighty God to make Us the happy Instruments of Rescuing these Nations from Great and Imminent Dangers, and to place Us upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, We think Our Selves obliged to endeavour to the uttermost to Promote the Welfare of Our People, which can never be effectually secured, but by preventing the Miseries that threaten them from Abroad.

When We consider the many unjust Methods the *French* King hath of late Years taken to gratifie his Ambition, that he has not only Invaded the Territories of the Emperor, and of the Empire now in Amity with Us, laying Waste whole Countries, and destroying the Inhabitants by his Armies, but Declared War against Our Allies without any Provocation, in manifest Violation of the Treaties Confirmed by the Guaranty of the Crown of *England*; We can do no less then Joyn with Our Allies in opposing the Designs of the *French* King, as the Disturber of the Peace, and the Common Enemy of the Christian World.

And besides the Obligations We lie under by Treaties with Our Allies, which are a sufficient Justification of Us for taking up Arms at this time, since they have called upon Us so to do, the many Injuries done to Us and to Our Subjects, without any Reparation, by the *French* King, are such, that (however of late Years they were not taken Notice of, for Reasons well known to the World, nevertheless) We will not pass them over without a Publick and Just Resentment of such Outrages.

It is not long since the *French* took Licences from the *English* Governor of *New-found-Land*, to Fish in the Seas upon that Coast, and paid a Tribute for such Licences, as an Acknowledgment of the sole Right of the Crown of *England* to that Island; and yet of late, the Encroachments of the *French* upon Our said Island, and Our Subjects Trade and Fishery, have been more like the Invasions of an Enemy, then becoming Friends, who enjoy'd the Advantages of that Trade only by Permission.

But that the *French* King should Invade Our *Charibbee* Islands, and possess himself of Our Territories of the Province of *New-York* and of *Hudson's-Bay*, in a Hostile manner, seizing Our Forts, burning Our Subjects Houses, and enriching his People with the Spoil of their Goods and Merchandizes, detaining some of Our Subjects under the Hardship of Imprisonment, causing others to be inhumanely kill'd, and driving the rest to Sea in a small Vessel, without Food and Necessaries to support them, are Actions not becoming even an Enemy; and yet he was so far from declaring himself so, that at that very time he was Negotiating here in *England* by his Ministers, a Treaty of Neutrality and good Correspondence in *America*.

The Proceedings of the *French* King against Our Subjects in *Europe*, are so Notorious, that We shall not need to enlarge upon them; his countenancing the Seizure of *English* Ships by *French* Privateers, forbidding the Importation of great part of the Product and Manufactures of Our Kingdom, and imposing exorbitant Customs upon the rest, notwithstanding the vast Advantage he and the *French* Nation reap by their Commerce with *England*, are sufficient Evidences of his Designs to destroy the Trade, and consequently to ruine the Navigation, upon which the Wealth and Safety of this Nation very much depends.

The Right of the Flag, inherent in the Crown of *England*, has been Disputed by his Orders in Violation of Our Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas, which in all Ages has been Asserted by Our Predecessors, and We are resolv'd to Maintain, for the Honour of Our Crown, and of the *English* Nation.

But that which must nearly touch Us, is his unchristian Prosecution of many of Our *English* Protestant Subjects in *France*, for Matters of Religion, contrary to the Law of Nations, and expres Treaties, forcing them to abjure their Religion by strange and unusual Cruelties, and Imprisoning some of the Masters and Seamen of Our Merchants Ships, and Condemning others to the Gallies, upon pretence of having on Board, either some of his own miserable Protestant Subjects, or their Effects. And Lastly, As he has for some Years last past, endeavoured by Insinuations and Promises of Assistance, to overthrow the Government of *England*; So now by open and violent Methods, and the actual Invasion of Our Kingdom of *Ireland*, in support of Our Subjects in Arms and in Rebellion against Us, he is promoting the utter Extirpation of Our good and Loyal Subjects in that Our Kingdom.

Being therefore thus necessitated to take up Arms, and Relying on the help of Almighty God in Our just undertaking, We have thought fit to Declare, and do hereby Declare War against the *French* King, and that We will in Conjunction with Our Allies, Vigorously Prosecute the same by Sea and Land (since he hath so unrighteously begun it) being assured of the hearty Concurrence and Assistance of Our Subjects in support of so good a Cause; Hereby Willing and Requiring Our General of Our Forces, Our Commissioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral, Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties, Governours of Our Forts and Garisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do, and execute all acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this War against the *French* King, his Vassals and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts, Willing and Requiring all Our Subjects to take Notice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly forbid to hold any Correspondence or Communication with the said *French* King, or his Subjects; And because there are remaining in Our Kingdoms many of the Subjects of the *French* King, We do Declare and give Our Royal Word, that all such of the *French* Nation as shall Demean themselves dutifully towards Us, and not Correspond with Our Enemies, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates, and free from all molestation and trouble of any kind.

Given at Our Court at Hampton-Court *the Seventh Day of* May, 1689. *In the First Year of Our Reign.*

God Save King *WILLIAM* and Queen *MARY*.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queen's Most Excellent Majesties. 1689.

DECLARATION
AGAINST the FRENCH KING.

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A

DECLARATION

Of His Most Sacred Majesty,

King James II.

To all His Loving

SUBJECTS

IN THE

KINGDOM of ENGLAND.

JAMES R.

ALthough the many Calumnies and dismal Stories, by which Our Enemies have endeavour'd to render Us and Our Government Odious to the World do now appear to have been advanced by them, not only without any Ground, but against their own certain Knowledge; as is evident by their not daring to attempt the proving these Charges to the World, which We cannot but hope hath open'd the Eyes of Our good Subjects, to see how they have been imposed upon by designing Men; who, to promote their own Ambitious Ends, care not what *Slavery* they reduce Our Kingdoms to: Yet, We cannot but rejoyce, that We have had an Opportunity to demonstrate the Falsness and Malice of their Pretences, since Our Arrival in this Our Kingdom of *Ireland*; by making it Our chief Concern to satisfy the Minds of Our Protestant Subjects: The Defence of their Religion, Priviledges and Properties, is equally Our Care with the recovery of Our Rights. To this end, We have preferred such of them, of whose Loyalty and Affection We are satisfied, to Places both of the highest Honor and Trust about Our Person, as well as in Our Army. We have, by granting Our Royal Protection to such whose Minds were shaken by the

Arts of Our *Rebellious Subjects*, diſpell'd their Apprehenſions, and effectually ſecured them againſt the Attempts, even of their private Enemies. Our Ear hath been always open to their Juſt Complaints; And ſo far hath Our Royal Mercy been extended, to thoſe who were in Arms againſt Us, that We have actually Pardoned ſeveral Hundreds of them; and moſt *Notorious Criminals* are kept in an eaſie Confinement (as they themſelves acknowledge.)

We have taken Care that Our Subjects of the Church of *England* be not diſturbed in the Exerciſe of their Religion, the Poſſeſſion of their Benefices and other Properties; and all Proteſtant Diſſenters enjoy Liberty of their Conſciences, without any moleſtation. And out of Our Royal Care for the Proſperity of Our People, We have recommended to *Our Parliament*, as the Firſt Thing neceſſary to be diſpatched, to ſettle ſuch a Security and Liberty, both in Spiritual and Temporal Matters, as may put an End to theſe Diviſions, which have been the Source of all Our Miſeries; Being reſolved, as much as in Us lyes, to entail Liberty and Happineſs upon Our People ſo far, as to put it out of the Power of Our Succeſſors to Invade the one, or Infringe the other. And this, We take God to Witneſs, was always Our deſign; of which We ſee Our good Subjects here are more and more convinced, by the great Numbers of thoſe, who having been Seduced, or Frightned, by the reſtleſs Importunities of Our Enemies, are returned to their Country and Habitations; and who aſſure Us, daily more would follow, if the *Ports* were open: But the **Uſurpers** know too well the ſincerity of Our Intentions, to permit a free Paſſage of Our ſaid Subjects; fearing nothing more than that their Experience ſhould undeceive the reſt, who are reſtrained more through Ignorance than any ill Intention: And therefore deny them that Liberty which We afford to all, whoſe deſigns We are ſatisfied tend not to the diſturbance of the Peace.

By this Our Gracious and Royal Care of Our Proteſtant Subjects here, (where the greateſt part of Our Nation is Catholick) and have, as well as We, received the higheſt provocation from their Fellow-Subjects of contrary Perſuaſions: So that nothing, but Our Own inclination to Juſtice, and deſire to ſee Our People Flouriſh, could move Us to ſuch a Proceeding. We hope Our Subjects in *England* will make a Judgment of what they may expect from Us: And We do hereby promiſe and declare, That nothing ſhall ever alter Our Reſolutions to purſue ſuch, and no other Methods, as by Our ſaid Subjects in Parliament ſhall be found proper for Our common Security, Peace and Happineſs. And that none may be debarr'd of aſſiſting Us in recovering of Our Rights, and redeeming Our People from their preſent Slavery, out of any apprehenſion from paſt Miſcarriages; We do hereby aſſure all Our Subjects, of what Quality ſoever, let their Crimes againſt Us be never ſo great; That if in Twenty Days after Our appearing in Perſon in Our Kingdom of *England*, they return to their Obedience, by deſerting Our Enemies and joyning with Us, We will grant them Our full Pardon, and all paſt Miſcarriages ſhall be forgot: So little do We delight in the Blood or Ruin of Our People. But if after this Our Gracious condeſcenſion, they ſhall yet continue to aſſiſt Our Enemies and Rebels, We do before God charge all the Blood which ſhall be afterward ſhed, upon Them and their Adherents. And, We doubt not, by the Bleſſing of God upon Our Arms, to force the moſt Obſtinate to their Duty: Though, as We have made appear in reducing Our Rebellious Subjects in this Kingdom, We deſire to uſe no other than *Lenity* and *Mercy*.

Given at Our Court, in Dublin-Caſtle, *the Eighth of* May, 1689.
in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

K James II. A 245

A Declaration of His most Sacred Majesty, *King James* the Second, to all his Loving Subjects in the Kingdom of *England*.

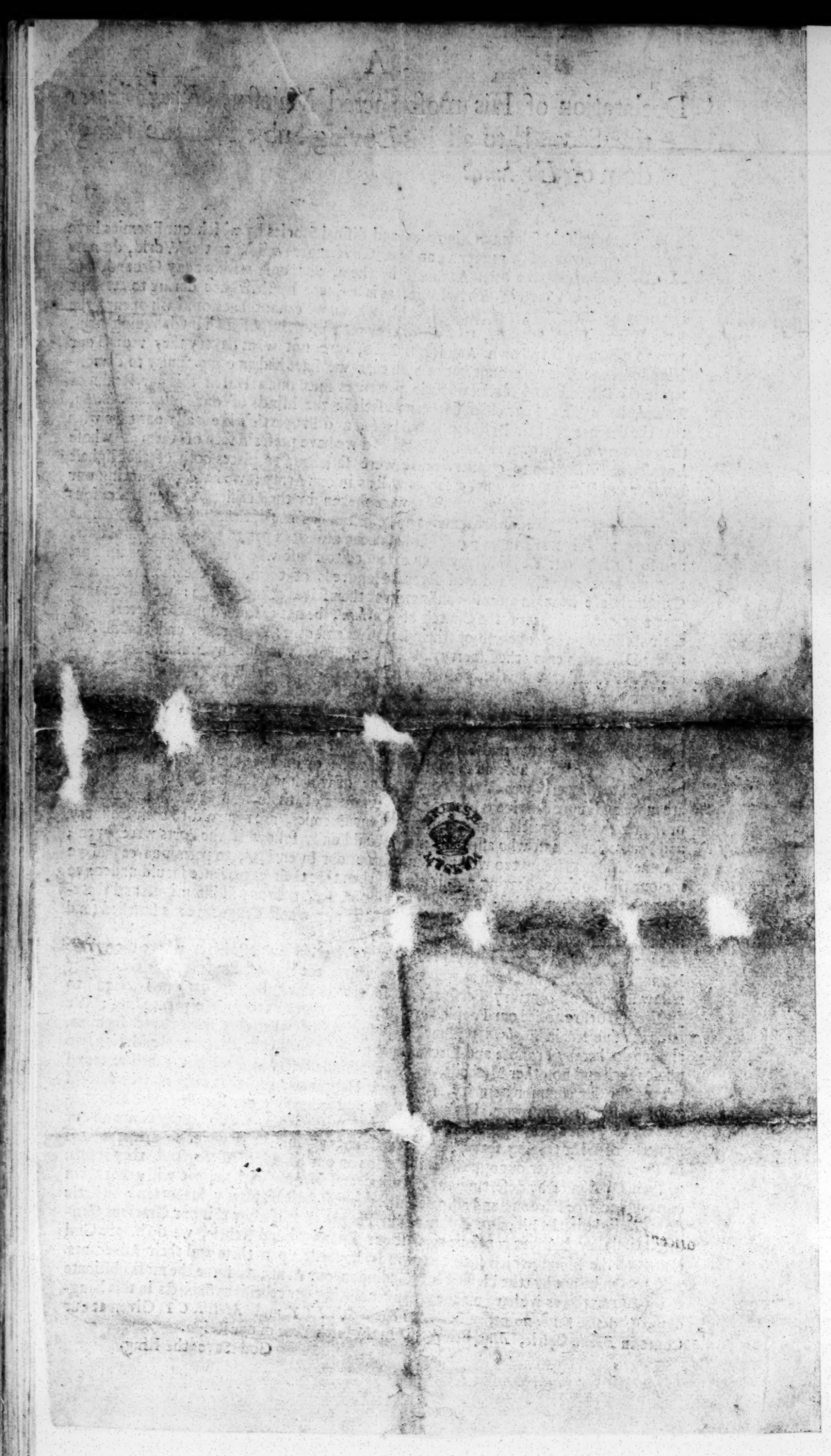
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James R.

ALthough those many Calumnies and dismal Stories by which our Enemies have endeavoured to render us and our Government odious to the World, do now appear to have been Advanc'd by them, not only without any Ground, but against their own certain Knowledge, as is evident by their not daring to attempt the proving those Charges to the World, which we cannot but hope hath opened the Eyes of our Good Subjects, to see how they have been imposed on by designing Men, who to promote their own Ambitious Ends, care not what slaves they reduce our Kingdoms to: Yet we cannot but rejoyce that we have had an opportunity to demonstrate the Falsness and Malice of their pretences since our arival in this our Realm of *Ireland*, by making it our chief concern to satisfie the Minds of our *Protestant Subjects*, that the defence of their Religion Priviledges, and Propertie's is equally our care with the recovery of our own rights. To this end we have prefer'd such of them of whose Loyalty and Affection to our Service we were satisfied, to places both of the Highest Honour and Trust about our Person as well as in our Army; we have by granting our Royal *Protection* to such whose minds were shaken by the Actifices of our Rebellious Subjects, dispell'd their apprehensions and effectually secur'd them against the attempts even of their Private Enemies; our Ear hath been alwayes open to their just Complaints, and so far hath our Royal Mercy been extended to those who were in Arms against us, that we have actually Pardoned several Hundreds of them, and the most notorious Criminals are kept in an easy confinment as themselves acknowledge: we have taken care that our Subjects of the Church of *England*, be not desturb'd in the Excercise of their Religion, the Possession of their Benefices and other Properties, and that all *Protestant* Dissenters enjoy the Liberty of their Consciences without any Molestation. And out of our Royal care for the Prosperity of our People, we have recommended to our Parliament as the first thing necessary to be dispatch'd to settle such a Security and Libery, (both in Spiritual and Temporal matters,) by Law, as may put an end to those Divisions which have been the fowrce of all our Miseries; being resolv'd as much as in us lies, to entail Liberty and Happiness, upon our People, so far as to put it out of the Power of any of our Successors to invade the one or infringe the other: And this we take God to witness was alwayes our design; of which we see our Good Subjects here are more and more convinc'd by the great numbers of those who having been sedac'd or frightned by the restless importunities of our Enemies, are return'd to their Country and Habitations, and who assure us more would daily follow if the Ports were open; But the Usurpers know too well the Sincerity of our Intentions, to permit a free passage for our said Subjects, fearing nothing more then that their experience should undeceive the rest, who are restrain'd more through ignorance, then any ill intention, and therefore deny them that Liberty which we afford to all, whose designs we are satisfied tend not to the disturbance of the Publick Peace.

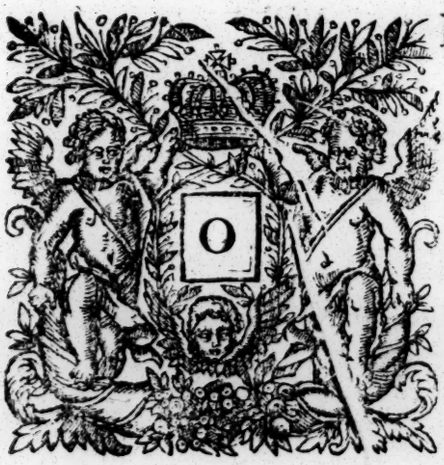
By this our Gracious and Royal care of our *Protestant* Subjects here, where the [illegible] Nation is *Catholick*, and hath as well as we received the Highest Provocations from their fellow Subjects of contrary Perswasions, so that nothing but our own inclination to Justice and desire to see our People Flourish, could move us to such a proceeding: We hope our Subjects in *England* will make a Judgment of what they may expect from us, and we do hereby Promise and Declare that nothing shall ever alter our Resolution, to pursue such and no other Methods, as by our said Subjects in Parliament shall be found proper for our common Security, Peace and Happiness, and that none may be deter'd from assisting us, in recovering our Rights, and redeeming our People from their present Slavery out of any apprehensions from past miscariages, we do hereby assure all our Subjects of what Quality soever, let their Crimes against us be never so great, that if in Twenty Days after our appearing in Person in our Kingdom of *England*, they return to their Obedience by deserting our Enemies, and joyning with us, we will grant them our full and free Pardon, and all past Miscariages shall be totally forgotten: so little do we delight in the Blood or Ruine of our People. But if after this our Gracious Condiscention they shall yet continue to assist our Enemies, and Rebels, we do before God charge all the Blood which shall afterwards be shed, upon them and their Adherants. And we doubt not by the blessing of God upon our Arms, to force the most obstinate to their duty, tho as we have made appear in reducing our rebellious Subjects in this Kingdom, we desire to use no other Methods but *LINITY* and *MERCY* Given at our Court in *Dublin* Castle, *May*, 8th 1689. in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

God Save the King.



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K England Lords
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Die Sabbathi 15° Junij 1689.



RDered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, That no Papiſt, or reputed Papiſt, do preſume to come into the *Lobby*, *Painted Chamber*, *Court of Requeſts*, or *Weſtminſter Hall*, during this Seſſion of Parliament. And it is further Ordered, That this Order be Printed and Publiſhed, and ſet upon the Doors of the ſaid Rooms.

JO. BROWNE

Cleric' Parliamentor'

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens Moſt Excellent Majeſties. 1689.

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75

A THIRD PROCLAMATION,

By His Grace

FREDERICK

Duke of Schonberg,

K. Schomberg

General of all Their Majesties Forces in *IRELAND.*

Published at *DUNDALK, September* 14. 1689.

Licens'd *October* 11. 1689. *J. F.*

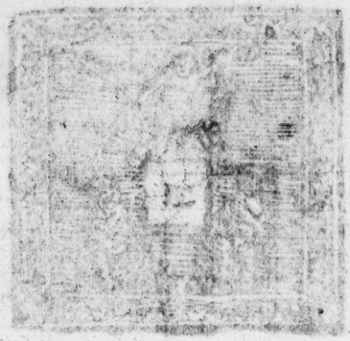


Whereas We are fully satisfied, That there has been great Invasion made upon the Properties of the Protestant Subjects, and Ancient Charters of the respective Corporations in this Kingdom, and that several Protestant Justices of the Peace that have been removed from their Places of Trust, whereby great Disorders, such as Burglaries, Robberies, Fellonies and Outrages have been committed in this Kingdom: And We being desirous to redress the said Grievances, do hereby think fit to publish and declare, That the said Protestant Subjects be, and hereby are, restored to their former Properties, and the respective Corporations to their Ancient Charters, and the several Protestant Justices to their Ancient Trusts. Hereby Impowering them, to do, and execute, all, and every Act, Matter, and Thing, as they could, or might do, by virtue of their respective Charters, or any Commission of the Peace formerly granted, during Their Majesties Pleasure. The said Justices of the Peace, in their respective Stations, are hereby required to take care, That no Landlord exact on any Tenant, not being able to pay his Rent presently, or on demand, they taking it into their consideration, that it is a Year of Wars and Devastations; but that when the Law is open, to take their Course by Law.

Given at our Head-Quarters at *Dundalk*, the 14*th* of *September*, 1689.
In the First Year of Their Majesties Reign.

SCHONBERGE.

London, Printed for **Rich. Baldwin** in the *Old-Bayly*, 1689.



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An Account of the Apprehending of the Treasonable Designs discovered in some Papers found in the false Bottoms of two large *Brandy* Bottles, on the 21st. of *October*, 1689.

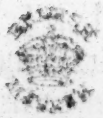
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Licensed *October* 24th 1689. *J. Fraser.*

816. m. 3. 76.

THE Security their present Sacred Majesties now stand upon, and the Foundation the Protestant Religion receives from their Administration, seems so establisht that their Enemies are reduced to their last shift of Wile and Stratagem, under the Covert of Disguise and Night to work their dark and hidden Designs against Them. An Instance of which has very lately demonstrated the Subtilty and Restlesness of that unsatisfied Party, which take as follows. The Lady *Griffin*, Wife to the Right Honourable the Lord *Griffin*, A Lady that has some years layn under the Affliction of Blindness, living in the *Pall-mall*, employed one of her Servants to bespeak two large Pewter *Brandy* Bottles containing five or six Quarts each Bottle, with each of them false Bottoms; which when she had got finished, on the twenty second Instant, late at Night, between the hours of Ten and Eleven, she sent her said Servant in company with a young Page of hers with the same Bottles to a strange Pewterer's living in *Panton-street* to get the false Bottoms soder'd fast down upon the Bottles, in which Bottoms she had caused a great Parcel of Treasonable Letters to be laid and covered with Cotton: The honest Pewterer, surprized at the sight of two Bottles of that sly sort of make, and the cunning Conveyance of private Things thus suspiciously stowed in them, being likewise a little stagger'd at the unseasonableness of the Time of Night when they were brought to him to be thus closed up, made bold to satisfie his Curiosity by searching what lay concealed under the Cotton; and finding them to be a large quantity of Letters, apprehended both the said Servants of the said Lady, who were that Night committed to the *Gate-house*; (where the elder Servant now lies close Prisoner,) and the Letters he conveyed to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Shrewsbury* Principal Secretary of State. The Lady upon Inquiry after her is taken into Custody.

LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1689.



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Louis XIV
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816 m 3
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The French King's New Declaration

An EDICT of the King, Declaring that the next of Kin and lawful Heirs of such Persons as are fled for their Religion, shall enter into Possession of the Estates and Goods which they have left behind in the Kingdom, yet without any Power to Sell or Alienate them, till after the Expiration of Five Years.

Given at *Versailles*, in the Month of *December* 1689.
Registe'r'd in Parliament, *Decemb.* 9. 1689.

LICENS'D *December* 7. 1689. *J. F.*

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarr*, to all both Present and to Come, Greeting. After we had taken a Resolution to extirpate in our Kingdom the Exercise of the pretended Reformed Religion, which the Kings our Predecessors, and our selves had only tollerated, we thought it our Duty to Consecrate to God, and to pious Uses, the Goods which belong'd to the Consistory, and those which were appointed for the maintenance of the Ministers and Poor of the Pretended Reformed Religion; and afterwards we found our selves oblig'd for the Causes contain'd in our Edict in the Month of *January* 1682. to dispose of the Goods and Estates left behind by those of our Subjects of the Pretended Reformed Religion, who are departed out of our Kingdom, contrary to our Edicts of *July* 1681. *July* 1682. and *August* 1685. and are not yet return'd according to the Acts of Grace which we granted in their behalf by our Edicts of *October* 1681. and *July* 1686. To that purpose by our said Edict of *January* 1688, We did Unite these Goods and Estates so left behind to our Demeans, not to augment our Revenues, but to the end they might be Register'd and Preserv'd by our Officers, with the same care as our own, and that the Revenues thereby accrewing might be employ'd according as we had intended, but being inform'd of the great difficulties which oppose the Execution of our Design in regard of the different pretensions and claims which several of our Subjects lay to the said Estates, and besides having a Regard to the Supplications and Petitions which have been made to Us, to preserve the said Goods and Estates to the lawful Heirs of those, who by their departure have left them behind, and being able by other means to provide for the settlement of what shall be judged necessary for the Advantage of the Religion in our Kingdom, without reducing these Estates into *Mortmain*, or depriving of the use thereof, those that help to support the Charges of our Kingdom. For those Reasons, with the Advice of our Privy-Council, and having seen the said Edicts and Declarations, and the Decree thereupon, both this Month, and the Month of *March* 1688. We have of Our certain knowledge, full Power, and Royal Authority by this present Edict, Perpetual, and Irrevocable, Said, Decreed, Declar'd and Ordain'd, and do Say, Decree, Declare, Ordain, Will and Please.

1. That according to Our Edict of the Month of *Jan.* 1688. the Goods and Estates of the Consistories of the Pretended Reformed Religion, and those that were appointed for the maintenance of the Ministers and Poor of the said Religion, shall be employ'd to Pious Uses, or given to the Hospitals, and Regular secular Communities, which we shall make choice of next to the places where the said Estates lye, to have the Administration, and to employ one part of the Revenues as we shall direct for the benefit of the Religion, according to the Information that shall be given us to that purpose within Three Months by the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Intendants and Commissaries, deputed in the Provinces for the Execution of our Order, at the Expence of paying the Duties of Indemnity if any are due; the real incumbrances, and all the lawful Debts to which they are liable, to the Value only of the Stock and Revenues of the said Estates; and provided that the rest of the Goods that belong to the said Communities, shall not be charg'd, nor lyable to the said Rights, Charges and Debts, we Will and Require that the Donations here before made by Us, of the Goods of the Consistories, and of those set a part for the maintenance of the Ministers and Poor of the pretended Reformed Religion, to the day of this present Edict, to be employ'd in pious Uses, or upon the Hospitals, or regular or secular Communities, shall be Executed according to their Form and Tenour, We having given them all necessary confirmation.

2. Our Will and Pleasure is, That the Estates left behind by our Subjects that are departed, or may depart out of our Kingdom, contrary to the Prohibitions made by our Decrees, shall belong to those of their Paternal, or Maternal Kindred, to whom according to the Customs and Laws of the Provinces of the Kingdom they ought to have descended after the Natural Death of those who have so left the Kingdom, and that they shall share and enjoy them after the same manner, as if they had fallen to them by Succession; and with the same Charges of Debts, Dowries, Pensions for Life, or other Conditions, whether of Assignment Warranted or otherwise; revoking to that effect, all Gifts made by Writing, Decree or Letters Patents, till the date of our present Decree. Provided that the Donee's shall not be oblig'd to restore the Rents by them reserv'd in pursuance of the said Gifts, upon which they shall be only bound to pay the real Charges, proportionably to the time of their Possession.

3. We ordain that the Heirs by vertue of the Orders decreed shall be put into possession of the said Estates, by the Lieutenants of our Baylywicks, Seneschals, or other our Judges, within whose Jurisdiction the said Estates shall lye, upon Petitions concerning the degrees of their Kindred, which shall be communicated to our Procurators. In pursuance of which Orders our Will and Pleasure is, that they shall enter into possession of their Estates, the first day of *Jan.* next. To this effect declaring Null and Void upon the same day, all the Releases both General and Particular, that have been made of the said Estates by our Orders. Our further pleasure is, that they who have enjoy'd any Estates by Lease, or otherwise, shall be bound by the first of *March* next to give an accompt before our Intendants and Commissary's in our Provinces of the Receipts and disbursments which have been made out of the Lands, and what mony remains in the hands of the Farmers and others who have had the looking after the said Land, by verbal answer with the Information of the Intendants and Commissaries, to be sent to our well beloved and Trusty Chancelour, for us to order thereupon what shall be proper.

4. Our Judges shall take Cognizance of all suits commenced or to be commenced by reason of the Propriety of the said Lands, either for Debts, Assignements, Rent-Charges, or other Incumbrances, which the Lands shall be pretended to be charg'd with, being willing that such suits may go on by Instruction and judgement upon the said suits, according to the Usual Manner, as they might have done, before the Donations, and Grants which we had made of any of the said Lands, and the decree made in our Council of State the 31 of *March.* 1638.

5. We grant to our Subjects full power before the Judges, in whose Jurisdiction the said Lands lye to make Returns of the Condition wherein they found them before their taking possession of them, and in Case of Wasts Committed by those that had the oversight of the Lands before possession given, they shall exhibit their complaints to the said Judges against those that had Committed the said Wasts, even against the Donee's themselves, if they have Committed any Wast.

6. Our pleasure is, that such as are Creditors of any of our Subjects who are departed our Kingdom may bring their suits for the payment of their debts against those who have declar'd themselves the next of Kin and lawful Heirs, and may sue out executions upon the said Lands before the Judges to whom the Cognizance of those things belongs. And as to the Lands which those Heirs shall peaceably enjoy, we ordain that they shall neither Sell nor Mortgage them, till after five years enjoyment, to begin from the first day of *January* next ensuing; Provided nevertheless that this shall be no obstruction during the term of five years aforesaid, of the discharge of such payments as they are oblig'd to make of the Debts and incumbrances aforesaid, as they shall be judg'd lawful by the Judges aforsaid.

7. We ordain, that the Lands and Estates of our Subjects of the Pretended Reformed Religion departed out of our Kingdom, by our permission may be preserv'd for their elder Children if they have any left behind within our Kingdom, or for the Guardians of the younger; and in case they have no Children left behind within our Kingdom, for the persons who shall be commission'd and entrusted by us with the Administration of the Estates, which the Creditors may cause to be seiz'd, and enter process before our Judges, prosecuting all the necessary and formal ways of proceedings, by the validity of the decrees imported by our Ordinances, against the said Elder Children, Tutours or Guardians of the younger, or against those who are by us entrusted in case there be no Children.

8. Our Pleasure is that the Revenues of the said Estates shall be distributed during the Lives of our Subjects, as shall be directed by us, and that the propriety and profits of the Estates shall belong after their Deaths to the lawful Heirs which shall be within our Kingdom according to the disposal of the Second Article of this our present Edict.

So we give Command to our Friends and Faithful Counsellours, holding our Courts of Parliament, Chamber of Accompts, and Court of Ardes at *Paris*, that they cause this present Edict to be Read, Published, and Registe'r'd, and Executed point by point; according to its Form and Tenour. For such is our Will and Pleasure, and to the End that this may be a Thing firm and stable to perpetuity, We have caus'd our Seal to be affix'd to these Presents.

Given at *Versailles*, in the Month of *December*, in the year of Grace 1689. and of our Reign the 47*th.* Sign'd *LEWIS*, and a little Lower

REGISTER'D:
And requiring the Kings Procurators General, that it be put in Execution, according to the Form and Tenour of it. At Paris *in the Parliament the* 9. *of* December 1689.
Sign'd *TILLET.*

By the King,
COLBERT.

LONDON, Printed for *Ben. Griffin*, at the Sign of the *Griffin* in the *Old-Bayly*. 1689.



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816. m. 3.
78.

THE SPEECH

Of the Right Honourable

Henry Powle, Esq;

SPEAKER

OF THE K. Ingland

House of Commons:

On *Munday* the Sixteenth of *December*, 1689.

AT THE

Passing of Four BILLS,

ENTITULED,

I. An Act for a Grant to Their Majesties of an Aid of Two shillings in the Pound for One Year.

II. An Act for Declaring the Rights of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown.

III. An Act for Naturalizing *William Watts*, an Infant.

IV. An Act for Declaring and Enacting *John Roger-son* to be a Natural born Subject of this Realm.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. MDCLXXXIX.


BRITISH
MUSEUM

THE

SPEECH

Of the Right Honourable

Henry Powle, Eſq;

SPEAKER

OF THE

Houſe of Commons.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

YOur Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled, taking into Conſideration the Great and Neceſſary Expences Your Majeſty will ſuſtain in the Proſecution of the War, wherein Your Majeſty is now Engaged, did at their firſt Meeting in this preſent Seſſion, unanimouſly Agree to Preſent Your Majeſty with a Supply of Two Millions; the greateſt part of which they reſolved to Charge upon their Lands, as the moſt

ſpeedy and effectual Way of Raiſing preſent Money for this Occaſion. But finding that great Abuſes had been committed in Aſſeſſing the late Supply of the like Nature, they have endeavoured to Provide againſt thoſe Abuſes in Raiſing of this preſent Tax; the Conſideration whereof hath taken up much of their Time, and produced a Bill of an unuſual length, which I now offer to Your Majeſties Gracious Acceptance.

They have likewiſe Agreed upon a Bill for Declaring of their Rights and Liberties, which were ſo notoriouſly Violated in the late Reign, humbly deſiring Your Majeſty to give Life to it by the Royal Aſſent, that ſo it may remain not only a Security to them from the like Attempts hereafter, but be a laſting Monument to all Poſterity, of what they owe to Your Majeſty for their Deliverance.

Let this be Printed,

H. POWLE Speaker.

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A PROCLAMATION

By *Frederick* Duke of *SCHONBERG*, Lord General of all Their Majesties Forces, &c.

816. m. 3.
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WHEREAS the Horrid and Detestable Crimes of Prophane Curling, Swearing, and taking God's Holy Name in vain, being Sins of much Guilt and little Temptation, have by all Nations and People, and that in all Ages, been Punished with sharp and severe Penalties, as great and grievous Sins: And We to our great grief and trouble, taking notice of the too frequent practice of these Sins, by several under Our Command, and that some have arrived to that height of Impiety, that they are heard more frequently to invoke God to Damn them, than to Save them, and this notwithstanding the heavy and dreadful Judgments of God upon us at this very time, for these and our other Sins, and notwithstanding the Penalties enjoined by Their Majesties Articles of War on these Offenders; and We justly fearing that Their Majesties Army may be more prejudiced by these Sins, than advantaged by the Conduct and Courage of those guilty of them: Do think fit strictly to Charge and Command all Officers and Soldiers under Our Command, That they and every one of them, from hence-forward, do forbear all vain Curling, Swearing, and taking God's Holy Name in vain, under the Penalties enjoined by the aforesaid Articles; and Our further Displeasure. And that all Officers take particular Care to put the said Articles of War in Execution on all under their respective Commands, guilty of the said Offences, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost Peril. Given at Our Head-Quarters at *Lisburn*, the 18th of *January*, 16$\frac{89}{90}$. in the First Year of Their Majesties Reign.

Signed SCHONBERG.

London: Printed for *Rich. Baldwin* in the *Old-Baily*. 1690.



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816. m. 3. 80.

His Majesties LETTER FROM St. GERMANS TO THE CONVENTION, IN ORDER TO Settle these Kingdoms:

That was Refused to be Open'd.

MY LORDS,

WE think Our Selves *Obliged in Conscience* to do all We can to open Our Peoples Eyes, that they may see the True Interest of the Nation in this Important Conjuncture; and therefore do think fit to let you know, that finding We could no longer stay with Safety, nor act with Freedom in what concerned Our People, and that it was absolutely necessary for Us to retire; We left the Reasons of Our with-drawing under Our own Hand, to be Communicated to you, and Our Subjects in the following Termes.

HIS MAJESTIES REASONS For With-drawing Himself from ROCHESTER. Writ with His own Hand, and Ordered to be Published.

THE World cannot wonder at my with drawing my Self now this Second time. I might have expected somewhat better Usage after what I writ to the *P.* of *Orange* by my Lord *Feversham*, and the Instructions I gave him; but instead of an Answer, such as I might have hoped for, What was I not to ex-

pect after the Uſage I received by the making the ſaid Earl a *Priſoner*, againſt the Practice and Law of Nations; *The ſending his own Guards at Eleven at Night to take Poſſeſſion of the Poſts at Whitehall*, without advertizing me in the leaſt manner of it; *The ſending to me at One a Clock, after Midnight, when I was in Bed, a kind of an Order by three Lords, to be gone out of mine own Palace, before Twelve that ſame Morning?* After all this, How could I hope to be ſafe, ſo long as I was in the Power of one, who had not only done this to me, and Invaded my Kingdoms without any juſt occaſion given him for it, but that did by his firſt Declaration lay the greateſt Aſperſion upon me that Malice could invent, in that Clauſe of it which concerns my *Son*. I appeal to all that know me, nay, even to himſelf, that in their Conſciences, neither he nor they can believe me *in the leaſt capable of ſo unnatural a Villany*, nor of ſo little common ſenſe, to be impoſed on in a thing of ſuch a nature as that. What had I then to expect from one who by all Arts hath taken ſuch pains to make me appear as black as Hell to my own People, as well as to all the World beſides? What effect that hath had at Home all mankind hath ſeen, by ſo *general a defection* in my Army, as well as in the Nation amongſt all ſorts of People.

I was born *Free*, and deſire to continue ſo; and tho I have *ventured my Life* very frankly, on ſeveral Occaſions, for the Good and Honour of my Country, and am as free to do it again (*and which I hope I ſhall yet do, as old as I am, to redeem it from the Slavery it is like to fall under*) yet I think it not convenient to expoſe my ſelf to be Secured, ſo as not to be at Liberty to Effect it; and for that reaſon do with-draw, but ſo as to be within call whenſoever the Nations Eyes ſhall be opened, ſo as to ſee how they have been abuſed and impoſed upon by the *ſpecious Pretences of Religion and Property*. I hope it will pleaſe God to *touch* their Hearts, out of his infinite Mercy, and to make them ſenſible of the ill Condition they are in, and bring them to ſuch a temper, that a *Legal Parliament* may be called; and that amongſt other things which may be neceſſary to be done, they will agree to *Liberty of Conſcience* for all Proteſtant Diſſenters; and that thoſe of my own Perſwaſion may be ſo far conſidered, and have ſuch a ſhare of it, *as they may live peaceably and quietly*, as Engliſhmen and Chriſtians ought to do, and not to be obliged to *Tranſplant* themſelves, which would be very grievous, eſpecially to ſuch as love their own Country; and I appeal to all, who are conſidering men, and have had experience, whether any thing can make this Nation ſo great and flouriſhing as *Liberty of Conſcience*. Some of our Neighbours dread it.

I could add much more to confirm all I have ſaid, but now is not the proper time.

Rochſter, Decemb. 22. 1688.

BUt finding, *That*, not taken to be Ours, by ſome; and that the *Prince of Orange* and his *Adherants* did maliciouſly Suppreſs it, We thought fit ſometime after, to renew the ſame; and likewiſe to Write to ſuch of your number, as were of Our *Privy Council*, in the Terms following.

HIS MAJESTIES LETTER

TO THE

Lords and others of His Privy Council.

JAMES R.

MY LORDS, When We ſaw that it was no longer ſafe for Us to remain within Our Kingdom of *England*, and that thereupon We had taken Our Reſolutions to withdraw for ſome time; We left to be communicated to you and to all Our Subjects, the Reaſons of Our withdrawing: And were likewiſe reſolved at the ſame time to leave ſuch Orders behind Us to you of Our Privy Councel, as might beſt ſuit with the preſent ſtate of Affairs: But that being altogether unſafe for Us at that time; We now think fit to let you know, that tho' it has been Our conſtant Care ſince Our firſt Acceſſion to the Crown, to Govern Our People with that Juſtice and Moderation, as to give, if poſſible, no occaſion of Complaint; yet more particularly upon the late Invaſion, ſeeing how the Deſign was laid; and fearing that Our People, who could not be deſtroy'd but by themſelves, might by little imaginary Grievances, be cheated into a certain Ruine: To prevent ſo great Miſchief, and to take away not only all juſt Cauſes, but even pretences of Diſcontent; We freely, and of Our Own Accord, redreſſed all thoſe things that were ſet forth as the Cauſes of that Invaſion: And that We might be informed by the Councel and Advice of Our Subjects themſelves, which way We might give them a further and full ſatisfaction, We reſolved to meet them in a *Free Parliament*: And in order to it, We firſt laid the Foundation of ſuch a *Free Parliament*, in reſtoring the City of *London* and the reſt of the Corporations to their Antient Charters and Priviledges; and afterwards actually appointed the Writs to be iſſued out for the Parliaments Meeting on the 15*th*. of *January*: But the Prince of *Orange* ſeeing all the ends of his *Declaration* anſwered, the People begining to be undeceived, and returning apace to their Antient Duty and Allegiance; and well fore-ſeeing, that if the Parliament ſhould meet at the time appointed, ſuch a Settlement in all probability would be made, both in Church and State, as would totally defeat his Ambitious and unjuſt Deſigns, reſolved by all means poſſible to prevent the meeting of the Parliament: And to do this the moſt effectual way, he thought fit to lay a reſtaint on Our Royal Perſon; for as it were abſurd to call that a *Free Parliament*, where there is any Force on either of the Houſes, ſo much leſs can that *Parliament* be ſaid to act Freely, where the Sovereign, by whoſe Authority they Meet and Sit, and from whoſe Royal Aſſent all their Acts receive their Life and Sanction, is under actual Confinement. The hurring of Us under a Guard from Our City of *London*, whoſe returning Loyalty We could no longer Truſt, and the other Indignities We ſuffered in the Perſon of the Earl of *Feverſham*, when ſent to him by Us; and in that Barbarous Confinement of Our Own Perſon, We ſhall not here repeat, becauſe they are We doubt not, by this time very well known; and may, We hope, if enough conſidered and reflected upon; together with his other Violations and Breaches of the Laws and Liberties of *England*, which by this Invaſion he pretended to reſtore, be ſufficient to open the eyes of all Our Subjects, and let them plainly ſee what every one of them may expect, and what Treatment they ſhall find from him, if at any time it may ſerve his purpoſe, from whoſe hands a Sovereign Prince, an Uncle, and a Father could meet with no better Entertainment. However the ſenſe of theſe Indignities, and the juſt apprehenſion of further Attempts againſt Our Perſon, by them who already endeavoured to murder Our Reputation by Infamous Calumnies (as if We had been capable of ſuppoſing a Prince of *Wales*) which was incomparably more Injurous, than the Deſtroying of our Perſon It Self; together with a Serious Reflection on a Saying of Our Royal Father of Bleſſed Memory, when He was

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in the like Circumſtances, *That there is little diſtance between the Priſons and the Graves of Princes* (which afterwards proved too true in His Caſe) could not but perſuade Us to make uſe of that, which the Law of Nature gives to the meaneſt of Our Subjects, of freeing Our Selves by all means poſſible, from that unjuſt Confinement and Reſtraint. And this We did not more for the Security of Our Own Perſon, than that thereby We might be in a better Capacity of tranſacting and providing for every thing that may contribute to the Peace and Settlement of Our Kingdoms: For as on the one hand, no change of Fortune ſhall make Us forget Our Selves, ſo far as to Condeſcend to any thing, unbecoming that High and Royal Station, in which God Almighty by Right of Succeſſion has placed Us: So on the other hand, neither the Provocation or Ingratitude of Our Own Subjects, nor any other Conſideration whatſoever, ſhall ever prevail with Us to make the leaſt ſtep contrary to the True Intereſt of the *Engliſh* Nation; which we ever did, and ever muſt look upon as Our Own. OUR WILL and Pleaſure therefore is, That you of Our Privy Councel, take the moſt effectual Care to make theſe our Gracious Intentions known to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in and about Our Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, to the Lord Mayor and Commons of Our City ſo *London*, and to all Our Subjects in general; And to aſſure them, that We deſire nothing more, than to return and hold a *Free Parliament*, wherein We may have the beſt opportunity of undeceiving Our People, and ſhewing the Sincerity of thoſe Proteſtations We have often made of the preſerving the Liberties and Properties of Our Subjects and the *Proteſtant Religion*; more eſpecially the Church of *England* as by Law Eſtabliſhed, with ſuch Indulgence for thoſe that Diſſent from Her, as We have always thought Our Selves in Juſtice and Care of the general Welfare of Our People, bound to procure for them. And in the mean time You of Our Privy Councel, (who can Judge better by being upon the place) are to ſend Us your Advice, what is fit to be done by Us towards Our Returning, and the Accompliſhing thoſe Good Ends. And We do require you in Our Name, and by Our Authority, to endeavour ſo to Suppreſs all Tumults and Diſorders, that the Nation in general, and every one of Our Subjects in particular, may not receive the leaſt prejudice from the preſent Diſtractions that is poſſible. So not doubting of your Dutiful Obedience to theſe Our Royal Commands, We bid you Heartily Farewel. Given at St. *Germans en Laye* the $\frac{4}{14}$ *January* 168$\frac{8}{9}$. And of Our Reign the Fourth Year.

Directed thus to the Lords, and Others of Our Privy Councel of Our Kingdom of *England*.

ALL which, We ſent with a Servant of Our own to be delivered, as it was Directed; but as yet We have no Account of it.

We likewiſe Directed Copies to ſeveral of you, the *Peers* of Our Realm; believing that none Durſt take upon them to Intercept, or open, your Letters; but of theſe likewiſe, We have no Account.

But We cannot wonder that all Arts are uſed to hinder you from knowing Our Sentiments, ſince the *Prince of Orange*, rather choſe, *againſt all Law*, to Impriſon the *Earl of Feverſham*, and to drive Us away from Our Palace; than to receive Our Invitation of coming to Us, or Hearing what We had to propoſe to Him; well knowing, that what We had to offer, *Would Content all Reaſonable Men*; *and was, what he Durſt not Truſt you with the Knowledge of.*

We think fit now to let you know, that whatever Crimes ſhall be Committed, or whoſe Poſterity ſoever ſhall come to *Suffer for thoſe Crimes*, We are reſolved to be *Innocent.*

And therefore do *Declare* to you, that We are *Ready to Return*, (when Safely We can) and to *Redreſs* all the Diſorders in Our Kingdoms in a *Free Parliament*, Called according to Law, and held without Conſtraint: More particularly, *To Secure the Church of* England, as by Law Eſtabliſhed; and by the Advice of that Parliament, give *ſuch Indulgence to Diſſenters*, as Our People may have no Reaſon to be Jealous of. We will likewiſe by the Advice of that Parliament, Heal all the Diviſions, *Cover with Oblivion* all the Faults, and *Reſtore* the Happineſs of Our People; which never can be Effectually done by any other Power; and which We expect you will ſeriouſly and ſpeedily Conſider: And ſo We bid you heartily Farewel. Given at St. *Germans en Laye*, the 3*d.* of *February* 1689. And of Our Raign the fourth.

The Letter to the Commons was of the ſame Tenure.

816 m 3
81.
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K England
William & Mary

By the King and Queen,
A PROCLAMATION.
William R.



WILLIAM and MARY, by the Grace of God King and Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. Whereas in and by one Act lately Passed in this present Parliament, [Entituled, An Act for Review of the late Poll Granted to Their Majesties, and for an Additional Poll, towards the Reducing of *Ireland*,] It is Enacted, That so many of the Persons Named and Appointed to be Commissioners by an Act of this present Parliament, [Entituled, An Act for a Grant to Their Majesties of an Aid of Two shillings in the Pound for One Year,] as by Us under the Great Seal of England shall be Nominated and Appointed for that Purpose, shall be Commissioners for putting in Execution the said Act for Review of the late Poll, and for an Additional Poll, as by the said Act of Parliament, Relation being thereunto had, more fully may appear.

We Reposing Especial Trust and Confidence in the Abilities, Care and Circumspection of all and every the Person and Persons which were Named and Appointed to be Commissioners by the said Act, for Granting to Us an Aid of Two shillings in the Pound, that are now living, Have Nominated and Appointed, and Do by these Presents Nominate and Appoint them, and every of them, to be Our Commissioners for putting in Execution the said Act of Parliament for Review of the late Poll, and for an Additional Poll, and all the Powers therein contained, Within all and every the several and respective Counties, Ridings, Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Places, for which by the said former Act they are Appointed Commissioners.

And to them the said Commissioners, or to such or so many of them, as by the said Act for Review of the late Poll, and for an Additional Poll, are or shall be in any Case or Cases requisite and necessary, We do by these Presents Give full Power and Authority to put in Execution all the Powers contained or specified in the same Act, and generally to Do, Perform and Execute, or to Cause to be Done, Performed and Executed, all Matters or Things whatsoever, which any Commissioners Appointed or to be Appointed by Us, may or can lawfully Do, Perform, or Execute, in Relation to the same, Within all and every of the said several and respective Counties, Ridings, Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Places, for which by the said former Act they were Commissioned and Appointed, as aforesaid: Hereby Willing and Requiring them and every of them, from time to time, to Proceed and Act according to the Rules and Directions of the said Act of Parliament, and diligently to intend the Execution of this Our Service, in all things as becometh. And these Presents shall be to them and every of them, a sufficient Warrant and Discharge in this behalf.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Sixth Day of *February*, 1689. In the First Year of Our Reign.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. 1689.



K. England
William & Mary
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616. m. 3.
82.

By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION.

For a GENERAL FAST.

WILLIAM R.

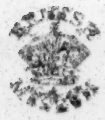


Whereas for about a Year last past, a Wicked Rebellion hath been Carried on and Maintained against Their Majesties in Their Kingdom of Ireland (Which is known to be inseparably Annexed to the Imperial Crown of England) Which Rebellion hath been Contrived, Incouraged, and chiefly Supported by the French King, Designing by that means to make an Absolute Conquest of the said Kingdom, and hold it as a Province, or else to bring a total Ruine and Destruction upon the same; for which and other Causes, Their Majesties have been Obliged to enter into a Just and Necessary War against the said French King. And Whereas his Majesty is Resolved by the Assistance of God, Vigorously to Prosecute the said War by Sea and Land; And so Effectually to Reduce that Kingdom to its due Obedience, that Their Majesties good Subjects there may not only be Rescued from the present Force and Violence, but be Secured against all such Aggressions for the Future, and be Settled in a firm and lasting State of Peace, Safety and Prosperity: For Which Purpose his Majesty hath Determined to make a Royal Voyage and go thither in Person, putting his Trust in Almighty God (Who hath by his Marvellous Providence hitherto Preserved and Conducted his Majesty) that he will Vouchsafe a special Blessing on this his Righteous Undertaking, and thereby Consummate the Deliverance of these Kingdoms. Their Majesties taking the Premisses into Their most serious Consideration have thought fit to Appoint, and do by and with the Advice of Their Privy Council, hereby Appoint and Command a General and Publick Fast and Humiliation to be Observed throughout this Realm in most Devout and Solemn manner, for Supplicating Almighty God for Pardon of our Sins, and Imploring his Blessing and Protection in the Preservation of his Majesties Sacred Person, and Prosperity of his Arms in Ireland, and the Naval Forces, to be Religiously Kept and Observed on Wednesday the Twelfth Day of March next, throughout Their Majesties Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and thenceforward to be Observed on the Third Wednesday in every Month successively during the present War. And for the more orderly Solemnizing of the said several Fast Days, Their Majesties have given Directions to the Right Reverend the Bishops of this Kingdom, to Compose a Form of Prayers suitable to this Occasion, to be used in all Churches and Chappels, and other Places of Publick Worship, and have given Charge for the Dispersing thereof through their several Dioceses in the Whole Kingdom: And Their Majesties do most Expressly Charge and Command, that the said Fastings and Prayers be Soberly, Reverently and Decently Performed by all Their Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of such Punishments as Their Majesties can justly inflict upon all such as shall Contemn or Neglect so Religious a Work.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twentieth Day of *February* 1689. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. 1689.



K. Eliz. Brit. & K. William & Mary.
King & Queen &c

816 m. 3.
83.

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By the King and Queen,
A PROCLAMATION

Requiring all Seamen and Mariners to Render themſelves to Their Majeſties Service.

WILLIAM R.

WHereas divers Seamen and Mariners have lately left their uſual and ordinary Places of Abode, and have removed themſelves into ſome private and obſcure Places in the Inland Countreys, endeavouring thereby to avoid the Search that is now made for Men of that Calling and Condition, and to eſcape the Preſs that is gone out for Their Majeſties preſent Service; Their Majeſties therefore, by the Advice of Their Privy Council, have thought fit to Publiſh this Their Royal Proclamation, and do hereby ſtraitly Charge and Command all Seamen and Mariners remaining in any County of England or Wales, and not Liſted in Their Majeſties Service, that they forthwith Render themſelves unto the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy in London, or to the Commiſſioners of the Navy at Portſmouth, or to the Mayor of Newcaſtle, or to the Mayor of Hull, or to the Bayliffs of Yarmouth, or to Mr. John Addis at Plymouth, or to Robert Henley Merchant at Briſtol, or to Captain Greenhill at Leverpoole, in order to their being received into Pay, and ſent on Board ſuch of Their Majeſties Ships as ſhall be found moſt expedient for Their Majeſties Service: And if any of them ſhall hereafter be found out or diſcovered, who have neglected to obey this Their Majeſties Royal Command, they ſhall be Proceeded againſt with all Severity. And their Majeſties do hereby Require all Mayors, Bayliffs, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables and other Officers to whom it doth or may appertain, That they cauſe diligent Search to be made within all and every of their Precincts, for the ſaid Seamen and Mariners, and to Seize and Secure the Perſons of ſuch of them as ſhall there be found; And alſo all looſe and unknown Perſons whatſoever, who may juſtly be ſuſpected to be Seamen or Watermen, and to cauſe them to be ſent to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of Their Majeſties Navy in London, or to ſuch other of the Perſons and Places aforeſaid, to which they may be moſt conveniently ſent, in order to their further Employment. And they are hereby further Required to take notice of, and Certifie to Their Majeſties in Council, the Names of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall refuſe or neglect to give Aſſiſtance in the Premiſſes, or ſhall contribute to the Concealing or Eſcape of any Seamen or Mariners, as aforeſaid; And hereof they are not to fail, as they will Anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Twenty ſeventh Day of *February* $16\frac{89}{90}$. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God ſave King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties. $16\frac{89}{90}$.

A PROCLAMATION

By the King and Queen.

R England
William and Mary

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816. m. 3.
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His Majesties

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH

To both Houses of

PARLIAMENT,

On *Friday* the 21th of *March*, 1689.



LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. MDCLXXXIX.

BRITISH MUSEUM



His Majeſties
MOST GRACIOUS
SPEECH
To both HOUSES of
PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am Reſolved to leave nothing unattempted on my Part, which may contribute to the Peace and Proſperity of this Nation; And finding My Preſence in *Ireland* will be abſolutely neceſſary for the more ſpeedy Reducing of that Kingdom, I continue My Reſolution of going thither as ſoon as may be; And I have now Called you together for your Aſſiſtance, to Enable Me to Proſecute the War with Speed and Vigour: In which I aſſure My Self of your cheerful Concurrence, being a Work ſo neceſſary for your own Safeties.

In Order to this, I deſire you will forthwith make a Settlement of the Revenue; and I cannot doubt, but you will therein have as much Regard for the Honour and Dignity of the Monarchy in My Hands, as has been lately ſhewed to others: And I have ſo great a Confidence in you, That if no Quicker or more Convenient way can be found for the Raiſing of Ready Money (without which the Service cannot be performed) I ſhall be very well Content, for the preſent, to have it made ſuch a Fond of Credit as may be Uſeful to your ſelves, as well as Me, in this Conjuncture, not having the leaſt Apprehenſions, but that you will provide for the taking off all ſuch Anticipations as it ſhall happen to fall under.

It is ſufficiently known how Earneſtly I have Endeavoured to Extinguiſh (or at leaſt Compoſe) all Differences amongſt My Subjects, and to that End, how often I have Recommended an Act of Indemnity to the laſt Parliament; But ſince that Part of it which related to the Preventing of Private Suits is already Enacted, and

becauſe Debates of that Nature, muſt take up more of your Time then can now be ſpared from the Diſpatch of thoſe other Things, which are abſolutely neceſſary for Our Common Safety, I intend to ſend you an Act of Grace, with Exceptions of ſome few Perſons only, but ſuch as may be ſufficient to ſhew My great Diſlike of their Crimes, and at the ſame time My Readineſs to extend Protection to all My other Subjects; who will thereby ſee, that they can Recommend themſelves to Me by no other Methods then what the Laws Preſcribe, which ſhall always be the only Rules of My Government.

A further Reaſon which induceth Me to ſend you this Act at this time, is, Becauſe I am deſirous to leave no Colour of Excuſe to any of My Subjects for the Raiſing of Diſturbances in the Government, and eſpecially in the time of My Abſence: And I ſay this, both to Inform you, and to let ſome Ill Affected Men ſee, That I am not unacquainted how Buſie they are in their preſent Endeavours to Alter it.

Amongſt other Encouragements which I find they give themſelves, one of the Ways by which they hope to Compaſs their Deſigns, is, By Creating Differences and Diſagreements in your Counſels, which I hope you will be very Careful to Prevent; For be Aſſured, That Our greateſt Enemies can have no better Inſtruments for their Purpoſes, then thoſe who ſhall any way endeavour to Diſturb or Delay your Speedy and Unanimous Proceeding upon theſe neceſſary Matters.

I muſt Recommend alſo to your Conſideration an Union with *Scotland*; I do not mean it ſhould now be entred upon, but they having Propoſed this to Me ſometime ſince, and the Parliament there having nominated Commiſſioners for that purpoſe, I ſhould be glad that Commiſſioners might alſo be nominated here to Treat with them, and to ſee if ſuch Terms could be Agreed on, as might be for the Benefit of both Nations, ſo as to be ready to be Preſented to you in ſome future Seſſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have thought it moſt convenient to leave the Adminiſtration of the Government in the Hands of the QUEEN during my Abſence; And if it ſhall be judg'd neceſſary to have an Act of Parliament for the better Confirmation of it to Her, I Deſire you will let ſuch an one be prepared to be Preſented to Me.

I have this only to add, That the Seaſon of the Year, and My Journey into *Ireland*, will admit but of a very ſhort Seſſion, ſo that I muſt Recommend to you the making ſuch Diſpatch, that We may not be Engaged in Debates when Our Enemies ſhall be in the Field; for the Succeſs of the War, and the more thrifty Management of it, will both principally depend upon your ſpeedy Reſolutions. And I hope it will not be long before We ſhall Meet again, to perfect what the Time will not now allow to be done.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM

816. m. 3. 85.

The AGREEMENT of the House of Lords, during this Session, with the Concurrence of the House of Commons, to this present Eleventh of February, in the Great Affair of these Nations.

WHereas the Late King *James* the Second, by the Assistance of divers Evil Counsellors, Judges and Ministers, imployed by him, did endeavour to Subvert and Extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom,

By Assuming and Exercising a Power of Dispensing and Suspending of Laws, and the Execution of Laws, without Consent of Parliament.

By Committing and Prosecuting divers worthy Prelates, for Humbly Petitioning to be Excus'd from Concurring to the said Assum'd Power.

By Issuing a Commission under the Great Seal, for Erecting a Court called, a Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes.

By Levying Mony for, and to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of Prerogative, for other time, and in other manner than the same was Granted by Parliament.

By Raising and Keeping a Standing Army within this Kingdom, in time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament.

By Causing several Good Subjects, being Protestants, to be Disarm'd.

By Violating the Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

By Causing Informations to be brought, and prosecuted in the Court of *Kings-Bench*, for Matters and Causes Cognizable only in Parliament, and by divers other Arbitrary and Illegal Courses.

And whereas of late Years Partial, Corrupt, and Unqualified Persons have been Return'd, and Served on Juries in Tryals, particularly divers Jurors in Tryals for High Treasons, which were not Freeholders.

And Excessive Bail hath been Required of Persons Committed in Criminal Causes, to Exclude the Benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subjects.

And Excessive Fines have been Imposed.

And Illegal and Cruel Punishments Inflicted.

And several Grants and Promises made of Fines and Forfeitures, before any Conviction or Punishment against the Persons upon whom the same were to be Levyed.

All which were utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of this Realm.

And whereas the said Late King *James* the Second, having Abdicated the Government, and the Throne being thereby Vacant.

His Highness the Prince of *Orange* (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the Glorious Instrument of Delivering this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power) did, by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and divers Principle Persons of the Commons, Cause Letters to be Written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Protestants: And other Letters to the several Counties, Universities, Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports, for the Chooſing of such Persons to Represent them as were of Right to be sent to Parliament, to Meet and Sit at *Westminster*, upon the Two and Twentieth Day of *January*, in this Year, 1688. in order to such an Establishment, as that their Religion, Laws, and Liberties might not again be in Danger to be Subverted.

Upon which Letters, Elections having been accordingly made: And thereupon the said L[illegible] and the Commons so Elected, being now Assembled in a Full and Free Representative of this Nation, taking into their Serious Consideration the best means for attaining the Ends aforesaid;

Do in the first place, as their Ancestors in like case have usually done, for the Vindicating and Asserting their Antient Rights and Liberties, Unanimously Declare,

That the Pretended Power of Dispensing or Suspending of Laws, or the Execution of Laws by Regal Authority, without Consent of Parliament, is Illegal.

That the Commission for Erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical

Causes, and all other Commissions and Courts of like Nature, are Illegal and Pernicious.

That Levying of Money for or to the Use of the Crown by Pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, or for longer time, or in other manner than the same is, or shall be Granted, is Illegal.

That it is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and all Commitments and Prosecutions for such Petitioning, are Illegal.

That the Raising or Keeping of a Standing Army within the Kingdom, in time of Peace, unless it be by Consent of Parliament, is against Law.

That the Subjects, which are Protestants, may Provide and Keep Arms for their Common Defence.

That Election of Members of Parliament ought to be Free.

That the Freedom of Speech and Debates, or Proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be Questioned or Permitted in any Court, or place, out of Parliament.

That Excessive Bail ought not to be Required, nor Excessive Fines Imposed, nor Cruel or Unusual Punishments Inflicted.

That Jurors ought to be duly Impannelled and Returned; and Jurors, which pass upon Men in Tryal for High Treason, ought to be Freeholders.

That all Grants and Promises of Fines and Forfeitures of particular Persons, before Conviction, are Illegal and Void.

And for Redress of all Grievances, and for the Amending, Strengthning, and Preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently, and suffer'd to Sit.

And they claim Demand, and insist upon all and singular the Premises, as they are Undoubted Rights and Liberties: And that no Declaration, Judgments, Doings, or Proceedings, to the Prejudice of the People, in any of the said Premises, or in any-wise to be drawn hereafter into Consequence of Example.

To which Demand, or their Rights, they are particularly Invited by the Declaration of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, as being the only Means for obtaining a full Redress and Remedy therein.

Having therefore an intire Confidence, that his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, will Perfect the Deliverance so far advanced by him; and will still Preserve them upon the Violation of their Rights, which they have here Asserted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Laws and Liberties.

The said and Commons Assembled at *Westminster*, Do Resolve,

That the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, and be Declar'd King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdoms and Dominions to them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them: And that the Administration of the Government be only in, and Exercised by the said Prince of *Orange*, in the Names of the said Prince and Princess during their Joynt Lives: And after their Deceases, the said Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdoms and Dominions, to be to the Heirs of the Body of the said Princess: And for Default of such Issue, to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body: And for Default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of *Orange*.

And they do pray the said Prince and Princess of *Orange*, to accept the same accordingly.

And that the Oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all Persons of whom the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by Law, instead of them: And that the said Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy may be Abrogated.

I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear, That I will be Faithful, and bear True Allegiance to Their Majesties King William, *and Queen* Mary. So help me God.

I A. B. do Swear, That I do, from my Heart, Abhor and Detest, as Impious and Heretical, this Damnable Doctrin and Position, That Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of Rome, may be Deposed or Murder'd by the Subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do Declare, that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preheminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm. So help me God.

FINIS.

816. m. 3
86. 241

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The Publick GRIEVANCES of the Nation;

Adjudged Neceſſary, by the Honorable the

Houſe of COMMONS,

To be Redreſſed.

1. THat the pretended Power of Diſpencing or Suſpending of Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by Regal Prerogative, without conſent of Parliament, is Illegal.

2. The Commiſſion for Erecting the late Court of Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, & all other Commiſſions and Courts of like Nature, are Illegal.

3. Levying of Money for or to the uſe of the Crown, by pretence of the Prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time or other manner than the ſame ſhall be ſo granted, is Illegal.

4. It is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and all Commitments and Proſecutions for ſuch Petitioning, are Illegal.

5. The Acts concerning the Militia are grievous to the Subject.

6. That the raiſing or keeping a ſtanding Army within this Kingdom, in time of peace, unleſs it be with conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law.

7. Tis neceſſary for the publick ſafety, that the Subjects which are Proteſtants ſhould provide and keep Arms for their Common Defence, and that the Arms which have been ſeiz'd and taken from them, be reſtored.

8. The right and freedom of Electing Members of the Houſe of Commons, and the right and priviledges of Parliament, and Members of Parliament, as well in the Intervals as during their Sitting, be preſerved.

9. That Parliaments ought to Sit frequently, and that their frequent Sitting be ſecured.

10. No Interrupting of any Seſſion of Parliament, till the Affairs which are neceſſary to be diſpatched at that time be determined.

11. The too long continuance of the ſame Parliament to be prevented.

12. No Pardon to be pleadable to an Impeachment in Parliament.

13. Cities, Universities, Towns Corporate, Boroughs and Plantations to be secured against *Quo-Warranto's*, Surrenders, and *Mandates*, and restor'd to their Ancient Rights.

14. None of the Royal Family to marry a Papist.

15. Every King & Queen of the Realm at the time of the entring into the Exercise of their Regal Authority, to take an Oath for the maintaining the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Nation, and that the Coronation Oath be reviewed.

16. Effectual provision to be made for the Liberty of the Protestants in the Exercise of their Religion, and for the Uniting all Protestants in the matter of publick Worship as far as may be.

17. Constructions upon the Statutes of Treason, and Tryals, & Proceedings, and Writs of Error in Cases of Treason, to be Regulated.

18. Judges Commissions to be made *Quam dieu se bene gesserint*, and their Salleries to be ascertained and established to be paid out of the publick Revenue only, and not to be removed or suspended from Execution of their Office, but by due Course of Law.

19. The requiring excessive Bail of Persons Committed in Criminal Cases, and Imposing excessive Fines, and Illegal Punishments, to be prevented.

20. Abuses in the appointing of Sheriffs, and in the Execution of their Office, to be reform'd.

21. Jurors to be duly Impanalled and return'd, and corrupt and false Verdicts prevented.

22. Informations in the Court of *Kings Bench* to be taken away.

23. The *Chancery* and other Courts of Justice, and the Fees of Officers, to be Regulated.

24. That the Buying and Selling of Offices be Effectually provided against.

25. That upon Returns upon *Habeas Corpus*'es, & *Mandamus*'es, Liberty be given to the Subject to Traverse such Returns.

26. That all Grants and Promises of Fines and Forfeitures are Illegal and Void, and that all such Persons as procure them, to be lyable to Punishment.

27. That the Abuses and Oppressions in Levying and Collecting the *Hearth-Money*, be effectnally redressed.

28. That the Abuses and Oppressions in Levying and Collecting the Excise, be effectually redressed.

FINIS.

Printed in the Year, 1689.

THE Present Convention, A PARLIAMENT.

THAT the formality of the King's Writ of Summons is not so essential to an *English* Parliament, but that the Peers of the Realm, and the Commons, by their Representatives duly Elected, may legally act as the great Council and representative Body of the Nation, though not summon'd by the King, especially when the circumstances of the time are such, that such Summons cannot be had, will (I hope) appear by these following Observations.

First, The *Saxon* Government was transplanted hither out of *Germany* where the meeting of the *Saxons* in such Assemblies was at certain fixed times; *viz.* at the New and Full Moon. But after their Transmigration hither, Religion changing, other things changed with it; and the times for their publick Assemblies, in conformity to the great Solemnities celebrated by Christians, came to be changed to the Feasts of *Easter*, *Pentecost*, and the *Nativity*. The lower we come down in Story, the seldomer we find these General Assemblies to have been held; and sometimes (even very anciently) when upon extraordinary occasions, they met out of course, a *Precept*, an *Edict*, or *Sanction* is mentioned to have Issued from the King: But the Times, and the very place of their ordinary Meeting having been certain, and determined in the very first and eldest times that we meet with any mention of such Assemblies, which times are as ancient as any Memory of the Nation it self; hence I infer, that no Summons from the King can be thought to have been necessary in those days, because it was altogether needless.

Secondly, The Succession to the Crown did not in those days, nor till of late years, run in a course of Lineal Succession by right of Inheritance: But upon the death of a Prince, those Persons of the Realm that Composed the then Parliament, Assembled in order to the choosing

of another. That the Kingdom was then Elective, though one or other of the Royal Blood was always choſen, but the next in Lineal Succeſſion very ſeldom, is evident from the Genealogies of the *Saxon* Kings, from an old Law made at *Calchuyth*, appointing how, and by whom Kings ſhall be choſen; and from many expreſs and particular Accounts given by our old Hiſtorians, of ſuch Aſſemblies held for Electing of Kings. Now ſuch Aſſemblies could not be Summon'd by any King; and yet in conjunction with the King that themſelves ſet up, they made Laws, binding the King and all the Realm.

Thirdly, After the Death of King *William Rufus*, *Robert*, his Elder Brother, being then in the *Holy Land*, *Henry*, the youngeſt Son of King *William* the Firſt, procur'd an Aſſembly of the Clergy and People of *England*, to whom he made large promiſes of his good Government, in caſe they would accept of him for their King; and they agreeing, That if he would reſtore to them the Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, then they would conſent to make him their King: He ſwore that he would do ſo, and alſo free them from ſome oppreſſions, which the Nation had groan'd under in his Brothers and his Fathers time. Hereupon they choſe him King, and the Biſhop of *London*, and the Archbiſhop of *York*, ſet the Crown upon his Head: Which being done, a Confirmation of the *Engliſh* Liberties paſs'd the Royal Aſſent in that Aſſembly, the ſame in ſubſtance, though not ſo large as King *John*'s, and King *Henry* the Third's *Magna Charta's* afterwards were.

Fourthly, After that King's Death, in ſuch another Parliament, King *Stephen* was Elected, and *Maud* the Empreſs put by, though not without ſome ſtain of perfidiouſneſs upon all thoſe, and *Stephen* himſelf eſpecially, who had ſworn in her Fathers Life-time, to acknowledge her for their Sovereign after his deceaſe.

Fifthly, In King *Richard* the Firſt's time, the King being abſent in the *Holy Land*, and the Biſhop of *Ely* then his Chancellor, being Regent of the Kingdom in his Abſence, whoſe Government was intolerable to the People for his Inſolence and manifold Oppreſſions, a Parliament was convened at *London*, at the Inſtance of Earl *John*, the Kings Brother, to treat of the great and weighty affairs of the King and Kingdom; in which Parliament this ſame Regent was depos'd from his Government, and another ſet up, *viz.* the Arch-Biſhop of *Roan* in his ſtead. This Aſſembly was not conven'd by the King, who was then in *Paleſtine*, nor by any Authority deriv'd from him, for then the Regent and Chancellor muſt have call'd them together; but they met, as the Hiſtorian ſaies expreſly, at the Inſtance of Earl *John*. And yet, in the Kings Abſence, they took upon them to ſettle the publick Affairs of the Nation without Him.

Sixthly,

Sixthly, When King *Henry* the 3d. died, his Eldeſt Son, Prince *Edward*, was then in the *Holy Land*, and came not Home till within the third Year of his Reign; yet, immediately upon the Fathers Death, all the Prelates and Nobles, and four Knights for every Shire, and four Burgeſſes for every Borough, Aſſembled together in a great Council, and ſetled the Government till the King ſhould return; Made a new Seal, and a Chancellor, &c.

I infer from what has been ſaid, that Writs of Summons are not ſo Eſſential to the being of Parliaments, but that the People of *England*, eſpecially at a time when they cannot be had, may by Law, and according to our Old Conſtitution, Aſſemble together in a Parliamentary way without them, to treat of and ſettle the Publick Affairs of the Nation. And that, if ſuch Aſſemblies ſo conven'd, find the Throne Vacant, they may proceed not only to ſet up a Prince, but with the Aſſent and Concurrence of ſuch Prince, to tranſact all Publick buſineſs whatſoever, without a new Election; they having as great Authority as the People of *England* can deligate to their Repreſentatives.

II. The Acts of Parliaments not Formal nor Legal in all their Circumſtances, are yet binding to the Nation ſo long as they continue in Force, and not liable to be queſtioned as to the Validity of them, but in ſubſequent Parliaments.

Firſt, The two *Spencers*, *Temp. Edvardi Secundi*, were baniſhed by Act of Parliament, and that Act of Parliament repealed by *Dures & Force*; yet was the Act of Repeal a good Law, till it was Annull'd 1 *Ed.* 3.

Secondly, Some Statutes of 11 *Rich.* 2. and attainders thereupon were Repealed in a Parliament held, *Ann.* 21. of that King, which Parliament was procur'd by forc'd Elections; and yet the Repeal ſtood good, till ſuch time as in 1 *Henry* 4. the Statutes of 11 *Rich.* 2. were revived and appointed to be firmly held and kept.

Thirdly, The Parliament of 1 *Hen.* 4. conſiſted of the ſame Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes that had ſerved in the then laſt diſſolved Parliament, and thoſe Perſons were by the Kings Writs to the Sheriffs commanded to be returned, and yet they paſſed Acts, and their Acts tho never confirmed, continue to be Laws at this day.

Fourthly, Queen *Mary*'s Parliament that reſtored the Popes Supremacy, was notoriouſly known to be pack'd, inſomuch that it was debated in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, whether or no to declare all their Acts void by Act of Parliament. That courſe was then upon ſome prudential conſiderations declined; and therefore the Acts of that Parliament, not ſince repealed, continue binding Laws to this day.

The

The reaſon of all this, is, Becauſe no inferior Courts have Authority to judge of the Validity or Invalidity of the Acts of ſuch Aſſemblies, as have but ſo much as a colour of Parliamentary Authority.

The Acts of ſuch Aſſemblies being Entred upon the Parliament-Roll, and certified before the Judges of *Weſtminſter-Hall* as Acts of Parliament, are concluſive and binding to them; becauſe Parliaments are the only Judges of the Imperfections, Invalidities, Illegalities, *&c.* of one another.

The Parliament that call'd in King *Charles* the Second, was not aſſembled by the Kings Writ, and yet they made Acts, and the Royal aſſent was had to them; many of which indeed were afterwards confirmed, but not all, and thoſe that had no Confirmation, are undoubted Acts of Parliament without it, and have ever ſince obtained as ſuch.

Hence I Inferr that the preſent Convention, may, if they pleaſe, aſſume to themſelves a Parliamentary Power, and in conjunction with ſuch King or Queen as they ſhall declare, may give Laws to the Kingdom as a legal Parliament.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1689.

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A COPY OF THE King and Queen's Commission Sent to the CONVOCATION Now Assembled at WESTMINSTER.

K England

WILLIAM and MARY, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defenders of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting; Whereas, in and by one *Act of Parliament* made at *Westminster*, in the 25th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, Reciting, That whereas the King's humble and obedient Subiects, the Clergy of this Realm of *England*, had not only acknowledged according to the Truth, that the Convocation of the same Clergy, were always, had been, and ought to be Assembled only by the King's Writ, but also submitting themselves to the King's Majesty, had promised in *Verbo Sacerdotis*, that they would never from thenceforth presume to Attempt, Alledge, Claim, or put in Ure, or Enact, Promulge, or Execute any new Canons, Constitutions, Ordinances Provincial or others, or by whatsoever other Name they should be called in the Convocation, unless the said King's most Royal Assent and Licence might to them be had, to make, promulge, and execute the same; and that the said King did give his most Royal Assent and Authority in that behalf.

It was therefore Enacted by the Authority of the said Parliament, according to the said Submission and Petition of the said Clergy, among other things; That they, nor any of them from thenceforth should Enact, Promulge, or Execute any such Canons, Constitutions or Ordinances Provincial, by whatsoever Name they might be called in their Convocations in time coming, which always should be Assembled by Authority of the King's Writ, unless the same Clergy might have the King's most Royal Assent and Licence, to Make, Promulge, and Execute such Canons, Constitutions and Ordinances, Provincial or Synodal, upon Pain of every one of the said Clergy doing contrary to the said Act; and being thereof Convict, to suffer Imprisonment, and make Fines at the King's Will.

And further, by the said Act it is Provided, That no Canons, Constitutions, or Ordinances should be Made, or put in Execution within this Realm, by Authority of the Convocations of the Clergy, which should be contrariant or repugnant to the King's Prerogative Royal, or the Customs, Laws, or Statutes of this Realm, any thing contained in the said Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And lastly, It is also Provided by the said Act, That such Canons, Constitutions, Ordinances and Synodals Provincial, which then were already made, and which then were not contrariant or repugnant to the Laws, Statutes and Customs of this Realm, nor to the Damage or Hurt of the King's Prerogative Royal; should then still be Used and Executed as they were before the making of the said Act, until such time as they should be viewed, searched, or otherwise ordered and determined by the Persons mentioned in the said Act, or the most part of them, according to the Tenor, Form and Effect of the said Act, as by the said Act, among divers other things more fully and at large, it doth and may appear.

And

And Whereas The particular Forms of Divine Worſhip, and the Rites and Ceremonies appointed to be uſed therein, being things of their own Nature indifferent and alterable, and ſo acknowledged it is but reaſonable, that upon weighty and important Conſiderations, according to the various Exigency of Times and Occaſions; ſuch Changes and Alterations ſhould be made therein, as to thoſe that are in Place and Authority, ſhould from Time to Time, ſeem either neceſſary or expedient.

And Whereas the Book of Canons is fit to be reviewed, and made more ſuitable to the State of the Church; And Whereas there are divers Defects and Abuſes in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts and Juriſdictions, and particularly there is not ſufficient Proviſion made for the removing of Scandalous Miniſters, and for the Reformation of Manners either in Miniſter or People; And Whereas it is moſt fit, that there ſhould be a ſtrict Method preſcribed for the Examination of ſuch Perſons as deſire to be admitted into Holy Orders, both as to their Learning and Manners: Know ye, That We, for divers urgent and weighty Cauſes and Conſiderations, Us thereunto eſpecially moving, of our eſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion; have by Vertue of our Prerogative Royal, and Supream Authority in cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant, full, free and lawful Liberty, Licence, Power and Authority into the Right Reverend Father in God, *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*, Preſident of this preſent Convocation for the Province of *Canterbury* (upon the Suſpenſion of the Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*) during this preſent Parliament now Aſſembled; and in his Abſence, to ſuch other Biſhops as ſhall be appointed Preſident thereof, and to the reſt of the Biſhops of the ſame Province, and to all Deans of Cathedral Churches, Arch-Deacons, Chapters and Colledges, and the whole Clergy of every ſeveral Dioceſs within the ſaid Province; That they the ſaid Lord Biſhop of *London*, or other Preſident of the ſaid Convocation, and the reſt of the Biſhops, and other the ſaid Clergy of this preſent Convocation within the ſaid Province of *Canterbury*, or the greateſt number of them, whereof the Preſident of the ſaid Convocation to be always one, ſhall and may from Time to Time, during this preſent Parliament, Confer, Treat, Debate, Conſider, Conſult and Agree of and upon ſuch Points, Matters, Cauſes and Things, as we from Time to Time ſhall propoſe, or cauſe to be propoſed by the ſaid Lord Biſhop of *London*, or other Preſident of the ſaid Convocation, comercing Alterations and Amendments of the Liturgy and Canons, and Orders, Ordinances and Conſtitutions for the Reformation of Eccleſiaſtical Courts, for the removing of ſcandalous Miniſters, for the Reformation of Manners either in Miniſters or People, and for the Examination of ſuch Perſons, as deſire to be admitted into Holy Orders, and all ſuch other Points, Cauſes and Matters as We ſhall think neceſſary and expedient, for advancing the Honour and Service of Almighty God, the good and quiet of the Church, and the better Government thereof.

And We do alſo by theſe Preſents, give and grant unto the ſaid Lord Biſhop of *London*, or other Preſident of the ſaid Convocation, and to the reſt of the Biſhops of the ſaid Province of *Canterbury*, and unto all Deans of Cathedral Churches, Arch-Deecons, Chapters and Colledges, and the whole Clergy of every ſeveral Dioceſs within the ſaid Province, full, free and lawful Liberty, Licence, Power and Authority, That they the ſaid Lord Biſhop of *London*, or other Preſident of the ſaid Convocation, and the reſt of the ſaid Biſhops, and other the Clergy of the ſame Province, or the greateſt number of them that ſhall be preſent in Perſon, or by their Proxies, ſhall and may from Time to Time, draw into Forms, Rules, Orders, Ordinances, Conſtitutions and Canons, ſuch matters as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary and expedient for the Purpoſes above-mentioned; and the ſame ſet down in Writing from Time to Time, to Exhibit and Deliver, or cauſe to be Exhibited and Delivered unto us, to the end that We, as Occaſion ſhall require, may thereupon have the Advice of our Parliament. And that ſuch, and ſo many of the ſaid Canons, Orders, Ordinances, Conſtitutions, Matters, Cauſes and Things as ſhall be thought requiſite and convenient by our ſaid Parliament, may be preſented to Us in due Form, for our Royal Aſſent, if upon Mature Conſideration thereof, we ſhall think fit to Enact the ſame. In Witneſs whereof, We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent; Witneſs our ſelves at *Weſtminſter*, the 30th Day of *November*, in the Firſt Year of Our Reign,

Per Breve de privato Sigello, BURKER.

Vera Copia, *J. C. N. P.*

BRITISH MUSEUM

Die Veneris 28° Martij, 1690.

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K. England. Lords, H. of

UPon Reading this Day in the Houſe the ſeveral Liſts delivered in by the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, the Bayliff of the Borough of *Southwark*, the Marſhal of the *Marſhalſea*, and the Steward of *Weſtminſter*, and their Officers to whom it did belong, purſuant to an Order of the Twenty fourth Inſtant, of the Protections Entred in their Offices, in the Names of any Peers, or Members of this Houſe, and to whom they were Granted; After due Conſideration had of the Numbers of Perſons therein Protected and for preventing the like Irregularities for the future, It is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Aſſembled, That all the Protections which are now given by any Peer or Peers, or Members of this Houſe, be and are hereby Declared to be Null and Void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever; And that for the future there ſhall no Protection or Protections be Allowed to be Good, Valid, or of any Effect, unleſs they be firſt Entred in the Parliament Office at *Weſtminſter*; And the Protection ſo certified by ſuch Peer, or Member of this Houſe, ſhall be Entred by the Clerk of the Parliaments, or his Deputy; And that in every ſuch Protection that ſhall be ſo Allowed by the Clerk or his Deputy to be Entred, there ſhall be mentioned in it the Nature or Quality of ſuch Perſon ſo Protected, and what Office or Place he is in under ſuch Peer, or Member of this Houſe. And that no Perſons whatſoever may pretend Ignorance herein, It is further Ordered, That on the Firſt day of the meeting of every Parliament or Seſſion of Parliaments, and every Fourteenth Day after in every ſuch Parliament, or Seſſion of Parliament, the Clerk, or his Deputy, ſhall give the Houſe an Account of what Protections are Entred in the ſaid Office, and to whom they are given: And alſo, That this Order be Printed and Publiſhed, and Hung up in the Offices where any ſuch Protections uſually are Entred.

JO. BROWNE, Cleric' Parliamentor'

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties. M. DC. XC.



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By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.



Whereas **Their Majesties have received Information upon Oath, That the Persons herein after particularly named, have Conspired together, and with divers other Disaffected Persons, to raise Rebellion, and for that purpose have made Provision of Arms, and have Listed themselves in several Regiments, Troops and Companies, under pretence of Commissions from the late King James; Their Majesties have thought fit, by the Advice of Their Privy Council, to Issue out this Their Royal Proclamation, and do hereby strictly Charge and Command** Thomas Tildesley,

Moleneux,

Tempest,

Towneley,

Garlington,

Standish,

Gerrards **Son,**

Thomas Tildesley,

Ralph Tildesley,

Henry Butler,

Richard Butler,

Alexander Butler,

Thomas Carus,

Westby,

Harrington,

Robert Penny,

Moleneux,

Massey,

Carus,

Byerley, *alias* Barlow,

Coodwin a **Romish Priest,**

William Westby,

George Carus of Sellett,

Thomas Penalt,

Butler,

Stanley,

Coale,

Knipe,

Woolfall,

Carus,

Colton, and David Thornton

Duckett,

of Oldsteds in the **County of** York, **and every of them, forthwith to Render themselves to some one of Their Majesties Justices of the Peace. And in case they do not Render themselves, Their Majesties do hereby Require and Command all Their Loving Subjects to Discover, Take and Apprehend them wherever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Justice of the Peace or Chief Magistrate, who are hereby required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to remain until they be thence delivered by due course of Law. And Their Majesties do hereby Require the said Justice or other Magistrate, immediately to give Notice thereof to Them or Their Council. And Their Majesties do hereby give Notice to all Persons that shall Conceal the Persons above named, or any of them, or be Aiding or Assisting in the Concealing of them, or furthering their Escape, That they shall be Proceeded against for such their Offence with the utmost Severity according to Law.**

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Thirtieth Day of *May*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. 1690.



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THE DECLARATION OF

William and Mary,

KING and QUEEN of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*.

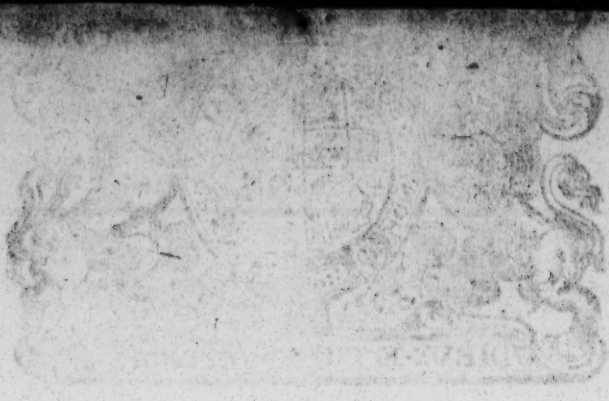
To all the People of Our Kingdom of *Ireland*, whom it may Concern.

WILLIAM R.

AS it hath pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs Our Arms in this Kingdom, with a late Victory over Our Enemies at the *Boyne*, And with the Poſſeſſion of our Capital City of *Dublin*, and with a General Diſperſion of all that did Oppoſe Us: We are now in ſo happy a Proſpect of Our Affairs, and of Extinguiſhing the Rebellion of this Kingdom; That We hold it reaſonable to think of Mercy, and to have Compaſſion upon thoſe whom we judge to have been ſeduc'd. Wherefore We do hereby declare, We ſhall take into our Royal Protection all poor Labourers, Common Soldiers, Country Farmers, Ploughmen and Cottiers whatſoever; As alſo all Citizens, Townſmen, Tradeſmen and Artificers, who either remained at home, or having fled from their Dwelling, ſhall by the Firſt Day of *Auguſt* next, repair to their uſual places of Abode; ſurrendring up what Arms they have, to ſuch Juſtices of the Peace as are, or ſhall be appointed by Us, not only to Receive the ſame, but alſo to Regiſter the Appearance of ſuch of the ſaid Perſons as ſhall come and ſubmit unto Our Authority. For Our Royal Intention is, and We do hereby Declare, That We will not only Pardon all thoſe poor ſeduced People, as to their Lives and Liberties, who ſhall come in by the time aforeſaid, for all Violences they have done or committed by the Command of their Leaders, during the War: but We do alſo promiſe to ſecure them in their Goods, their Stocks of Cattle, and all their Chattels Perſonal whatſoever; Willing and Requiring them to come in, and where they were Tenants, there to preſerve the Harveſt of Graſs and Corn for the ſupply of the Winter. But foraſmuch as many of them had a Legal Right to the Tenancy of ſeveral Lands; ſome holden from Proteſtants, and ſome held from Popiſh Proprietors, who have been concerned in the Rebellion againſt Us: Our Will and Pleaſure is, That all thoſe Tenants who held from Our good Proteſtant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their Reſpective Landlords; And that the Tenants of all thoſe, who have been concerned in the preſent Rebellion againſt Us, do keep their Rent in their hands, until they have notice from the Commiſſioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to account for the ſame. And as We do hereby ſtrictly forbid all Violence, Rapine, and Moleſtation to any who ſhall thus come in, and remain Obedient to Us; ſo for thoſe of this or any other Rank or Quality, who are already in Our Quarters, and within Our Power, and Obedient to Us; VVe do hereby Charge and Require, that they be not diſquieted in any ſort, without our particular Command. For the deſperate Leaders of the preſent Rebellion, who have violated thoſe Laws, by which this Kingdom is United and Inſeperably Annexed to the Imperial Crown of *England*; who have called in the *French*, who have Authoriſed all Violences and Depredations againſt the Proteſtants, and who Rejected the Gracious Pardon VVe offered them in Our Proclamation of the Twenty ſecond of *February* 1688; As VVe are now by Gods great favour, in Condition to make them ſenſible of their Errors; ſo are VVe reſolved to leave them to the Event of VVar; unleſs by great and manifeſt Demonſtrations, We ſhall be convinced they deſerve Our Mercy, which We ſhall never Refuſe to thoſe who are truly Penitent.

Given at Our Royal Camp at Finglas *near* Dublin *the Seventh Day of* July 1690. *In the Second Year of Our Reign.*

Printed by *Edw. Jones* at the *King's Hoſpital* in *Oxman-Town*, *Dublin*, for the King and Queens





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William & Mary
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By the King and Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſties,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

HAving taken into Our Conſideration the great Oppreſſions and Abuſes committed by Our Enemies in this Our Kingdom of Ireland, by Coining and Making Currant Braſs Money of Copper or mixt Metal, and raiſing the value thereof to an extravagant height, thereby to enable them to continue the War againſt Us, and to impoveriſh Our Loving Subjects in Our ſaid Kingdom: We have therefore thought it neceſſary to put ſtop thereto, and to the end that ſuch part of the ſaid Copper or mixt Metal Money, which remains in the hands of Our ſaid Subjects, may not be wholly loſt, We have thought fit to reduce the former Value of the ſaid Copper Money, to the Value or Standard of the like Copper Money formerly Currant in this Our Kingdom, and accordingly We do hereby Will and Require all Our Subjects, within Our ſaid Kingdom of Ireland, to take and receive all ſuch Copper or mixt Metal Money, lately Coyned in the Mint erected in Our City of Dublin, at the ſeveral and reſpective Valuations following, and that the ſame do paſs Currant in exchange of Money, and for all manner of Goods and Proviſions whatſoever, and ſhall be received by all the Officers and Collectors of Our Cuſtoms, Exciſe, or other Branches of Our Revenue accordingly, viz.

The large Half Crown of Copper Money, together with Crown pieces of like Metal and Weight, lately ſtamp'd, ſhall paſs at One Penny Sterl.

The ſmall Half-Crown of Copper, lately ſtamp'd, ſhall paſs at



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93.

By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION.

Marie R.

THe King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties taking into Their Princely Conſideration, That the holding the next Aſſizes for the ſeveral Counties of this Kingdom at the Days and Times firſt intended, might greatly obſtruct the good Endeavours of Their Majeſties Subjects, for the Common Defence of the Kingdom at this time of Invaſion by the French, and deſiring Graciouſly to Provide that Their good People may not ſuffer in their Private Affairs, whilſt they are ſo unanimouſly Attending the Service and Safety of the Publick: Their Majeſties therefore, by the Advice of Their Priby Council, having thought fit to Command Their Judges of the reſpective Circuits, to Appoint other more convenient Times for holding the ſaid Aſſizes: And in Obedience thereunto, the Judges having Appointed the Times and Places of Holding the ſame in manner following; That is to ſay,

Home Circuit.

Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*.
Mr. Juſtice *Rokeby*.

ertford, Monday 1. *September* at the Town of *Hertford*.
ſex, Wedneſday 3. *September* at *Chelmsford*.
rrey, Monday 8. *September* at *Kingſton upon Thames*.
ſſex, Thurſday 11. *September* at *Horſham*.
nt, Tueſday 16. *September* at *Maidſton*.

Midland Circuit.

Lord Chief Juſtice *Pollexfen*.
Mr. Baron *Letchmere*.

Northampton, Tueſday 26. *Auguſt* at *Northampton*.
Rutland, Friday 29. *Auguſt* at *Oakham*.
Lincoln, Monday 1. *September* at the Caſtle of *Lincoln*.
City of *Lincoln*, The ſame day in the City of *Lincoln*.
Nottingham, Friday 5. *September* at *Nottingham*.
Town of *Nottingham*, The ſame day at the Town of *Nottingham*.
Derby, Monday 8. *September* at *Derby*.
Leiceſter, Friday 12. *September* at the Caſtle of *Leiceſter*.
Borough of *Leiceſter*, The ſame day in the Borough of *Leiceſter*.
Coventry City, Monday 15. *Sept.* in the City of *Coventry*.
Warwick, Tueſday 16. *September* at *Warwick*.

Oxford Circuit.

Lord Chief Baron *Atkins*.
Mr. Juſtice *Eyre*.

Berks, Monday 25. *Auguſt* at *Reading*.
Oxon. Wedneſday 27 *Auguſt* at *Oxford*.
Glouceſter, Saturday 30. *Auguſt* at *Glouceſter*.
City of *Glouceſter*, the ſame day at the City of *Glouceſter*.
Monmouth, Thurſday 4. *September* at *Monmouth*.
Hereford, Saturday 6. *September* at *Hereford*.
Salop, Thurſday 11. *September* at *Shrewsbury*.
Stafford, Tueſday 16. *September* at *Stafford*.
Worceſter, Saturday 20. *September* at *Worceſter*.
City of *Worceſter*, The ſame day at the City of *Worceſter*.

Norfolk Circuit.

Mr. Baron *Nevill*.
Mr. Baron *Turton*.

cks, Wedneſday 10. *September* at *Aylesbury*.
edford, Friday 12. *September* at *Bedford*.
Huntingdon, Monday 15. *September* at *Huntingdon*.
Cambridge, Tueſday 16. *September* at *Cambridge*.
Suffolk, Thurſday 18. *September* at St. *Edmondsbury*.
Norfolk, Tueſday 23. *September* at *Norwich*.
City of *Norwich*, the ſame day at the New Hall of the ſame City.

Northern Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice *Dolben*.
Mr. Juſtice *Powell*.

Lancaſter, Friday 22. *Auguſt* at the Caſtle of *Lancaſter*.
Weſtmorland, Thurſday 28. *Auguſt* at *Appleby*.
Cumberland, Saturday 30. *Auguſt* at the City of *Carliſle*.
Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, Thurſday 4. *September* at the Guildhall of the Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*.
Northumberland, the ſame day at the Caſtle of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*.
Durham, Monday 8. *September* at *Durham*.
City of *York*, Friday 12. *September* at the Guildhall of the City of *York*.
York, the ſame day at the Caſtle of *York*.

Weſtern Circuit.

Mr. Juſtice *Gregory*.
Mr. Juſtice *Ventris*.

Southampton, Wedneſday 27. *Auguſt* at the Caſtle of *Winchester*.
Wilts, Saturday 30. *Auguſt* at *New Sarum*.
Dorſet, Wedneſday 3. *September* at *Sherborne*.
Cornwall, Wedneſday 10. *September* at *Launceſton*.
City of *Exon*, Tueſday 16. *September* at the Guildhall of the City of *Exeter*.
Devon, The ſame day at the Caſtle of *Exeter*, in the County of *Devon*.
Somerſet, Wedneſday 24. *September* at the City of *Wells*.
City of *Briſtol*, Saturday 27. *September* at the Guildhall of the City of *Briſtol*.

It is therefore Their Majeſties Pleaſure, That all their Loving Subjects be Diſcharged from Attendance at the Aſſizes, Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, at any other Times then as herein before is particularly mentioned. And all and ſingular Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and all other Their Majeſties Officers, Miniſters and Subjects Whatſoever whom it may concern, are required to take notice hereof, and govern themſelves accordingly. Provided always, and Their Majeſties are hereby Graciouſly pleaſed to Direct and Command, That no more or further Fees or Charges ſhall be paid by any of Their Majeſties Subjects, for or by reaſon of the Altering, Amending, Renewing or Sealing of any Writs or Records of Niſi prius, or other Proceſs or Records, on occaſion of this Proclamation.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Nineteenth Day of *July*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God ſave King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties. 1690.

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K. Gr. 18th. & 1. William & Mary &c

By the King and Queen,
A PROCLAMATION

For Encouraging Seamen and Mariners to Enter themſelves on Their Majeſties Ships of War.

MARIE R.



E being Willing and Deſirous to give all due Encouragement to ſuch Seamen as have already Voluntarily Entred, or ſhall Voluntary Enter themſelves in Our Service on Board Our Ships of War in Our Royal Navy, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Publiſh this Our Royal Proclamation; And We do hereby Promiſe and Declare, That all ſuch able Seamen as have already Entred themſelves Voluntarily on Board any of Our Ships of War of the Firſt, Second or Third Rates, ſince the Firſt Day of December laſt, ſhall receive Six Weeks Pay as Our Free Gift and Royal Bounty, which ſhall be paid them before the reſpective Ships to which they belong ſhall Sail from the Buoy of the Nore. Provided that the ſaid Seamen do within Twelve days after the Date of this Our Proclamation, Repair on Board the reſpective Ships on which they have ſo Entred themſelves, and give their conſtant Attendance for Fitting out to Sea ſuch Ship as each of them ſhall belong unto, notwithſtanding any Leave which may have been given from their Commanders for being abſent (otherwiſe they are not to expect to receive Wages Arrear from the time of their Firſt Entry;) Nevertheleſs, if they ſhall ſo Repair on Board Within Twenty days after the Date hereof, they ſhall receive as of Our Gift and Bounty, Six Weeks Pay; And if they ſhall ſo Repair on Board before the Twentieth of February next, they ſhall receive as of Our Gift and Bounty, One Months Pay. And We do further Promiſe and Declare, That all ſuch able Seamen as ſhall Voluntarily Enter themſelves on Board any of Our Ships of the Firſt, Second and Third Rates Within Twenty Days after the Date hereof, ſhall likewiſe receive, as of Our Free Gift, and Royal Bounty, Six Weeks Pay; And ſuch as ſhall ſo Enter themſelves before the Twentieth Day of February next, ſhall receive One Months Pay, to be paid as aforeſaid, before the Ships to which they belong ſhall Sail from the Buoy of the Nore. And We are alſo Graciouſly pleaſed to Declare, That Conduct Money, according to the Practice of the Navy, ſhall likewiſe be Allowed to ſuch able Seamen as ſhall Voluntarily Enter themſelves on Board any of Our ſaid Ships, according to the true meaning of this Our Proclamation. And for the Prevention of any Deceits and Abuſes that may happen by any Perſon or Perſons leaving the Ships to which they belong, and Entring him or themſelves on Board any other of Our ſaid Ships, as aforeſaid, in order to the Obtaining of the Bounty Money herein before Granted, We do hereby likewiſe Direct, Declare and Command, That ſuch Seamen belonging to any of Our Ships or Veſſels whatſoever, as ſhall leave any the Ships or Veſſels to which they belong, and Enter themſelves on Board any other of Our Ships in order to the Obtaining of the ſaid Bounty Money, ſhall not only loſe the Wages due to them in the Ship which they ſhall ſo leave, but ſhall alſo be ſeverely puniſhed according to their Demerits.

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington* the Fifteenth Day of *January*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God ſave King William and Queen Mary.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties. 1690.

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By the King and Queen

A PROCLAMATION

For Diſcovering and Apprehending the late Biſhop of *Ely*, *William Penn*, and *James Grahme*.

Marie R.

WHereas Their Majeſties have received Information, That Francis late Biſhop of Ely, William Penn Eſquire, and James Grahme Eſquire, with other Ill-affected Perſons, have Deſigned and Endeavoured to Depoſe Their Majeſties, and Subvert the Government of this Kingdom, by procuring an Invaſion of the ſame by the French, and other Treaſonable Practices, and have to that end held Correſpondence and Conſpired with divers Enemies and Traytors, and particularly with Sir Richard Grahme Baronet (Viſcount Preſton in the Kingdom of Scotland) and John Aſhton Gent. lately Attainted of High Treaſon, for which cauſe ſeveral Warrants for High Treaſon have been Iſſued out againſt them, but they have Withdrawn themſelves from their uſual Places of Abode, and are fled from Juſtice; Their Majeſties therefore have thought, fit by and with the Advice of Their Privy Council, to Iſſue this Their Royal Proclamation; And Their Majeſties do hereby Command and Require all their Loving Subjects to Diſcover, Take and Apprehend the ſaid Francis late Biſhop of Ely, William Penn, and James Grahme, Wherever they may be found, and to Carry them before the next Juſtice of the Peace or Chief Magiſtrate, who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to remain until they be thence Delivered by due Courſe of Law; And Their Majeſties do hereby Require the ſaid Juſtice or other Magiſtrate, immediately to give Notice thereof to Them or Their Privy Council. And Their Majeſties do hereby Publiſh and Declare to all Perſons that ſhall Conceal the Perſons above named, or any of them, or be Aiding and Aſſiſting in the Concealing of them, or furthering their Eſcape, that they ſhall be Proceeded againſt for ſuch their Offence with the utmoſt Severity according to Law.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Fifth Day of *February*, 169$\frac{0}{1}$. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God ſave King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb* Printers to the King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties. 1690.

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REASONS
FOR THE
TRYAL
OF THE
Earl of Torrington
BY
IMPEACHMENT
BY THE
Commons in Parliament,
Rather than any other Way.

THat the Nation is Obliged in Honour, Juſtice, and Prudence, to have the Miſcarriage of our Fleet in the late Action at Sea, throughly Examined, and duely Puniſhed, I preſume no Man will deny.

And as to the Queſtion, Which way this May and Ought to be done?

That it *May* be done by Parliament, I conceive cannot be denyed, without ſuppoſing a very great Defect in the Conſtitution of our Government; as if it were not ſufficient to correct ſo notorious a Miſcarriage: and I know none who do deny it.

And that it *Ought* to be done at the Proſecution of the Commons, I am clear of Opinion, for theſe Reaſons:

I. That Way is Plain, and free from all thoſe Doubts and Queſtions, which may ariſe upon the Stat. of 13. C. 2. or any other Statute.

II. It being a Caſe, wherein not only this Nation, but many *other States*, *viz.* all our Confederates are concerned, it ought in Honour and Reſpect to them to have the moſt Solemn Determination that may be; and not be left to the Determination of any Inferiour Authority; as if the Miſcarriage of ſome ordinary Officer, or ſome Cauſe of common or ordinary Concern was to be determined.

III. It

III. It is notoriously known to be the Desire and Expectation not only of the Sea-men, but generally of the People of this Nation, that Justice be done in this Case; and therefore their Representatives, who are Elected and Intrusted to act for them, are obliged to demand Right on their behalf in a Case of so great Importance: And the Neglect thereof may justly be resented by those who chose them.

IV. The Honour of the State and Government is concerned to express their just Resentment of so great a Dishonour done to both Nations: And it might be looked upon as a plain Indication of Unsetledness, and Disagreement among our selves, if both Houses do not declare their Unanimity therein.

To these may be added,

V. Whereas Punishments do principally respect the Future, to prevent the like Mischiefs for the time to come; and it is more than possible that so great a Crime was not committed without some Temptation from others; It is therefore possible that the Admiral may be able by some Discoveries to do such Service to the King and the Nation, as may in part expiate his Crime, and deserve such Mitigation of the Sentence, as is out of the Power of an Inferiour Court, and fit to be considered only in Parliament.

VI. It being a Crime of so great Publick Concern, and He being a Person of that Quality, it is fit the Tryal should be, not on a Ship at Sea, where few Persons can come, but as publick as may be, in the View of all People, that the Justice of the Proceedings may be visible to all; that so the People may have no Cause to Murmur and Complain in case he be acquitted, nor He or his Friends have the Confidence to do it in case he be Condemned.

VII. Of the Officers in the Fleet, those who fought not are generally suspected by the Seamen and the People; and those who fought 'tis likely may be suspected by him and his Friends: So that of them it will be hard to select such as are free from all Suspicion of Partiality on the one side or the other.

VIII. The Motion in the House for Tryal by Impeachment, in the Name of the Commons of *England*, may be of good Use to discover the Disposition of many Members of Parliament to the Common Cause; and give the People, who are generally well affected to it, occasion to make a better Choice of some of their Representatives another time.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THere is Newly Published A Plain Relation of the Late Action at Sea, between the English and Dutch and the French Fleets, from Jun. 22. to July 5. last, with Reflections thereupon, and upon the present State of the Nation, &c. Price 1 s. Sold by J. Harris at the Harrow in the Poultry.

LONDON,
Prined for John Harris at the *Harrow* in the *Poultrey*. 1690.

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Things worth Thinking on,

Or a Dozen

QUERIES

To be Anſwer'd by thoſe whom they do concern.

1. WHether our *Modern* or *Third Set* of *Plotters*, did not know the *French* were at hand, when they ſtrove, with all their might, to pull *Sr Thomas Pilkington* out of the Chaire? And whether *Heaven* was not too hard for 'em in that point, and did not give their Cauſe a deadly wound, in fixing the *Government* of *London* in that incomparably good hand, for eleven or twelve Months longer than he ſhould otherwiſe have held it?

2. Whether, Before the fulfilling of the Prophecy, that the Lyon ſhall lie down with the Lamb, 'tis adviſable to ſet Wolves to keep Sheep? If not,

3. Whether it be moſt adviſable to entruſt the *Sword* and *Forces* of *England*, in the Hands of ſuch as *abetted Tyranny* in the late *unhappy Reigns*; *Promoted the overthrow of* Charters, *and promiſed to oppoſe the* Prince *of* Orange's Invaſion, *with their Lives and Fortunes?* or rather with them, who ſteadily and undauntedly manifeſted *an Abhorrence of their fawning, baſe and pernicious Practices?*

4. Whether 'twas *one and the ſame Man, who led my* Lord Ruſſell *to the* Scaffold, that led a *Blew Regiment* into *Hide Park*; tho' he was now diſguiſ'd with a long *Peruke*?

5. Whether, in caſe the *French* ſhould Land, *according to the Invitation of thoſe of both Religions*; 'twill not be difficult for *that one and the ſame Man*, to diſcharge *his Duty* to the preſent *Government*, in the capacity of a *Colonel in London*, and a *Lieutenant Colonel in Southwark*?

6. Whether 'twas not a Waggiſh Obſervation, that that unlucky hand which madly fired at the *Keeper of Hide Park*, accidentally ſhot *the ſame Lieutenant Colonel's Horſe under him* (and ſo brought that very Tory down, and *made him foot it into the Park*) who, in a moſt inſolent manner, thruſt *Sr John Laurence, Sr Robert Clayton, Sr Patience Ward*, and three other *Aldermen* from the Huſtings in *Guild-hall*, and forbad them to walk there; at the time when *Sr John Moore*, by his armed Power, conſtituted *Sr Dudly North* and *Sr Peter Rich*, *Sheriffs* of *London*?

7. Whether he who gives 100 *Guineas*, and ſo *pro Rata*, *doth beſt deſerve the Command of a Man of War*, in this Juncture, when the *French* are inſulting upon the *Engliſh Coaſt*? And whether he was in the right who (when ſuch as were bred *Sailers*, generouſly offered to ſerve for nothing in their Countries defence) *ſwore, that the King's Ships were built for Gentlemen?*

8. Whether *a true Church of England Man*, may not without offence, wiſh to ſee the learned and well deſerving *Mr Johnſon*, in a better ſtation, than in a piece of a Tenement or *Cottage*; when he ſees *Dr Sprat* and *Dr Watſon*, in the *Palaces* of *Rocheſter* and *St Davids*?

9. Whether the *depriv'd Doctor*, who preaches ſomewhere about *Fleet-ſtreet* (as he ſays, by the advice of *great Lawyers*) might not as ſeaſonably have inſtructed himſelf and his *Auditory*, upon *Sunday* laſt, [*to Study to be quiet*] out of the *Biſhop's Vindication*; as to have ſpent his half hour in prating upon that Apocryphal Text, *The Modeſt Enquiry into the Cauſes of our preſent diſaſters*?

10. Whether *that ſame Doctor* Walker, *who was killed at the* Boyne, *was ever Governour of* London-Derry? If not; whether *thoſe brave Men, Officers and others; who ſo eminently ſignalized themſelves in the gallant defence of that* City, *deſerve to be ſtarved for denying it?*

Whether A CLERGY-MAN does beſt perform A TRYAL OF SKILL in his Countries Service; IN BUFF OR IN CRAPE? If in the firſt; Whether *his Caſe*, when he lays by his Sword, and puts on the *habits of his Order*, doth not ſomewhat reſemble that of a very *great Lord*, (that dyed a good Man) who obſerved of himſelf, that when he was in his retirement about fifty Miles from *London* (and not far from *Oxford*) no Man was more vertuous; but that *he found the Devil always entred him, when he came to a certain Bridge in the Road to* Whitehall?

12. Whether the PLOTTING TORYES in the Year 1690, *in pretending to accuſe* Ferguſon *of Treaſon againſt the Government of* King William *and* Queen Mary, at that very inſtant, when they themſelves had conſpired their Deſtruction, did not out-do their *Predeceſſors*, the *Jeſuits* of 1678, who clap'd *Claypoole* into the *Tower*, that they might have him ready, to anſwer for the *Murder*, then decreed to be perpetrated upon *King Charles* the *Second*?



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THE SPEECH OF Sir CHARLES SIDLEY IN THE House of Commons.

WE have provided for the Navy, we have provided for the Army, and now at the latter End of a Seſſions here is a new Reckoning brought us, we muſt provide likewiſe for the Civil Liſt: Truly, Mr. Speaker, it is a ſad Reflection that ſome Men ſhould wallow in Wealth and Places, whilſt others pay away in Taxes the fourth part of their Yearly Revenue for the Support of the ſame Government; we are not upon equal Terms for his Majeſties Service, the Courtiers and great Officers Charge as it were in Armour, they feel not the Taxes by Reaſon of their Places, while the Country Gentlemen are ſhot through and through with them.

The King is pleaſed to lay his Wants before us, and I am confident expects our Advice upon it: We ought therefore to tell him what Penſions are too great, what Places may be extinguiſh'd during this Time of War and Publick Calamities. His Majeſty is encompaſs'd with, and ſees nothing but, Plenty, great Tables, Coaches and ſix Horſes, and all things ſuitable; and therefore cannot imagine the Want and Miſery of the reſt of his Subjects: He's a Wiſe and Virtuous Prince, but he is but a Young King, encompaſſed and hemm'd in among a Company of Crafty old Courtiers, to ſay no more of them, with Places, ſome of three thouſand, ſome of ſix, and ſome of eleven thouſand: I am told the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury have three thouſand Pound a Year a Piece: Certainly ſuch Penſions, whatever they may have been formerly, are much too great in the preſent Want and Calamities that reigns every where elſe, and it is a general Scandal, That a Government, ſo ſick at Heart as ours, ſhould look ſo well in the Face. We muſt ſave the King Money where ever we can, for I am afraid our Work is too big for our Purſes, if things be not mannaged with all Thrift imaginable. When the People of *England* ſee that all is ſaved that can be ſaved, that there are no exorbitant Penſions nor unneceſſary Sallaries, that all is applyed to the Uſe for which it was given, we ſhall give and they will cheerfully pay whatever his Majeſty can want to ſecure the Proteſtant Religion, to keep out the King of *France*, I, and King *James* too: Whom, by the way, I have not heard named this Seſſion, whether out of Fear, Reſpect or Diſcretion I cannot tell. I conclude, Mr. Speaker, Let us ſave the King what we can, and then let us proceed to give him what we are able.

LONDON, Printed for *L. C.* near *Fleet-bridge*. 1691.



An Exact LIST OF THE French Army in Flanders,

Commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*; who Acts the Defensive Part against the *Confederate Army*, Commanded by the

King of Great Britain.

As it was Drawn up in Two Lines, at *Brain la Compte*, June 21. 1691. *S.N.*

LICENS'D, June 17*th*. 1691. *JAMES FRAISER.*

The Right Wing.

Horse Squadrons, First Line.

	Squadr.
Horse Granadiers	1
Navilles	2
Duraz	2
Luxemburg	2
Lorge	2
The King's Gendarmes	1
The King's Light-Horse	1
Chartres	2
Dumaine	2
Quoad	3
Daubusson	2
Praslin	2
Royal German	3

Foot Battalions, First Line.

	Battal.
Navarre	2
Dauphin	2
The Queens Regiment	2
Provence	1
French Guards	4
Swiss Guards	2
Thoulouse	1

The Left Wing.

Horse Squadrons, First Line.

	Squadr.
Humieres	1
The Marine	2
The Kings	3
Bourgogne	3
Furstemberg	2
Roham	2
Carabiners	7
Leo Maria	3
Rocquelaure	2
Maistre de Camp	3

The Right Wing.

Horse Squadrons, Second Line.

	Squadr
Royal Roussillon	3
Rassan	3
Leny	3
Durozel	3
Fienne	3
Courtebonne	3
Langalerie	3

Foot Battalions, Second Line.

	Battal
Royal Roussillon	2
Greder Switsers	3
St. Lauranso	1
Paicher	3
Greder Duytsers	2
The Young Stoupa	3
The Old Stoupa	3

Horse Squadrons, Second Line.

	Squadr.
Massot	3
Novailles	3
Rotemburg	3
Rissy	2
St. Simon	
Pricomptal	

The Left Wing.

Royal Piemont	3

Dragons.

King's Royal Dragons
Dauphin
Tesse
Asphel
The Two Battalions of Fuzeliers, move from several Parts of the Camp, as Mareschal *Luxemburg* thinks fit.

Horse and Dragoons, 101 Squadrons, each Squadron consisting of 120 Men ——— In all, 12120.
Foot, 39 Battalions, each Battalion consisting of 800 Men ——— In all, 31200.

Totall of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, 43320 Men.

LONDON: Printed for *Robert Hayhurst*, at the *Axe* in *Little-Britain*, 1691.



Midd' ſſ. *Ad General' Quarteral' Seſſion' Pacis Dom' Regis & Dom' Reginæ, tent' pro Com' præd' apud* Hicks's-Hall *in S*t John's-ſtreet, *in Com' præd' per Adjornament' Die* Veneris, *ſcilicet Decimo Die* Julii, *Anno Regni Dom' & Dom' noſtr'* Gulielmi & Mariæ, *Dei Gratia*, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, *Regis & Reginæ, Fidei Defenſor'*, &c. *Tertio*; *coram perhonorabili* Roberto *Dom'* Lucas, *Summo Gubernatore Turr'* London. Jacobo Cardrow *Arm'* Johanne Cutler *Milite & Bar'* Carolo Lee *Mil'* Jacobo Smith *Mil'* Thoma Row *Mil'* Thoma Lane *Mil'* Samuele Buck, Lanceloto Johnſon, Thoma Johinſon, Thoma Hariot, Thoma Owen, Johanne Perry, Thoma Smyth, Theophilo Eyton, Johanne Wilſon, Nicholao Grice, Gulielmo Underhill, Andrea Lawrence, Franciſco Edwards, Gulielmo Withers, Ambroſio Iſted, Gulielmo James, Johanne Robins, Gulielmo Alleſtree, Johanne Ward, Randolpho Hartley & Nehemiah Arnold, *Armigeris, & aliis ſociis ſuis, Juſticiar' Dictorum Dom' Regis & Dom' Reginæ ad pacem in Com' præd' conſervand' nec non ad diverſ' Felon' Trangrſ' & al' Malefact', in eodem Com' perpetrat' audiend' & terminand' aſſign.*

WHEREAS the Queens moſt Excellent Majeſty (whom God long preſerve) has by Her moſt Gracious Letter, bearing Date the 9*th.* day of this inſtant *July*, been pleaſed to ſignifie to Us, Her conſideration of *the great and indiſpenſable Duty incumbent upon* Her, *to promote and encourage a Reformation of the Manners of all* Her *Subjects, That ſo the Service of God may be advanced, and thoſe Bleſſings be procured to theſe Nations, which always attend a Conſciencious Diſcharge of* Our *Reſpective Duties, according to* Our *ſeveral Relations; and has therefore thought it neceſſary, in Order to the obtaining of this Publick Good, To recommend unto* Us *the putting in Execution with all Fidelity and Impartiality, thoſe Laws which have been made, and are ſtill in Force againſt the Prophanation of the* Lords-Day, *Drunkenneſs, Prophane Curſing and Swearing, and all other lewd, enormous and diſorderly Practices, which by a long and continued Neglect, and connivance of the Magiſtrates and Officers concerned, have univerſally ſpread themſelves to the diſhonour of God, and the ſcandal of our Holy Religion, whereby it is now become the more neceſſary for all Perſons in Authority, to apply themſelves with all poſſible care and diligence to the Suppreſſing of the ſame.* And doth *charge and require* Us, *to take the moſt effectual Method for putting the Laws in Execution, againſt the Crimes abovementioned, and all other Sins and Vices, particularly thoſe which are moſt prevailing in this Realm; and, That eſpecially in ſuch Caſes where any Officer of Juſtice ſhall be guilty of any of thoſe Offences, or refuſe, or neglect to diſcharge the Duty of his Place for the Suppreſſing them, that ſo ſuch Officer by his Puniſhment, may ſerve for an Example to others; and to that end, doth require* Us *to be careful and diligent in encouraging all Conſtables, Church-Wardens, Headboroughs, and all other Officers and Perſons whatſoever to do their* Part *in their ſeveral Stations, by timely and impartial Informations and Proſecutions againſt all ſuch Offenders, for preventing thoſe Judgments which are ſolemnly denounced againſt the Sins abovementioned, as being a Duty to which* We *are obliged by Oath, and are likewiſe engaged to the Diſcharge of, as* We *tender the Honour of Almighty God, the flouriſhing Condition of his Church in this Kingdom, the continuance of his Holy Religion among us, and the Proſperity of* Our *Country.* WE therefore the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, in the ſaid Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, in obedience to Her Majeſties ſaid Gracious Letter; and to diſcharge and acquit Our ſelves of that great Duty to which we ſtand ſolemnly obliged by Our Oaths, Do unanimouſly reſolve and declare, that WE will put all the Laws in Execution againſt Prophane Swearing and Curſing: All Prophanation of the *Lords-Day*, commonly called *Sunday*, by Peoples Travelling, Selling or Expoſing any Thing to Sale, by Exerciſe of their ordinary *Callings* thereon, or by uſing other vain Imployments or Sports; and eſpecially by Tipling thereon, or on any part thereof, and neglecting the Worſhip and Service of God. And alſo againſt the odious and loathſom Sin of Drunkenneſs, and againſt all Houſes of Debauchery and evil Fame. IT is therefore Ordered by this *Court*, That all High-Conſtables, Petti-Conſtables, Church-Wardens, Headboroughs and other Officers, whom this may concern, do their Part diligently and carefully, for putting the ſaid Laws reſpectively in Execution againſt all Offenders thereof: And on the *Lords-Day* particularly, That they be careful to Search for all Perſons that ſhall continue Tipling in Taverns, Ale-Houſes, and ſuch like Places; and that they Seize both them, and the Maſters of the ſaid Houſes, and all other Offenders againſt any of the ſaid Laws; and That they bring them before ſome Juſtice of the Peace for the ſaid County, or cauſe them to be convicted, and to undergo the Penalties by the ſaid Laws appointed, and ordained for ſuch Offences. And it is further Ordered, That all High-Conſtables, Petty-Conſtables, Church-Wardens and Headboroughs, do give an Account of their Proceedings herein at each Petty-Seſſions, which We are reſolved to hold frequently, within Our ſeveral Diviſions for this Purpoſe. And forasmuch as it is the common Duty of all good Subjects, to endeavour by timely and Impartial Information, that the Laws againſt theſe particular Sins and Vices, which are moſt prevailing in this Realm, be duly Executed. And alſo, That even all ſuch Officers of Juſtice as ſhall be guilty of any of the ſaid Offences, or ſhall refuſe or neglect to do their Duty in making Search for, or bringing to, due Puniſhment ſuch Offenders, may themſelves be duly Puniſhed, for Example to others. IT is therefore by Us recommended to all good Chriſtians, who have a Senſe of the Honour of God, and are deſirous to promote his Glory, that they would, in their ſeveral Stations, give due Information againſt the Offenders beforementioned; and alſo againſt all evil Perſons, who ſhall by their evil Practices, deterr, affright or threaten, or otherwiſe diſcourage, or hinder them in the Proſecution of their Puniſhment of the ſaid Vices, ſo hateful to God, and all good Men. In all which, WE will give them ſuch Encouragment, as by Law WE may. And it is alſo Ordered by this *Court*, That the Clerk of the Peace for this County, do forthwith cauſe this *ORDER* to be Printed, and affixed upon the great Gates of *Hicks-Hall*, the Church Doors, and all other Publick Places of each Pariſh, within the County; and diſtributed to the ſeveral High-Conſtables within this County, who are Ordered by this *Court* forthwith to ſend the ſame to the ſeveral Petty-Conſtables, Church-Wardens, and Headboroughs within their ſeveral Diviſions, to the end, Publick Notice may be taken thereof.

per Cur'

HARCOURT.

LONDON, Printed by *Tho. Braddyll*, 1691.



816. m. 3.
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K.

A Copy of a Letter written from His Majesties Camp at Gerpines, *by an Officer, to a Friend of his in* London, *dated* July 31. *New Stile.* 1691.

Licensed, July 29. 1691. *J. F.*

THE two Camps keep still their old Posts. The King has sent out several Detachments to brave the *French*, and does all that can be expected from a Great and Experienced Captain, to provoke them to a Fight, but all in vain: Yet it is reasonably hoped that at last the Duke of *Luxemburg* will be forced to it, or to Retreat, by reason of several advantageous Posts we have rendred our selves Masters of. A Detachment of *Brandenburgers* and *Spaniards* was lately sent out to possess themselves of the Castle of *Kloofter*, in which there was a Garison of 300 *French*, but they found it deserted by them upon their Approach. They found between 60 and 70 Silver Dishes in the place, with several other Plates, several Horses, and other Cattel, with 400 pair of Shoes, and other Booty, which they immediately distributed amongst themselves.

The Prince of *Vaudemont* was sent Yesterday with a considerable Detachment, (4 Men being drawn out of each Company and Troop in the whole Army, making a Body of between 13 and 14 thousand Men) to render himself Master of *Thuin* and *Beaumont*, two strong Places, especially the latter, in which there was a Garrison of 300 *French*. The *French* being terrified by the Approach of this brave Prince, deserted Cowardly both places, and the Prince immediately secured them by strong Garrisons. By the taking of these two places we have entirely cut off the Communication of the Duke of *Luxemburg*'s Camp with *Mons* and *Maubeuge*, and have put the *French* to great straits, insomuch that they must either March off, or resolve to Fight, the thing in the World we most desire.

We have had several Skirmishes with the *French*, and have always got the better on't, kill'd many of them, and made several Prisoners. Major-General *Tilly*, with 7 Squadrons under his Command, met 3 *French* Squadrons near *Bois-le-duc*, killed 8 of them, and brought 25 Prisoners into our Camp, amongst which there was a Captain of a Troop of Horse, a Lieutenant, two Cornets, and a Quarter-Master. His Majesty has ordered four Bridges to be laid over the River *Eur*, *viz.* two between *Berse* and *Thu le Chasteau*, and two others near *Hausseurense*, over which a great many heavy Guns are brought to our Army from *Namur*, in order to Salute the *French*, who begin to be mighty uneasie; and it is certain that there is a great want of all manner of Provisions amongst them; *Dinant* and *Philipville* being in no condition to furnish much longer so great an Army. On the contrary, we have a very gallant Army, full of Courage and Bravery, and the greatest Plenty imaginable of all sorts of Provisions; and all this by the Indefatigable Care His Majesty chearfully takes for the very lowest man in his Army: And on the other hand, he is so infinitely beloved from the highest to the lowest, that I dare confidently assure you, that there is no man in the whole Army who would not be exceeding glad to sacrifice his Life for so Great, Good, and Generous a Prince. A Famous *French* Engeneer, who has deserted from *Dinant*, is taken into the King's Service. He has delivered His Majesty an exact Draught of the Fortifications of that place, and we generally believe it will be Besieged at last; nay, there is a confident Report as if it was invested since yesterday. Out of *Piedmont* we have daily fresh Accounts of the brave and undaunted behaviour of the *Vaudois*. They were lately Attacked by the *French* from three sides, whereupon they secured the Rear to Retreat in case of Necessity, and fell so heavily upon the *French*, who to the number of 1100, were commanded by *Larreé* and *de Vins*, that they killed 300 upon the spot, and put the rest to flight, who would not have escap'd them neither, if they had not been secur'd by a great Mist that is very common in those Valleys. The *Vaudois* did not lose one Man. They have also strenuously repulsed a Party sent out of *Pignerol* by Monsr. *De Herbeville*, in order to Attack the Valley of *St. Lucern*. Another *French* Party, who Attacked for three several times *La Monta*, were beaten off, and forced to Retreat, leaving 300 upon the Spot behind them, amongst whom there is a Lieutenant of the Granadiers: And to Crown all, 6000 of them have lately made great Incursions into *Dauphiné*, whereupon all the Country People are retired into the strong Places, insomuch that for several Leagues together, there is not one Man to be found in the Villages.

London: Printed for *J. Smith* in *Fleetstreet*. 1691.



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By the King and Queen, A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houſes of PARLIAMENT.

Marie R.



Whereas by Our Proclamation bearing Date the Seventeenth Day of March laſt, We did Declare, That convenient Notice ſhould be given by Proclamation of the Time when Our Parliament ſhould Meet, and Sit for the diſpatch of Buſineſs, We have therefore (with the Advice of Our Privy Council) thought fit to Iſſue this Our Proclamation, hereby Declaring and Publiſhing Our Will and Pleaſure, That Our Parliament, which is now Prorogued to the Four and twentieth Day of this Inſtant May, ſhall on the ſaid Day Meet and Sit for the Diſpatch of ſuch Weighty and Important Affairs, as may be Requiſite for the Safety of this Our Kingdom, in a time when it is Threatned with a Powerful Invaſion from Abroad: And We do hereby Charge and Require all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons, accordingly to give their Attendance at Weſtminſter on the ſaid Four and twentieth Day of this Inſtant May.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Fifth Day of *May*, 1692. In the Fourth Year of our Reign.

God ſave King William and Queen Mary.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb* deceas'd; Printers to the King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties. 1692.



A Copy of Admiral RUSSEL's LETTER, to the Earl of NOTTINGHAM.

Published by Authority.

YEsterday about Three in the Morning, *Cape Barfleur* bearing S. W. and by S. distance Seven Leagues, my Scouts made the Signal for seeing the Enemy, the Wind Westerly; the *French* Bore down to me, and at 11 Engaged me, but at some distance, we continued Fighting till half an hour past Five in the Evening; at which time the Enemy Towed away with all their Boats, and we after them; It was Calm all day: About Six there was a fresh Engagement to the Westward of me, which I supposed to be the Blue; it continued Calm all Night. I can give no particular account of Things, but that the *French* were beaten; and I am now steering away for *Conquet Road*, having a fresh Gale Easterly, but extream Foggy, I suppose that is the place they design for; if it please God to send us a little clear Weather, I doubt not but we shall destroy their whole Fleet: I saw in the Night Three or Four Ships Blow up, but I know not what they are. So soon as I am able to give you a more particular Relation, I will not be wanting.

May 20. 1692. *Cape-Barfleur*, S. W. dittance 7 Leagues.

Some Particulars of another Letter from the Fleet.

YEsterday in the Gray of the Morning, we made the *French* Fleet in a Line of Battel, about two Leagues to Windward, they having the Weather-gage bore down very boldly and close upon us; at 11 exactly we Engaged; the Engagement was very hot, and continued so till near four in the Afternoon; at which time the *French* Fleet bore away, then the Wind was as before, at W. b. S. and W. S. W. Vearing about to N. b. E. and N. N. E. Sir *Clously Shovell*, and Sir *John Ashby* having the Weather-gage, fell on, and maintained the Engagement till near 10 at Night; the *French* all that time bearing away, and the *English* pursuing them: What damage is done on either side is not yet known; some Ships were seen in Flames about 9 at Night, but it is not discovered what they were.

Portsmouth, May 20.

SInce this Account, the *Mary* Galley is come to *Spithead* from Admiral *Russel*, whom he left at 8 this Morning about 15 Leagues S. and by W. from the Isle of *Wight*, he saw both the *French* Admirals Seconds Sink, and many Ships on Fire; and that for two Leagues together the Sea was full of Wrecks of Ships, but doth not know of the loss of any of Their Majesties Ships or Commanders; This morning when he came away, the Freneh were running, and ours in pursuit of them. And about 10 a Clock he heard them Engaged again, and heard the Guns till one, when the Wind sprung up at S. and S. and by W.

Printed by *Edw. Jones* in the *Savoy*, 1692.



The Jacobites Invitation TO THE FRENCH KING.

276 k

Licensed according to Order.

816. m. 3. 104.

Invincible Monarch,

AS there is nothing more Conspicuous in the Christian World, than the Sacred performance of Treaties, and inviolable observance of Faith and Truth in the Mighty *Lewis of France*, Virtues that so shine in You, till they dazle Your Adorers: Your present Addressors, encouraged by those radiant Perfections, presume to lay this Supplication at Your most Royal Feet. And as in all Duty bound to declare, that living at present under the happiest of Governments, and therefore by the rooted *Principles* of our *Nature* the more *Restless* under it, we think fit to remonstrate our pressing Grievances in manner following.

First, As the Glory of our Native Country, (not forgetting the Renown of our *Edward the Third*, and our *Henry the Fifth*, of ever hated Memory.) is our natural Odium and Abhorrence; out of your Generous Inclination to ease us of that pain, we desire Your Princely Commiseration and Redress of that unsufferable Grief, by the Measures we shall here further at large humbly offer and propose.

Secondly, Being most Zealous Professors of a Religion we are heartily weary of, and most highly sensible of Your Majesties most immortally Famous *Dragoons*; and consequently longing, even to heart-breaking, for the Blessing of those Booted Apostles amongst us; under the like pressure and Burthen of our Spiritual as well as Temporal Grievances, we continue our Equal supplications for no less Ease and Relief herein.

To come to particulars, which we in all humility lay before Thy Royal Consideration; It is notoriously known to what exalted Speculations we have advanced our Divine Profession of *Passive Obedience*, and unhappily, at present, being subjects to a Government, where we are never likely to put that Heavenly Virtue into practise; we are emboldened to request Thy most Gracious Goodness, by Virtue of our present *Invitation*, to depute the Successour of thy Divine St. *Ruth*, of ever Glorious Renown, to come over amongst us; so that by beseeching Thee to Raign Lord over us, (to which Advancement there shall be no part wanting of our side, either in *Caballing*, *Plotting*, or *Throat-cutting*, or any other such Service necessary to thy Introduction) thou mayst vouchsafe to exert all thy memorable Virtues and Faculties, to the exercise of all thy Rods and Scourges, Shackles and Manacles, and the rest of the Royal *Regalia* of *France*, that so we may taste of, or rather riot, and surfeit with the unutterable Delights of our own Darling *Non-Resistance*.

Alas, sweet Prince, Thou inimitable Original of Imperial Sway, we have so long groan'd under Ease and Down-Beds, that we are almost out of Patience (our very Bones aking) for our Deliverance by thy expected and implored Assistance; and also for the pleasure of Brogues and Wooden Shoes, and the rest of thy *Gallick* Accoutrements and Habilements, *ala mode de France*.

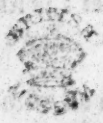
'Tis true, Dread Monarch, we have, for some Generations past, been a Nation a little formidable in the World, which we remember with Grief: But to thy satisfaction be it spoken, how many Years (a blessed Reformation) have we made it our indefatigable Labour and Study, to take down our Altitudes, by endeavouring the Honour, the long coveted Honour, of Subjection and Vassallage, under thy dearest Yoke.

Open therefore, we beseech thee, thy Bowels towards us, and take thy kneeling, truckling, humble, groveling Slaves to thy Soveraign Protection. The little Fat *England*, which we hope one day to make thy Kitchin Garden, or some such diminitive necessary Plantation under Thee, we shall indeavour to weed from some troubled Canker'd Roses, to make room for Thy sweeter and dearer *Fleur-de Luces*.

We shall not be too tedious in enumerating our Wants, or imploring thy Graces and Favours. We are sensible Thou art satisfied how our Hearts and Souls are intirely Thine. Nor have we so long ploughed and sowed for Thee, but that we speedily expect thy Hand and Sickle to Reap thy Harvest.

Your Dutiful Vassals, &c.

LONDON, Printed for *F. Wesley*, 1692.



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K England
William & Mary

By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.



Whereas in Order to the Holding a Correspondence With Their Majesties Enemies, and the Carrying on other Wicked and Treasonable Designs, divers Passes, and also divers Warrants for Seising of Persons have been Forged, and thereto the Hand and Seal of Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Their Majesties Principal Secretary of State have been Counterfeited; by Means Whereof not only the Peace of the Kingdom may be Disturb'd, but great Danger may Ensue to Their Majesties Royal Persons, unless some Speedy and Publick Notice be given of the said Forgeries: Their Majesties therefore, With the Advice of Their Privy Council, have thought fit by this Their Royal Proclamation to Notifie the Premisses to all Their Loving Subjects. And to the End they may not hereafter be Deceived or Imposed upon by such Forged Warrants or Passes, the Impression of the said Counterfeited Seal is Described, and Imprinted in the Margin of this Their Majesties Proclamation. And for the future and more certain Avoiding the Mischiefs which may be Occasioned by the said Forgeries, and lest Well-meaning Persons may be Deceived by any Resemblance between the said Counterfeit Seal and the True and Real [illegible] formerly made use of (Their Majesties said Principal Secretary of State having, by Their Express Command, Caused a New Seal of a different Impression to be Prepared, which is to be Used for the Future) Their Majesties do by this Their Proclamation, With the Advice of Their Privy Council, Revoke and Discharge all Passes, and all Warrants Whatsoever for Apprehending or Seising any Person or Persons heretofore Sealed With any Seal which shall Resemble the Impression made in the Margin of this Proclamation, hereby Willing and Requiring all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs and Officers belonging to the Ports, and all other Officers and Persons Whatsoever, to take Notice hereof, and Commanding them, and every of them upon their Duty and Allegiance, That they do not at any time hereafter Yield Obedience to any Warrants or Passes Whatsoever, Which shall be Sealed with the said Counterfeit Seal, or any Seal which shall Resemble the said Impression in the Margin hereof. And also that they and every of them do use their utmost Endeavours to Apprehend and Seise such Persons as shall use or produce any of the said Counterfeit Warrants or Passes, and cause them to be Committed to the next Goal, there to remain until they shall be delivered by due Course of Law: And that as soon as such Persons shall be Apprehended, they do give Notice thereof immediately to Their Majesties, or Their Privy Council, or to Their Principal Secretary of State. And Their Majesties are Graciously Pleased hereby to Promise and Declare, That Whosoever shall Discover any Person who has been Guilty of making or Forging the said Counterfeit Warrants or Passes, or of Dispersing or Using the same, so as such Person may be Convicted by due Course of Law, shall have and receive as a Reward for such good Service, immediately upon the Conviction of any such Offender, the Sum of Five hundred Pounds.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Ninth Day of *March* 169$\frac{2}{3}$. In the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb* deceas'd, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. 160²



By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION

For the Preventing of the Stealth and Imbezilment of Their Majesties Stores of War.

MARIE R.



Whereas notwithstanding divers good Laws Made and Enacted for the Preventing of the Stealth and Imbezilment of Their Majesties Stores of War, and for the Punishing the same, Their Majesties do find by Experience, that whether by the Negligence or Unfaithfulness of Their Officers, or through the Difficulty of the Work, those Frauds, Stealths and Imbezilments are not prevented (as they ought) but are daily practised, particularly in Stores relating to the Navy, not only to the great Prejudice of Their Majesties Service, but likewise to the Hindrance and Discouragement of Tradesmen, Whose Profession and Livelyhood it is to make and sell Stores and Commodities to Merchants Ships, who finding a cheaper for Furnishing their Ships, by Buying the Stores Purloyned and Imbe as aforesaid, decline the lawful Sellers of such like Provisions: For the venting these and the like Abuses for the future, Their Majesties are pleased hereby strictly to Charge and Command all Their Officers (and particularly those of the Customs lately Authorized thereunto) not only to endeavour the Discovery of the said Abuses, as aforesaid, but also strictly to Prosecute the Persons offending, according to the Rigour of the Laws in such Cases provided. And for the more easie discovery of the same, and to the end the Receiver of such Stolen Goods may not pretend Ignorance, Their Majesties have thought fit hereby to Publish and Declare the Marks of the Stores belonging to Their Navy; Namely, That all the Cordage of Three Inches and upwards is Wrought With a White Thread laid the contrary Way; and the smaller Cordage (viz. from Three Inches downwards) with a Twyne in lieu of a White Thread laid the contrary Way, as aforesaid; That all the Canvas Wrought and unWrought is marked With a Blue Streak in the middle; And all other Stores With the Broad Arrow, by Stamp, Brand or otherwise. And Their Majesties do hereby forbid all Artificers to make any Stores or Provisions so marked (except for the Use of Their Majesties Navy or Ordnance) and do likewise hereby Command all Their Majesties Loving Subjects, That they forbear to buy or receive from any Person whatsoever any Stores marked, as aforesaid, (without particular Order and Leave from the Principal Officers and Commissioners of Their Majesties Navy) upon Pain of being proceeded against as Receivers of Stolen Goods, and as Imbezilers of Their Majesties Stores. And for the better Discovery of such as shall (notwithstanding this Their Majesties Proclamation) Imbezil any of Their Stores, as aforesaid, Their Majesties are pleased to Declare, That any Person who shall discover to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of Their Majesties Navy, or any of them, any Anchors, Cables, Cordage, Sails, Canvas, Iron-Work, or other Stores, Imbeziled or Purloyned out of Their Majesties Yards, Ships or Stores, shall receive as a Reward and Encouragement for such his Discovery, upon the Delivery thereof into any of Their Majesties Stores, one full Third part of the Value of such Stores so discovered. Provided that he likewise discover either the Imbezzler or Purloyner of them, or at least the Receiver of the same.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, this Tenth Day of *August*, 1693. In the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb* deceas'd, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. 1693.

816 m 3
107.

By the King and Queen,

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the PARLIAMENT ſhall be Prorogued until the Third Day of *October* next.

Marie R.

WHereas this preſent Parliament ſtands Prorogued to the Nineteenth Day of September next, We by the Advice of Our Priby Council, for Weighty reaſons Us eſpecially moving, do hereby Publiſh and Declare Our Royal Pleaſure, That the ſame Parliament ſhall, upon the ſaid Nineteenth Day of September, be further Prorogued unto the Third Day of October next enſuing; Whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons, and all others whom it may Concern, may hereby take Notice: We letting them know that We will not, at the ſaid Nineteenth Day of September next, expect the Attendance of any, but ſuch as being in and about Our Cities of London and Weſtminſter may Attend the Making of the ſaid Prorogation, in ſuch manner as heretofore in like Caſes hath been Accuſtomed. And We do hereby further Declare, that convenient Notice ſhall be given by Proclamation of the Time when Our Parliament ſhall Meet and Sit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, to the End that the Members of both Houſes may Order their Affairs accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* this One and thirtieth Day of *Auguſt*, 1693. In the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb* deceas'd, Printers to the King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties. 1693.

The Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark's*

LETTER

To the Queen.

816. m. 3. 108.

MADAM,

I Beg your pardon if I am ſo deeply affected with the ſurpriſing News of the Princes being gone, as not to be able to ſee You, but to leave this Paper to Expreſs my humble Duty to the King and your Self; and to let You know that I am gone to abſent my ſelf to avoid the Kings diſpleaſure, which I am not able to bear either againſt the Prince or my ſelf: and I ſhall ſtay at ſo great a diſtance, as not to return before I hear the happy News of a Reconcilement: And as I am confident the Prince did not leave the King with any other deſign than to uſe all poſſible means for his Preſervation; ſo I hope You will do me the Juſtice to believe that I am uncapable of following him for any other end. Never was any one in ſuch an unhappy Condition, ſo divided between Duty and Affection to a Father, and a Hnsband and therefore. I know not what to do but to follow one to preſerve the other. I ſee the general falling off of the Nobility and Gentry, who avow to have no other end than to prevail with the King to ſecure their *Religion*, which they ſaw ſo much in danger by the *Violent Counſels of the Prieſts*; who to promote their own Religion, did not care to what dangers they expoſed the King: I am fully perſwaded that the Prince of *Orange* deſigns the Kings ſafety and preſervation, and hope all things may be compoſed without more bloodſhed, by the Calling a *Parliament*: God grant a happy end to theſe Troubles, that the Kings Reign may be proſperous, and that I may ſhortly meet You in perfect peace and ſafety; till when let me beg You to continue the ſame favourable Opinion that you have hitherto had of,

Your moſt Obedient Daughter and Servant,

ANNE.



H.115 250
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816. m. 5. 109.

A

VINDICATION

OF

King WILLIAM,

IN THE

PROTESTANT RELIGION,

AGAINST THE

POPE'S SUPREMACY

And againſt

The Errors of the Church of Rome, &c.

SInce it has pleaſed Almighty God, to take unto himſelf that Moſt Excellent Princeſs our Sovereign Lady the late Queen *Mary*, of bleſſed memory (*Iſa.* 57.1. *Pſa.* 112. 6. *Job.* 1. 21. 1 *Tim.* 6. 7.) And as I have met with the Approbation of both Lords and Commons to a Book intituled, A Vindication of King *William* and Queen *Mary* (ſome of which I deliver'd to the Parliament before the Queen's Death; I ſhall now only make a little alteration of leaving out Queen *Mary*) ſo I think my ſelf obliged to appear again in Print in a Vindication of our Sovereign Lord King *William*, for the ſecurity of the Proteſtant Religion againſt the Pope's Supremacy, and againſt the Errors of the Church of *Rome*. And ſo I hope all the Proteſtants in *England* will be Unanimous for King *William* (whom God grant long to Reign that whenſoever it ſhall pleaſe God for him to lay down this Earthly Crown, he may receive a Diadem of endleſs Bliſs and Glory) and ſo conſequently I hope all the Proteſtants in *England* will be for ever againſt any Popiſh King and Popiſh Succeſſor. Therefore by Virtue of the acceſſion of any Proteſtant Prince to the Crown, all the Proteſtants in *England* (of both Rich and Poor, or Poor and Rich) have their Liberty and Freedom to write and ſpeak againſt the Pope's Supremacy, and againſt the Popiſh Religion; for there is no Man ought to ſuffer for acknowledging the High Court of Parliament to be above any one of his Majeſties Subjects, and for acknowledging King *William* to be above the High Court of Parliament; for as the Parliament was called by the King, *&c.* and do ſit by his Majeſty's Prerogative, ſo it is not in the Power of any one of his Majeſty's Subjects to call a Parliament to appoint Members to ſit in Parliament, or to appoint any ſitting Member to be a Speaker to the Houſe of Commons, becauſe the King's Honour is in a Multitude of People, and not alone in any one ſingle Perſon, as it is in *Prov.* 14. 28. And as I am for King *William*'s Honour, ſo I hope no Proteſtant whatſoever will be offended at me; and praying for the High Court of Parliament's favourable Conſtruction of me. There is an old Saying, *To ſpeak Truth, is to ſhame the Devil*; yea, and the Pope too; and this is Truth and Juſtice, for all the Proteſtants in *England* to Vote his Sacred Majeſty King *William* living in Law, as to the Government of this Land; and the Late King *James* dead in Law, ſo that he has never any more right to the Government of *England*: And this is matter of Fact, as that it is no abuſive Language, for any Man to call ſuch a one a Rogue and a Cheat, that is really a Rogue and a Cheat, and will be ſo; but it is opprobrious Language for one Man to call another ſuch Names, that is not ſo, and do not deſerve it; and for any Man to call the Pope a Rogue, it is nothing but what is Truth, for he is the worſt of Rogues in reference to the Chriſtian Religion. I only mention this, becauſe I am for a veneration to Superiority, as that I am for the Proteſtant Religion to be eſteemed above the Popiſh Religion; or, I am for the Triple Crown to be kept under the Proteſtants, which is for his Majeſty's Honour: And though a Proteſtant, a Presbyterian, a Papiſt, or an Atheiſt, or a *Muggletonian*, (as if Mony, and ſecular Intereſt makes one Religion as good as the other, or all Religions alike, or it is no matter what Religion, or of what any Man is, if he has

but a Sum of Mony to purchaſe a Place, as if Mony was the God of all Honeſty and Religion, in buying and and ſelling of Places; ſo that if a rich Man comes with a Sum of Mony for a Place, he ſhall be accepted with reſpect, inſomuch that it is no matter what Religion and Principle he is of, let him be either a *Jacobite* or a *Williamite*; for where Covetouſneſs prevails, a rich Man, that is a *Jacobite* and an Enemy to the King and Kingdom, and can give more Mony than another, he ſhall be accepted for a Place before a poor Man, that is a *Williamite* and true to the King and Government, as it is in the *Prov.* 14. 20. And thus a rich Man is reſpected; but if a poor Man comes to obtain Favour for a Place, without Mony, he ſhall find cold reception, inſomuch, that he ſhall be looked upon to be a *Papiſt* or an Atheiſt; or if he is a *Williamite*, he ſhall be repreſented to be a *Jacobite*, or one that is *non compos mentis*, or there ſhall not be wanting ſome Calumnies or ſcurrilous and opprobrious Language, to make him odious and ridiculous to the World; and all this is when any poor Man thwarts the Intereſt of any ſineſter or ſelf-intereſted Perſon, that would ſell the King and Kingdom too for a Sum of Mony; or one who doth not care if he goes to Hell headlong, provided he can but get an Eſtate any ways, either by Popiſh Oppreſſion, or defrauding or worldly Craft, without any regard of Religion, any further than he makes Preferment Mony, or an Eſtate the God of his Religion; and ſo ſuch a one, after he has got an Eſtate, if Chriſt himſelf was upon the Earth, he would Crucify him afreſh, before he would part with any of it. I do not ſpeak this to condemn the Rich (for there may be as bad of the Poor as there is of the Rich, and that there may be as pious Men of the Rich, as there is of the Poor) but only I am againſt any one ſingle Perſon, that would ſell the King and Kingdom too for a Sum of Mony, or to get an Eſtate: And this is a very hard Caſe, for any Proteſtant to Connive and to be for any poor Man to ſuffer for a point of Priviledg, of denying the Popiſh Religion which he would not part withal himſelf; but that Man is a very Rogue and a Popiſhly affected *Jacobite* that is now againſt either rich or poor for acknowledging King *William* to be Supreme and denying the Pope's Supremacy and the Popiſh Religion. So that in buying and ſelling of Places, it is Mony that makes a Diſſenter as good as a Church of *England*-man, or a Church of *England*-man as good as a Diſſenter, or a Papiſt or an Atheiſt as good as either of them; but whatſoever Subterfuges of Religion, for ſecular intereſt there is in the Land, I am for all the People of *England*, in a general way, of both Male and Female, Men and Women, together with Girls and Boys, to be unanimous, *Pſa.* 8. 2. As to acknowledg King *William* living in Law, as to the Government of this Land; and the late King *James* dead in Law, ſo that he has never any more right to the Government of *England*: For it is not buying and ſelling of Places that can Impede the liberty and freedom of any of the Proteſtants in *England*, from writing and ſpeaking againſt the Pope's Supremacy and againſt the Popiſh Religion. And there be too many that will make a Scoff and Scorn of Religion, as if there was neither God, Heaven, or Hell, as it is in 2 *Pet.* 3. 3, 4. And ſo they are apt to look upon Religion to be a Politick Invention of our Forefathers, which is in our Veneration; and if a poor Man talks of Religion, how will ſome Ridicule and make a Scoff and a Scorn of him, as to repreſent him to be a Madman, or a Fop, or a Scoundrel, or ſome ſuch a kind of a Fellow: And though the Blood of the Martyrs Cries aloud for Vengeance, and there is no doubt but that Juſtice will be Impartially Adminiſtred, without any reſpect of Perſons, and that Vengeance ſhall be Executed upon the Pope at the great Tribunal of the whole World; yet certainly in this World the Innocency of the Martyrs ought to be regarded; and accordingly, Loyalty to the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty, and of His Deſign in coming into this Land for the Relief of all the Proteſtants in *England* againſt Popery, ought to be regarded above and before any thing whatſoever, ſo that if there was now a Law made for buying and ſelling of Places, yet a plea for the Innocency of the Martyrs ought to be regarded and admitted above and before that Law; and as this is to the Comfort and Conſolation of all the Proteſtants in *England*, that they have not only their liberty and freedom to wear any Ribbon with a Motto of No Slavery, No Popery, and to Exerciſe and Enjoy their Religion, but that in their Days of Jubilation, when they make Bonfires, they have now their liberty and freedom to burn the Effigies of the Pope, ſo that certainly it is now no Crime for any of the Proteſtants in *England* to write or ſpeak againſt the Pope, or to vindicate the Innocency of the Martyrs againſt the Pope's Supremacy, and againſt the Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

And that Man, that will now ſay, that it is a Crime for any of the Proteſtants in *England* to write and ſpeak againſt the Pope's Supremacy and againſt the Popiſh Religion, he is Popiſhly affected, and is for the Popiſh Religion to flouriſh, and the Proteſtant Religion to be ſuppreſt and extirpated; and certainly there is no Proteſtant in *England* that is not Popiſhly affected, but what will ſay, That the Proteſtant Religion is the true Religion, and the Popiſh Religion is the falſe Religion: So that it is no Crime for any of the Proteſtants in *England*, to vindicate their Religion, againſt the Popiſh Religion. And as I ever was againſt the Pope, ſo I have ſufficient reaſon to ſhew my Deteſtation of him; for I have a deſire, according to my weak Capacity, to vindicate the Innocency of the Martyrs againſt all the deriſions of the World. And accordingly, when I wore the Ribbon at *Oxford* with this Motto, No Slavery, No Popery, it was only by way of Antipathy to the Pope, and of the Popiſh Religion; and of which Motto of No Slavery, No Popery, as it is the Original occaſion of the late King *James*'s Abdication of the Government, as being a Papiſt, who is Dead in Law as to the Government of this Land, and of King *William*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, as being a Proteſtant, who is Juſtified by Law and Goſpel too, in the Regal Authority, ſo it is a vindication of the Innocency of the Martyrs, and this is that which requires the Will and Affection of all Proteſtants, as to bury all Animoſities in Oblivion, in order to an Univerſal Reconciliation of all Proteſtants againſt the Pope, and all his Adherents that are for the Pope's Supremacy; for what is the Popiſh Religion, but Popery? And for any Man to be for No Popery, is to deny the Popiſh Religion, and all the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, which is the very Cauſe that the Martyrs of Old Died in; ſo that in this Plea of No Slavery, No Popery, there is ſomething Expreſs'd, and ſomething Implied; that which is Expreſs'd is No Slavery, No Popery, and that which is Implied, is a Liberty and Freedom againſt Popery and Idolatry, without any fear of Danger.

For Men muſt be either Proteſtants or Papiſts, or ſome Religion or other, or elſe no Religion; and he is Popiſhly affected that is againſt any one for writing or ſpeaking againſt the Popiſh Religion; but there is no Proteſtant whatſoever that is not Popiſhly affected, can be againſt another Proteſtant for writing againſt the Errors of the Church of *Rome*: And as any Proteſtant that was turn'd out of his Place in the late King *James*'s time, for being againſt Popery, and has now his liberty to write and ſpeak againſt the Popiſh Religion, ſo he ought to have relief againſt all Popiſh Oppreſſion whatſoever, as agreeing to the Acceſſion of any Proteſtant Prince to the Crown; And as that Man is guilty of the worſt of Murders that ſhall now murder any Proteſtant for de-

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nying the Popiſh Religion, ſo I hope no Proteſtant whatſoever will be againſt me for writing a Vindication of King *VVilliam* againſt the Popes Supremacy, and againſt the Errors of the Church of *Rome*; for Men muſt be of a Religion or no Religion. But I am for the whole Nation to be unanimous for King *VVilliam* according to the Proteſtant Religion; and if any Man will ſay, before he conſiders with a mature Conſideration, that I write too much Tautology, when he recollects his Mind, I hope neither he, nor any Man, will Cenſure me, in Conſideration that I write by way of Expoſition for the Proteſtant Religion, which is of the greateſt moment in the World: For there is no Man can be too much for the Proteſtant Religion, becauſe it is of a large Extent and very Comprehenſive, which has been the occaſion of learned Divines in all Ages to write multiplicity of Books concerning it; and as Popiſh Oppreſſion is worſe then picking of a Man's Pocket (becauſe it condemns the innocency of thoſe that have been murder'd for denying the Popiſh Religion) ſo for any Officer of a Serjeant at Arms (that has any Place of Truſt belonging to the King and Government) to act Popiſh Oppreſſion upon any one of his Majeſty's Subjects, contrary to the King's deſign in coming into this Land, for the Relief of all the Proteſtants in *England* againſt Popery, he is worſe then a Pick-pocket; and that Man is a Rogue that will juſtify thoſe Proteſtants that were murdered for denying the Popiſh Religion dyed guilty and not innocent: For my Deſign is, to prove the Innocency of all thoſe that have been murder'd for denying the Popiſh Religion. And as Popiſh Cruelty is the worſt of Cruelties, ſo that Man is a Rogue that is for acting Popiſh Oppreſſion upon any one of his Majeſty's Subjects, contrary to the King's deſign of coming into this Land for the relief of all the Proteſtants in *England* againſt Popery; and this is Popiſh Oppreſſion for any Man to be turned out of his Place in the late Popiſh Reign, and not to have relief under a Proteſtant King and Government for denying the Popiſh Religion; and as Popiſh Opreſſion favours Popiſh intereſt, ſo I hope there is now no Proteſtant in *England* but what is againſt all Popiſh Oppreſſion whatſoever, ſo that all Proteſtants ought to have their Greivances redreſſed by Parliament.

And certainly, now there is no Intereſt whatſoever ought to obſtruct the Liberty and Freedom of any of the Proteſtants in *England* againſt Popery, or in their denial of the popiſh Religion; and there is no Plea comparable to this Plea of No Slavery, No Popery; for it is a good Plea for the King and Parliament, or for a Proteſtant King and Government, againſt the Pope's Supremacy, as it is a denial of the popiſh Religion in defence of the Innocency of the Martyrs. And now to juſtifie this Plea of No Slavery, No Popery, as that it is a good Plea for the King and Country, and for the King and Parliament.

I begin with the Wiſdom of *Solomon*, the wiſeſt of Kings, *Prov.* 14. 28. *In the multitude of People is the King's Honour*: And *Prov.* 11. 14. *In the multitude of Counſellors, there is Safety.* Theſe words are the words of Wiſdom, and conſequently from God himſelf, who is the Eternal Fountain of Wiſdom. *In the multitude of People is the King's Honour.* Hence I infer, That the King's Honour cannot be alone in any one ſingle Perſon whatſoever, becauſe all the King's Subjects are but as ſo many Branches of his Honour: So that the King's Honour is in a multitude of People, and not alone in any one ſingle Perſon, but that it is in a general way in the whole Nation; and that it cannot be ſo much in a few perſons, as it is in a multitude of people; and this multitude of people may be underſtood all the Proteſtants in *England*, and as any one ſingle perſon is but a particular part of the King's Honour, ſo that if there is any one bad perſon in this multitude of people, yet the King's Honour is never the worſe for that, becauſe His Majeſty can maintain His Honour, in raiſing of the Good and putting down of the Bad; and as the King is God's Vicegerent, ſo God Almighty has created a multitude of People for a Vindication of His Majeſty's Crown and Dignity; and ſo hoping that all the Proteſtants in *England* will be unanimous in a general Vote, That whatſoever all the Proteſtants in *England* can do for the King, it is not comparable to that ineſtimable kindneſs of the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, in ſecuring and preſerving the Proteſtant Religion againſt Popery, &c. *And in the multitude of Counſellors there is Safety.* From hence I do alſo infer, That any one Man's Wiſdom is not ſufficient, becauſe the wiſeſt of mortal Men are ſubject to Miſtakes; ſo that if one Man miſtakes another may rectify; how much more a multitude of Counſellors? And that there cannot be ſo much ſafety in a few Counſellors, as there is in a multitude of Counſellors, and a multitude of Counſellors, by the conſent of the King and of all his people in Parliament, is the ſupport, power, ſtrength, defence and ſafety of the King and Kingdom; and then conſequently, that Man that now denies the Commons of *England* to be the greateſt Intereſt of the King and Kingdom, he is no better than a Cheat, and an Enemy to the King and Kingdom; for ſo it is apparent by King *Solomon* the wiſeſt of Kings, *That in the multitude of Counſellors there is Safety*; that is to ſay, Safety in point of Power to defend, Safety in point of Plenty to preſerve, and Safety in point of Knowledge and Wiſdom for the ratifying of Equity and Juſtice.

Firſt, Safety in point of power to defend; A multitude of Counſellors, by the conſent of the King, and of all his People in Parliament; is not only the power, ſtrength, defence and ſafety of the King and Kingdom, but it is an Amicable Concord betwixt the King and all his Subjects.

Secondly, Safety in point of plenty to preſerve; for there muſt be plenty to preſerve the King's Perſon, as well as power to defend Him, or elſe there cannot be ſafety, and all this is comprized in the Commons of *England*; for here is plenty of People, of Treaſure, and of all ſorts of Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the ſupport and defence of His Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government, ſo that here is that inexhauſtible Fountain of Treaſure in the Trade and Traffick of all the People of *England*, which is like the Tide that Ebbs and Flows, ſo that whatſoever Taxes they pay it returns to them again in their way of Trade; and now whatſoever all the Proteſtants in *England* can do for the King, it is not comparable to that ineſtimable Kindneſs of the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, in ſecuring and preſerving the Proteſtant Religion againſt Popery, &c.

And thus, as the King's Honour is in the whole Nation, ſo I am for all the Proteſtants in *England* to acknowledg King *VVilliam* to be Supreme. And, accordingly, that Man that will not now acknowledg King *VVilliam* living in Law, as to the Government of this Land, and the late King *James* dead in Law (ſo that he has never any more Pight to the Government of *England*, &c.) he is no better than a Popiſhly affected *Jacobite*, and ſo he is a Cheat and an Enemy to the King and Kingdom.

Thirdly, in the multitude of Counſellors there is ſafety, in point of Knowledg and Wiſdom, for the ratifying of Equity and Juſtice. And this is Juſtice, for the High Court of Parliament, the multitude of Counſellors now Aſſembled, and all the Proteſtants in *England* to be unanimous in their Votes and Acclamations with a Huzza, as to Vote King *VVilliam* living in Law, as to the Government of this Land; and the late King *James* dead in Law, ſo that he has never any more right to the Government of *England*. And this is Juſtice (againſt all Aſperſions) for the

the ſecurity of the Proteſtant Religion, for all Men to *Fear God and honour the King*, and to *render unto Caſar the the things which are Caſars, and unto God the things that are Gods*, 1 Pet. 2. 17. Prov. 24. 21. Matth. 22. 21. And as the King is God's Vicegerent, ſo God Almighty, the wiſe Creator and Governour of the World, as he has created a multitude of People to fear him, and for the King's Honour, ſo he has conſtituted a multitude of Counſellors for the ſafety of His Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government; and now this is to the Glory of the Engliſh Nation, that they are govern'd by the King, together with the Lords and Commons, the multitude of Counſellors in Parliament, which is the Knowledge and Wiſdom of the Nation, according to the Proteſtant Religion, and this is the happieſt Government in the World. And ſo I hope no Man will now cenſure me in being for the King and Parliament, according to the word of God; whereas it is no matter what principle a Man is of if he has but Mony enough to give for a Place. But that Man that is for King and Parliament, he is in a manner looked upon by ſome as if he was not worthy to be admitted into any place, and as if he does not deſerve to live upon the Earth, tho' I hope the Government by King and Parliament will never be extirpated in *England*. And as I do acknowledge King *William*, together with the High Court of Parliament, to be the ſupreme Authority of the Nation, and that the King's Honour cannot be alone in any one ſingle Perſon, but that it is in a general way in the whole Nation, and that the King's Honour cannot be ſo much in a few Perſons, as it is in a multitude of People; and accordingly, it is not in the power of any one of His Majeſty's Subjects to call a Parliament, to appoint any Member to ſit in Parliament without the conſent of the King and the Country, and to appoint any ſitting Member to be Speaker to the Houſe of Commons; for as it is in the King's Prerogative to call a Parliament, ſo it is in the Countries Priviledg to Elect their Repreſentatives to ſit in Parliament, and afterwards, as they ſit by His Majeſty's conſent, ſo it is the Houſe of Commons undoubted Right and Priviledg to Elect any ſitting Member to be their Speaker, without any Obligation to any one of His Majeſty's Subjects whatſoever, and now whatſoever kindneſs any Member receives from any one of his Election in any County, or Corporation, he is intereſted in the King, and the Country; accordingly after any Member is Elected and admitted Speaker he is in a place of truſt for the King and Kingdom, which place is not at the diſpoſal of any one of His Majeſty's Subjects that is a Serjeant at Arms attending the ſervice of the Houſe of Commons, (for the Serjeant has no Vote in the Houſe of Commons) but the Speaker is freely Elected by the Houſe, and approved of by the King; and as the Speaker gives no Money for his place (which is a place of conſiderable profit) Why ſhould other places be bought and ſold? For when the Parliament grants any Taxes, the whole Nation pays it for the good of the King and Kingdom, ſo that according to this rule no places ought to be bought and ſold; for as the Speaker is admitted by favour, ſo the reſt of the Kings Subjects as they pay their ſhare of Taxes ought to have ſo much favour ſhewed to them that when there are any places granted they may be admitted without purchaſe: And beſides it would unite the Hearts of all the People of *England* to the King, that when places are granted they may be admitted by favour and not by purchaſe, ſo that the poor may be regarded according to their Capacity as well as the Rich, and by this means it will draw the affections of both Rich and Poor, to be unanimous for the King and Kingdom: But buying and ſelling of places ſeems to be an Encouragement to thoſe that are Enemies to the King and Kingdom, and can give more Mony than another, and a diſcouragement to thoſe that are true to the King and Government that cannot give ſo much, or are not able to give any Mony for a place: And this buying of places, it is apt to make ſome ſo proud and ſo haughty as if there was no power above them, and as if the King and Kingdom were obliged to them for buying their places, ſo that a poor Man is in a manner looked upon not worthy to wipe their Shoes; but whoſoever buys places they may take it for granted that they are obliged to the King and Kingdom, and not the King and Kingdom obliged to them, becauſe it is in the power of the King to turn out any Officer and put in another; ſo that it is not buying of places can exalt any Man to be above the King's power, for all Officers are bound to acknowledg *King William* to be Supreme, *&c.* And as the Houſe of Commons are inveſted with a power from the *King*, ſo it is in their power to appoint a Door-keeper, and a Serjeant at Arms to attend them in Parliament againſt all buying and ſelling of places, and it is in the power of any Member of Parliament to Command any Officer attending the Houſe of Commons for the ſervice of the King and Kingdom, and this is for the ſervice of the *King* and *Kingdom* for him and all the Proteſtants in *England* to acknowledg *King William* living in Law as to the Government of this Land, and the late *King James* dead in Law, ſo that he has never any more right to the Government of *England*. And this plea for the *King* and Kingdom againſt Popery ought to be admitted againſt all buying and ſelling of places; for it is very well known, that the Pope would aſſume to himſelf ſuch a Power here in this Land, as to call a Parliament, to appoint Members without the conſent of the King and the Country, and to appoint any ſitting Member to be Speaker to the Houſe of Commons, and conſequently to put down all *Parliaments*, ſo that none of the *Proteſtants* in *England* ſhall have any Right and Liberty, but what they give Credit to the *Pope's* Infallibility; for if it ſhall be allowed for any Man to appoint any Member to ſit in *Parliament*, and to appoint a Speaker, without any liberty of the Subjects, the King has a power above the *Pope*, or any Man whatſoever; but that Man that now denies the Commons of *England* to be the greateſt intereſt of the King and Kingdom, he is no better than a Cheat, and an Enemy to the King and Kingdom, as aforeſaid, which I have now proved according to the Word of God in the Wiſdom of *Solomon*, That in the multitude of *People* is the King's Honour, and *and in the multitude of Counſellors there is Safety*. For I am as much for Monarchy, or a Kingly Government, as any Man can be; inſomuch, that as I do acknowledg *King William* to be Supreme, and rather than it ſhall be allowed for any one of His Majeſty's Subjects to aſſume to himſelf, a *Power* above the *King* and *Parliament*, as if he had a *Power* to call a *Parliament*, and ſo to appoint Members, and to appoint a Speaker. I am for the King to appoint all the Members of the Houſe of Commons, above and before any one of His Majeſty's Subjects whatſoever. For the *King's* Honour is in a multitude of *People*, and not alone in any one ſingle *Perſon*. And I am ſo much for Monarchy, or a *Kingly* Government, that rather than any *Proteſtant* ſhall ſuffer for denying the *Popiſh* Religion, in aſſerting the Liberty of the Subjects againſt *Popery* (if the Word of God did allow of it.) I am for the *King* to appoint all the *Members* of the Houſe of Commons; but being it is againſt the Word of God, therefore, I am for the *King* and Country, and for the *King* and *Parliament* againſt the *Pope's* Supremacy, and againſt the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, according to the *Proteſtant* Religion: And as the Houſe of Commons are inveſted with a *Power* from the King, ſo it is in their *Power* to redreſs the grievance of any *Man* againſt all *Popiſh* Oppreſſion whatſoever, as agreeing to the acceſſion of any *Proteſtant Prince* to the Crown, or elſe to grant him a Compenſation of his loſs. And

as I do acknowledg *King William* to be ſupreme His Majeſty being living in Law and the late *King James* dead in Law as aforeſaid, and the High Court of *Parliament* the multitude of Counſellors for ſafety, the chiefeſt Counſel of the Nation againſt the *Popes* Infallibility; ſo I do in the firſt place proteſt againſt the *Popes* Supremacy, and whatſoever Holineſs there is in the *Pope*, it is a fraudulent invention of his own to pick *Peoples Pockets* of their *Mony*, concerning Indulgences and Abſolutions; for the *Pope* undertakes to Abſolve any *Man* of his Sins for a Sum of *Mony*, yea, and to renew his Abſolution for another Sum, ſo that if a *Man* has *Mony* enough, he may have all his Sins remitted for ſuch a time, but when he has no *Mony* he may go and be Damn'd for all his Holineſs; and beſides, when the *Pope* is mad it is not Mony or Submiſſion that ſhall then obtain a *Pardon*, even as it was in the Bloody Queen *Mary's* Reign, when a great many ſuffered *Martyrdom* for their Religion, they promiſed to ſave thoſe that would change their Religion, but when they had got them over to their Religion, yet notwithſtanding they would take them and Burn them, ſaying, that they ſhould then Damn both Body and Soul, and thus they counted that they did God Service in killing of Hereticks; and accordingly, if the *Pope* could now have his Will, as it is not *Mony* or Submiſſion that ſhould then obtain a *Pardon*, ſo he would Execute his Revenge upon all the Proteſtants in *England* with the greateſt Barbarity he could invent, and when the Pope is Mad, and cannot Execute his Revenge, then he Curſeth by Bell, Book and Candle, which is the laſt Revenge of the Pope, when he ſhews his Teeth and cannot Bite, and this is the Pope's Sanctity, or *Sanctum Sanctorum*, which is neither derivative from Chriſt, nor from his Apoſtles, *For Chriſt came not to deſtroy Men's Lives, but to ſave them*, Luke 9. 56. And now I hope no Proteſtant whatſoever will be againſt me for acknowledging King *William* to be ſupreme, and denying the Pope's Supremacy. And I alſo deny all the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, as their Doctrin of Tranſubſtantiation, of changing the Elements of Bread and Wine into the real ſubſtance of the Body and Blood of Chriſt, and, as if Chriſt was Corporally and Perſonally preſent in their Adminiſtration of their Sacrament. I confeſs, Chriſt was perſonally preſent when he was upon the Earth, and Adminiſtred the Sacrament to his Diſciples, but not ſince; but however, if they can make Chriſt of Bread and Wine, they could have done that many Years before Chriſt was upon the Earth, (if their Religion is of ſuch Antiquity,) for they will plead great Antiquity to their Religion; ſo that it is very probable, their Opinion may agree to the *Jews* who do not believe that Chriſt was ever upon the Earth, but do expect a Meſſiah to come; but this is a Juggling Trick of the Prieſts, for them to drink up all the Wine, and to content the People with a Bit of Wafer, or a Bit of Bread; whereas all Men may be Aſtoniſhed with Admiration at the infinite Condeſcention of Chriſt in taking our human Nature upon Him who was God manifeſt in the Fleſh, 1 *Tim.* 3. 16. Yea, to prove that Chriſt was upon the Earth, he was ſeen by multitudes, in working of Miracles, and was frequent with his Diſciples, and at that time when he brake Bread, and gave unto them, ſaying, *This do in remembrance of me*, Luke 22. 19. 1 *Corinthians* 11. 24, 25. So that the Adminiſtration of the Sacrament is a Pledge of the Ineſtimable love of God in Chriſt, reconciling the World unto himſelf, in the Death and Paſſion of Chriſt for the remiſſion of Sins, *Rom.* 5. 10. 11. 2 *Cor.* 5. 18, 19. *Epheſ.* 1. 7. in order for the Renovation of our Lives and Converſation in the Mortification of Sin, and the Vivification of Grace for us to live upon him by Faith; in a Life of Sanctification, in hopes of Eternal Life through the merits of Chriſt our Noble Benefactor, to whom be aſcribed all gratitude and Holy Adoration, for the benefits we have received by him, 1 *Theſ.* 4. 3. *Having obtained Eternal Redemption for us*, *Heb* 9. 12. And ſo the *Euchariſt* is for the Confirmation of the Faith of all true Believers, in a devout Commemoration of the Agony and Bloody Sweat, of the Croſs and Paſſion, of the Barbarous Crucifixion, and of the precious Death and Burial of Chriſt, his Victorious Deſcention and Triumph over Death, the Grave and Hell, *Rom.* 6. 9. *Death hath no more Dominion over him*, 1 Cor. 15. 54. *Death is Swallowed up in Victory*, in his glorious Reſurrection and Aſcention up into Heaven; where he ſitteth on the Right Hand of God, continually making interceſſion for us, *Heb* 7. 25. *Rom* 8. 34. Who has made an Attonement and Expiation to God the Father for the Sins of the whole World, to all that will believe in him, 1 *John* 2. 2. & *John* 3. 15. (ſo that there is hopes of Salvation by a true Faith, in the Merits of Chriſt, for the worſt of Sinners, but there is no Salvation in the Pope, who Exalts himſelf to be above Chriſt,) And that he ſhall come again in Glory to Judg both Quick and dead, at which Glorious appearance of Chriſt, it will be a Day of Jubilee to the Righteous, for then all Tears ſhall be wip'd away from their Eyes, as it is in *Rev.* 7. 17. *Iſa.* 25. 8. *Rev* 21. 4. all Troubles, Commotions and Perturbations, ſhall be turn'd into ſolid Peace and Tranquility, ſo that they ſhall never ſuffer under any more Miſery of Tormenting Pains and Anguiſh, groanings of Pain, Grief and Anxiety of Spirit; and then all Sorrow ſhall be turn'd into Mirth, for in that Day Chriſt will ſay to thoſe on his Right Hand, *Come ye bleſſed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World*, Matth 25. 31, 32, 33, 34. And thus Chriſt himſelf will receive them into the Celeſtial Paradice, the Kingdom of Glory, where they ſhall receive Diadems of Righteouſneſs, of Life, Immortality, Eternal Life, and of endleſs Bliſs and Glory, 2 *Tim* 4. 8. *Rev.* 2. 10. For the Righteous, ſhall be Crown'd with Eternal Glory, 1 *Pet.* 5. 4. And thus they ſhall Enjoy Eternal Raptures of Joy and Felicity, in being made Partakers of the Inheritance with the Saints in immenſity of Light and Glory, and in ſinging Halelujahs with all the Martyrs, Saints and Angels in the Glorious Beatifick Viſion of the Omnipotent Eſſence, *Iſa.* 28. 5. But it will be a Day of Terror to the Wicked, when Chriſt ſhall pronounce that dreadful Sentence upon them, *Go ye Curſed into Everlaſting Fire, prepared for the Devil and his Angels.* Which is all in the Faith of the Worthy Receivers of the Lord's Supper; and thus they are Eſtabliſhed in their Faith, and hopes of Heaven, of this Crown of Righteouſneſs, Immortality, Eternal Life and Glory, through the Merits of Chriſt, againſt the Fears of Hell; and ſo the Sacrament to all true Believers, *Is an outward viſible Sign of an inward Spiritual Grace.* And ſo I do deny all Popiſh Idolatry, of their Worſhipping Chriſt upon the Croſs, the Picture of the Virgin *Mary*, Beads and Crucifixes, which is expreſly forbidden, *Exod.* 20. 3, 4, 5, &c. And I do likewiſe deny all *Popiſh Prayers* to the Virgin *Mary*, Saints and Angels, to make Interceſſion; *For there is but one Advocate betwixt God and Man, Chriſt Jeſus*, 1 Tim. 2. 5. 1 John 2. 1. Heb. 7. 25. Acts 4. 12. And I do alſo deny all the *Papiſts* Works of Merits, and of their Oſtentation in their Works of Supererogation; and though they have the Proud *Phariſee* in the Goſpel to vindicate them in their Works of Merits; yet I have nothing to truſt and hope in, but in and through the Merits of Chriſt for Salvation; for whatſoever I can do, I am but ſinful Duſt and Aſhes, and ſo I may ſay with *Job*, Chap. 7. 20. *I have Sinned, what ſhall I ſay unto thee, O thou Preſerver of Men?* And *Job* 42. 6. *Wherefore I Abhor my ſelf, and Repent in Duſt and Aſhes.* And ſo with the

Publican,

Publican, *Luke* 18. 13. *God be Merciful to me a Sinner*; and now that Man that saith, he hath no Sin, he acknowledges the *Popes* Infallibility, and the truth is not in him, 1 *John* 1. 8. And thus I deny all *Popish* Absolution, for there is no Man can forgive Sins that is committed against God, but God only, *Dan.* 9. 9. & *Ephes.* 1. 7. And so I deny all Venial Sins, (among *Papists*) whose Guilt their bare Confession doth Expiate; and as any of them can obtain Absolution for a Sum of Mony, upon a bare Confession of their Sins, so when any of them desires to be Excused from Confession of their Sins, it is but giving a greater Sum of Mony to their *Priest*, or Father Confessor, (or whosoever he is,) and he will take their Guilt and Confession upon himself; and this is their Expiation, which is contrary to the Word of God, *Isa.* 53. 4, 5. *Heb.* 9. 28. 1 *John* 2. 2. And besides, we are to Confess unto God, *Rom.* 14. 11, 12. And of their Extreme Unction, which is also against the Word of God, 2 *Cor.* 1. 21. 1 *Joh.* 2. 20. And of their *Prayers* for the Dead, and *Purgatory*; for after the Soul is separated from the Body, it shall remain so till the general Resurrection; at which time the Souls and Bodies of all *Persons* shall be reunited, and shall receive according to their Works, whether they be Good, or Evil, *Eccles.* 11. 3. latter part. So that it is apparent, that all those that have been murdered for denying the *Popish* Religion, died innocently, and not guilty. And whatsoever false Doctrins and Errors of the Church of *Rome* I utterly deny. And now with all humble Submission to all *Protestants* in general, I hope no *Protestant* whatsoever, will be against me for vindicating the Innocency of the Martyrs, in denying the Errors of the Church of *Rome*; *For Christ is the Propitiation for the Sins of the whole World*; *so that whosoever believeth in him should not Perish, but have Everlasting Life*, 1 Joh. 2. 2. & John 3. 15. Which implies, that there is no Sinner whatsoever Exempted from a Faith in the Merits of Christ, and that by a true Faith in the Merits of Christ, there is hopes of Salvation for the worst of Sinners; but there is no *Salvation* in the *Pope*, who Exalts himself to be above Christ; and so the *Pope* is indebted to all the *Protestants* in *England*, upon account of Religion; for I know that the Pope is against all the *Protestants* in *England*, because they are for the Word of God; and so I having consider'd, that the Word of God being the Foundation of the Christian Religion; so that it is that Word that no Man whatsoever can be saved without it, because the Word of God is peremptory in it, *John* 3. 18. 1 *John* 5. 10. *Acts* 10. 43. And it is the Word of God that vindicates the King, *Matth.* 22. 21. And it is the Word of God that vindicates a multitude of People, and a multitude of Counsellors, for the King's Honour, and for the safety of His Majesty's Royal *Person* and Government, *Prov.* 14. 28. & 11. 14. And thus it is the Word of God by which all the Learned Divines in the Land maintain the *Protestant* Religion, against the Errors of the Church of *Rome*; and as I do acknowledg God Almighty the Wise Creator and Governour of the World, so I am for the Word of God. Therefore I humbly acquaint your Honours with a definition of my Religion, and accordingly I do acknowledg and confess my self a Protestant, and such a Protestant as doth protest against all Erroneous Ways and principles, and consequently I desire to imitate that which is most consistent to the Sacred *Verbum Dei*, and whatsoever is inconsistent or repugnant thereunto, I desire to utterly Detest, Abjure, Abandon and Abhor; or thus, as I do acknowledge and confess my self such a *Protestant* as doth *Protest* against all Erroneous Ways and *Principles*, so I desire to practice and perform all those Duties which are required and commanded in the Sacred Word of God, and whatsoever is therein forbidden, or not implied as a Duty, I desire to utterly Detest, Abjure, Abandon and Abhor, but as a denial of the Popes Infallibility, there is *Nemo sine Crimine Vivit*, no Man lives without a Fault; so that all Men are guilty in the sight of God, and that there is no hopes of Salvation but in and through the Merits of Christ, and I being weak frail Flesh and Blood, and subject to Infirmities, as other Men are, so I may say with the Apostle *Paul*, *That when I would do Good, Evil is present with me*, Rom. 7. 21. For there is *Habemus inclinationem ad Malum & aversationem ad Bonum*; We have an inclination to that which is Evil, and an aversion to that which is Good; *Rom.* 9. 16. *So then it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth Mercy*, whose Mercy is as far above the Mercy of the Pope, as Heaven is above Hell; for the Mercy of the Pope is Cruelty, but the Mercy of God is full of Clemency, Compassion, Forbearance and Long-suffering, *Psal.* 57. 10. *For thy Mercy is great unto the Heavens*; but the Mercy of the Pope is Diabolical; but I hope God Almighty will have Mercy upon the King, and all the Protestants in *England*, as to preserve us from the Mercy of the Pope, whose Mercy is Cruelty, *Matth* 7. 15. So that the Pope is the Devil's Vicegerent here, on Earth; who have their False Prophets in Sheep's Cloathing but inwardly they are Ravening Wolves, and thus the Devil Rampant, like a Roaring Lion, with his Vicegerent, goes up and down with their Sheep's Clothing and Ravening Wolves seeking whom they may devour, (and thus, as the Old Saying is, *To speak the Truth is to shame the Devil*, yea, and the Pope too; but I am for a Veneration to Superiority, and so I am for the Protestant Religion to be Esteemed above the Popish Religion, or I am for the Triple Crown to be kept under the Protestants,) and accordingly, those that are now for a Popish King and Governour, or a Popish Successor, they may go to *Rome* and there acknowledg the Pope's Supremacy, and so pay Homage to the Pope and Kiss his Great Toe, and there is no doubt but that the Pope will give them his Benediction, and call them his good Children; but when I am to Kiss the Pope's Great Toe, if I could I would bite it off; and then afterwards, those that have such an Affection for the Pope, instead of Kissing his Great Toe, they may Kiss his Backside; and this is Biteing off the Pope's Great Toe, that if the Pope is living in Person, he is Dead in Law as to the Government of this Land, so that no Papist whatsoever has any Right and Title to the Crown of *England*; and accordingly, as I do acknowledg King *William* to be supreme; And as the Parliament was call'd by the King, and do sit by His Majesty's Prerogative, so it is not in the power of any one of His Majesty's Subjects whatsoever to call a Parliament, to appoint Members to sit in Parliament, or to appoint any sitting Member to be Speaker to the House of Commons, and that the King's Honour cannot be alone in any one single Person, but that it is in a general way in the whole Nation, and that it cannot be so much in a few Persons as it is in a multitude of People. And as the Convention Parliament denied the Pope's Supremacy and the Popish Religion upon their Coronation of His Majesty, by which they acknowledged King *William* living in Law, and the late King *James* dead in Law, &c. so I am for all the Protestants in *England* to acknowledg our most gracious and dread Sovereign to be supreme, as aforesaid, so that whatsoever all the Protestants in *England* can do for the King, it is not comparable to that inestimable kindness of the King's Most Excellent Majesty, in securing and preserving the Protestant Religion against Popery, &c. For it is the Providence of God that has brought His present Majesty to the Throne, to preserve this Nation from an Inundation of Popery; yea, further, that Man that is now

for

for a Popiſh King and Governour, or a Popiſh Succeſſor, he is no better than a Sheep's Cloathing, or an Agent to the Devil and the Pope, and inwardly he is a Popiſhly Affected Ravening Wolf; and accordingly, though the Pope may be living in Perſon, he is dead in Law, and Goſpel too, as to the Government of this Land, ſo that no Papiſt whatſoever has any Right and Title to the Crown of *England*; and thus I am for a Veneration to Superiority, as that I am for the Triple Crown to be kept under the Proteſtants, and for the Proteſtant Religion to be Eſteemed above the Popiſh Religion, ſo that none of the Proteſtants in *England* may live in fear of their Religion, Lives and Liberties, by the Crafty Machinations and Inſinuations of any Ravening Wolf. For the end and deſign of Chriſt's coming into the World, was for the Redemption of Mankind, *From the Bondage of Corruption into the Glorious Liberty of the Children of God*, Rom. 8. 21. And thus the end and deſign of Chriſt's coming into the World, was for the advancement of his Kingdom to the downfal of Antichriſt, that Whore of *Babylon* the Pope, *Pſal.* 103. 19. *For his Kingdom Ruleth over all.* But the Pope is *the Mother of Harlots, and Abominations of the Earth, Rev.* 17. 5. & 18. 2. & 19. 2. & 6. 10.

But I am not for acting ſuch Barbarity upon the Papiſts as they would do to us, if it were in their power; but only I am for the Triple Crown to be kept under the Proteſtants, and for the Proteſtant Religion to be Eſteemed above the Popiſh Religion, *&c.* And thus this plea of No Slavery, No Popery, as it is a good plea for a Proteſtant King and Government, againſt the Popes Supremacy, as it is a Denial of the Popiſh Religion, in defence of the Innocency of the Martyrs, ſo it ought to be regarded and admitted above and before any thing of a Sum of Mony, in buying and ſelling of places: And ſo, I hope no Man will now cenſure me of writing too much Tautology, in vindicating the Proteſtant Religion againſt the Popiſh Religion, which is of the greateſt moment in the World.

And ſo I conclude, according to the wiſdom of *Solomon*, the wiſeſt of Kings, as, That the King's Honour is aſſerted in a multitude of People, and not alone in any one ſingle Perſon whatſoever; and that it cannot be ſo much in a few Perſons, as it is in a multitude of People; and this multitude of People may be underſtood all the Proteſtants in *England*: So that if there is now any one bad Perſon in this multitude of People, yet King *William*'s Honour is never the worſe for that, becauſe His Majeſty can maintain His Honour, as to exalt the Humble and Meek, and abaſe the Proud and Haughty, *Ja.* 4. 6. 1 *Pet.* 5. 5. And thus I am for His Majeſty's Honour, that whatſoever the whole Nation can do for His Sacred Majeſty King *William*, it is not comparable to that ineſtimable kindneſs of the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, in redeeming them from Popery, *&c.* And this is from him,

Who Proſtrates himſelf to the Mercy of all Proteſtants, Humbly praying, That no Proteſtant whatſoever will now be Offended at him, for acknowledging King William *to be Supreme, and denying the Pope's Supremacy, and the Popiſh Religion.*

Abel Carew.

FOR it is not in the power of Serjeant *T--ham* to call a Parliament, it is not in his power to appoint Members to ſit in Parliament, or to appoint any ſitting Member to be Speaker to the Houſe of Commons; for if it ſhall be allowed for a Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe of Commons, to ſell a Door-keeper's Place, and afterwards the ſaid Door-keeper may be unjuſtly turned out, and peradventure upon his Petition to the Houſe, he may have Juſtice ſhewed him for his Mony; how much more ought this Book, with the Petition annexed to it, be admitted before that Petition or any other Petition, *&c.*

To the Honourable

The Commons of England

IN

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The humble Petition and Case of *Abel Carew*, an Excluded Door-keeper from this Honourable House.

Humbly Sheweth,

THat the inward Doorkeeper's Place, belonging to this Honourable House, was your Petitioner's chiefest Livelyhood in King Charles's time: That the nature of the Doorkeepers Places and under Officers belonging to this Honourable House, are, that there has been sometimes Collections and sometimes Stipends out of the Exchequer, only for satisfaction of service for a Sessions of Parliament: So that when there happens a long Interval of Parliament, a Man must seek for his Livelyhood other ways, there being no Salary for his support and subsistence. And this is your Petitioner's Case; as that he was not only turned out of his place in the late King James's time and kept out of it ever since His Majesty came to the Crown for denying the Popish Religion, but because his place was to be bought and sold; and so your Petitioner having had no Relief, in reference to his Place, ever since the Oxford Parliament, insomuch, that if your Petitioner had not met with some Friends that employed him in writing, by which he made a shift to live, he might have starved for want of Relief, in reference to his Place, ever since His Majesty came to the Crown; (for if a Rich Man should lose his Employment or Estate, he must be forced to seek for his Livelyhood as well as any poor Man;) for a poor Man's Employment, in reference to his Livelyhood, is as much to him, as a rich Man's Employment or Estate of a Thousand a Year is to him. Isa. 3. 15. So that there is a Right belongs to the Poor as well as to the Rich, &c. But that which is above all, your Petitioner is for all Men to Fear God and Honour the King, and to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsars, and unto God, the things that are Gods, and accordingly, as the King's Honour is in the whole Nation, so that whatsoever all the Protestants in England can do for the King, it is not comparable to that inestimable kindness of the King's most Excellent Majesty, in securing and preserving the Protestant Religion against Popery, &c. And as the Convention Parliament denied the Pope's Supremacy and the Popish Religion upon their Coronation of King William, &c. by which they acknowledged, King William living in Law and the late King James dead in Law: So your Petitioner is for all the Protestants in England to be Unanimous in their denyal of the Pope's Supremacy, and acknowledging King William to be Supreme, as that His Majesty is living in Law, and the late King James dead in Law, &c. But your Petitioner having considered the words of King Solomon, Prov. 18. 16. A Man's gift maketh room for him, and bringeth him before great Men. And accordingly, your said Petitioner having now presented your Honours with the aforesaid Vindication of King William &c. as being the best of Gifts, so he hopes it will obtain for him the Favour, of all your Honours, above and before any thing of a Sum of Mony, in buying and selling of places, and of your Petitioners aforesaid Vindication, &c. is all the Offence that he has committed against any Person, and is the only Cause of your said Petitioners being kept out of his Doorkeepers place, belonging to this Honourable House, by the late Serjeant at Arms deceased, having yet had no relief in reference to his place ever since His Majesty came to the Crown, (notwithstanding his continued Petitions to this Honourable House) and if it is in the power of any Officer, attending this Honourable House, to restore your said Petitioner either for Mony or without Mony, how much more is it in all your Honour's power, to restore and continue him in his said Doorkeeper's place, upon his aforesaid Vindication of King William, &c. Your Honours having shewn your Resentment against all Enemies of his Majesty and the Protestant Religion, in disabling them from voting in Election of Members to serve in Parliament, who shall refuse to take the Oaths, so your Petitioner hopes for Relief from the Distress he hath suffered by their Oppression. And your Petitioner is thankful to the Speaker for his voluntary Proposal, at several times, of recommending him (tho' he hath met with no Success or Relief.) By which it appears that your Petitioner has been unjustly acted against, so that he hopes to have a Compensation of his Loss, by your Honours Representation of your Petitioner's Case to the King for Relief (as this Augusti Assembly hath formerly done on the like occasion) your Petitioner having presented your Honours with the aforesaid Vindication of King William, &c. as being the best of Gifts.

Therefore your Petitioner prostrates himself at your Honours Mercies, praying your Commiseration for his Relief, hoping for his Majesty's Bounty and Clemency.

And your Petitioner (as in duty bound) shall pray &c.

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William R.



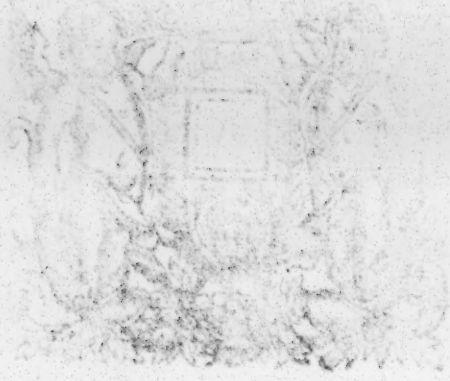
Hereas by Our Order, bearing Date the Tenth Day of *February* laſt, We directed the Colonels and other Officers Commanding in Chief any of Our Regiments of Horſe, Foot and Dragoons within Our Kingdom of *England*, forthwith to Accompt with, and Satisfie their ſeveral Captains, what ſhall be in any manner Due to them, and the reſpective Troops and Companies under their Command, as well for ſuch part of the *Iriſh* Arrears, as for their Subſiſtance, and all other Moneys received by them; And that they ſhould Oblige their ſeveral Captains to Accompt with, and Satisfie their Subalterns, and private Soldiers, what ſhould likewiſe appear to be Due unto them; And We being Informed, That Our ſaid Orders have not been as yet Duly Complied with: Our Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby Direct, That the ſaid Accompts be immediately made up and ſatisfied by the reſpective Colonels, Captains, and others concern'd; And that Duplicates of them be thereupon Tranſmitted to the General Officers of Our Army Sitting at the Horſe-Guards, and to the Pay-Maſter-General of Our Forces, to be Examined by them, upon Pain of Caſhiering to ſuch as ſhall not Obey Our Orders herein.

Given at Our Court at Kenſington *this Twenty fourth of* April, 1695. *In the Seventh Year of Our Reign.*

By His Majeſties Command.

William Blathwayt.

LONDON,
Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd; Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1695.



283.

816 m 3
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K England
William III

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

For Diſſolving this preſent Parliament, and Declaring the ſpeedy Calling another.

WILLIAM R.



Whereas We have thought fit, for divers Important and Weighty Conſiderations, by and with the Advice of Our Priby Council, to Diſſolve Our preſent Parliament, which now ſtands Prorogued to the One and thirtieth Day of this inſtant October; We do for that end Publiſh this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Diſſolve the ſaid preſent Parliament accordingly. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Parliament are diſcharged from their Meeting upon the ſaid One and thirtieth Day of October. And to the intent Our good Subjects may perceive the Confidence We have in their Affections, and how deſirous We are to Meet Our People, and have their Advice in Parliament, We do hereby make Known to Our ſaid Subjects that We have given Directions to Our Lord Keeper of Our Great Seal, for the Iſſuing out of Writs in due Form of Law for the Calling of a New Parliament, which ſhall begin and be holden at Weſtminſter on Friday the Twenty ſecond Day of November next.

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the Eleventh Day of *October*, 1695. In the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd; Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1695.



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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen and Landmen to Enter themſelves on Board His Majeſties Ships of War.

WILLIAM R.



WE being Deſirous to give all due Encouragement to all ſuch Able Seamen as have not been in Our Service the laſt Year, or being in the Service have been Regularly Diſcharged therefrom, and alſo to able bodied Landmen, Who ſhall Voluntarily Enter themſelves in Our Service, and Remain on Board Our Ships of War in Our Royal Navy, Have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Publiſh this Our Royal Proclamation. And We do hereby Promiſe and Declare, That all Seamen and able-bodied Landmen who ſhall, after the Date of this Our Royal Proclamation, and before the Twentieth Day of February next, Voluntarily Enter themſelves and Remain on Board any of Our Ships of War or Fire-ſhips, or on any Preſs Veſſels or Tenders belonging to Our Fleet, ſhall Receive as Our Free Gift and Royal Bounty the reſpective Allowances and Rewards following, viz. Each able and ordinary Seaman Three Months Pay, and each able-bodied Landman One Months Pay, to be Paid to them by or before the Firſt Day of May next; and if any Ship ſhall be ſent Abroad the Men ſo Entred on Board the ſaid Ships ſhall be Paid before they Sail. And We do hereby Command and Require the ſaid Seamen and Landmen to Repair on Board the reſpective Ships on which they ſhall ſo Enter themſelves, and give their conſtant Attendance for fitting out to Sea ſuch Ships as each of them do belong unto. And We are alſo Graciouſly pleaſed to Declare, That Conduct Money, according to the Practice of the Navy, ſhall likewiſe be Allowed to ſuch Seamen and Landmen as ſhall Voluntarily Enter themſelves, and Remain on Board any of Our ſaid Ships, according to the true Meaning of this Our Royal Proclamation. And for the Prevention of any Deceit and Abuſes that may happen by any Perſon or Perſons leaving the Ships to which they belong, and Entring him or themſelves on Board any other of Our ſaid Ships, as aforeſaid, in order to the obtaining of the Bounty Money herein before Granted; We do hereby likewiſe Direct, Declare and Command, that ſuch Seamen and Landmen belonging to any of Our Ships or Veſſels whatſoever, as ſhall leave any of the Ships or Veſſels to which they belong, and Enter themſelves on Board any other of Our Ships in order to the obtaining of the ſaid Bounty-Money, ſhall not only loſe the Wages due to them in the Ship which they ſhall ſo leave, but alſo be Severely Puniſht according to their Demerits.

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the Twenty ſixth Day of *December*, 1695. In the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

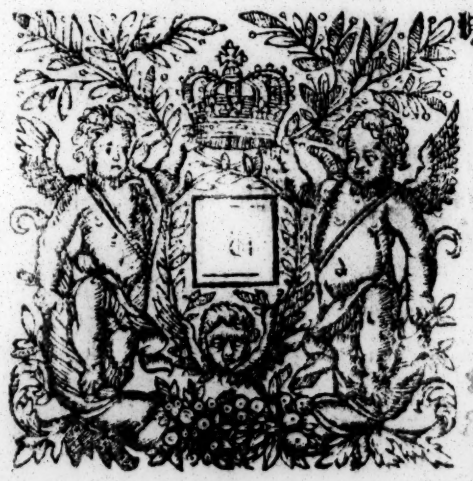
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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.



Whereas His Majesty hath received Information upon Oath, That the Persons hereinafter Named have With divers other Wicked and Traiterous Persons Entred into a Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy, to Assassinate and Murder His Majesties Sacred Person; for Which Cause several Warrants for High Treason, have been Issued out against them, but they have Withdrawn themselves from their usual Places of Abode, and are Fled from Justice; His Majesty hath therefore thought fit (by the Advice of His Privy Council) to Issue His Royal Proclamation; And His Majesty doth hereby Command and Require all His Loving Subjects to Discover, Take and Apprehend James Duke of Berwick, Sir George Barclay, Main Lowick, George Porter, Captain Stow, Captain Walbank, Captain James Courtney, Lieutenant Sherburne, Brice Blaire, Dinant, Chambers, Boise, George Higgens, and his Two Brothers, Sons to Sir Thomas Higgens, Davis, Cardell Goodman, Cramburne, Keyes, Pendergrosse *alias* Prendergras, Bryerly, Trevor, Sir George Maxwell, Durance, a Fleming, Christopher Knightley, Lieutenant King, Holmes, Sir William Perkins, Rookwood, Wherever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to Remain until they be thence Delivered by due Course of Law. And His Majesty doth hereby Require the said Justice or other Magistrate immediately to give Notice thereof to Him or His Privy Council. And for the Prevention of the going of the said Persons or of any other into Ireland, or other Parts beyond the Seas, His Majesty doth Require and Command all His Officers of the Customs, and other His Officers and Subjects of, and in the respective Ports and Maritime Towns, and Places Within His Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, That they, and every of them, in their respective Stations and Places, be Careful and Diligent in the Examination of all Persons who shall Pass, or endeavour to Pass, beyond the Seas; and that they do not permit any Person Whatsoever to go into Ireland, or other Places beyond the Seas, Without a Pass under His Majesties Royal Sign Manual, until further Order. And if they shall discover the said Persons above-named, or either of them, then to cause them to be Apprehended and Secured, and to give Notice, as aforesaid. And His Majesty does hereby Publish and Declare to all Persons who shall Conceal the Persons above named, or any of them, or be Aiding and Assisting in the Concealing of them, or furthering their Escape, that they shall be proceeded against for such their Offence, With the utmost Severity according to Law. And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be Diligent and Careful in endeavouring to Discover and Apprehend the said Persons, We do hereby further Declare, That Whosoever shall Discover and Apprehend the Persons above named, or any of them, and shall bring them before some Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, shall have and Receive, as a Reward, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds; which said Sum of One thousand Pounds, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesties Treasury are hereby Required and Directed to Pay accordingly. And if any of the Persons above-named shall Discover and Apprehend any of their Accomplices, so as they may be brought to Justice, His Majesty does hereby Declare, That every Person making such Discovery shall have His Majesties Gracious Pardon for his Offence, and shall Receive the Reward of a Thousand Pounds to be paid in such manner as aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington* the Twenty third Day of *February*, 169⅘. In the Eighth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

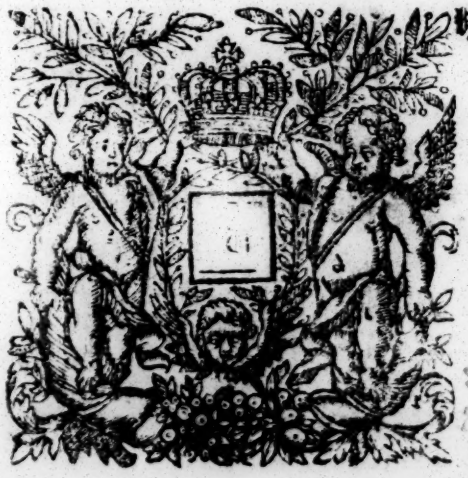
London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 169⅘.

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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

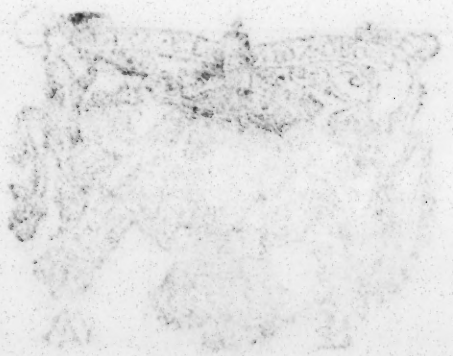


Herras His Majesty hath received Information upon Oath, That the Persons hereinafter Named have With divers other Wicked and Traiterous Persons Entred into a Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy, to Assassinate and Murder His Majesties Sacred Person; for Which Cause several Warrants for High Treason, have been Issued out against them, but they have Withdrawn themselves from their usual Places of Abode, and are Fled from Justice; His Majesty hath therefore thought fit (by the Advice of His Privy Council) to Issue His Royal Proclamation; And His Majesty doth hereby Command and Require all His Loving Subjects to Discover, Take and Apprehend James Duke of Berwick, Sir George Barclay, Major Lowick, George Porter, Captain Stow, Captain Walbank, Captain James Courtney, Lieutenant Sherburne, Brice Blaire, Dinant, Chambers, Boise, George Higgens, and his Two Brothers, Sons to Sir Thomas Higgens, Davis, Cardell Goodman, Cramburne, Keyes, Pendergross *alias* Prendergras, Bryerly, Trevor, Sir George Maxwell, Durance, a Fleming, Christopher Knightley, Lieutenant King, Holmes, Sir William Perkins, Rookwood, Wherever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to Remain until they be thence Delivered by due Course of Law. And His Majesty doth hereby Require the said Justice or other Magistrate immediately to give Notice thereof to Him or His Privy Council. And for the Prevention of the going of the said Persons or of any other into Ireland, or other Parts beyond the Seas, His Majesty doth Require and Command all His Officers of the Customs, and other His Officers and Subjects of, and in the respective Ports and Maritime Towns, and Places Within His Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, That they, and every of them, in their respective Stations and Places, be Careful and Diligent in the Examination of all Persons who shall Pass, or endeavour to Pass, beyond the Seas; and that they do not permit any Person Whatsoever to go into Ireland, or other Places beyond the Seas, Without a Pass under His Majesties Royal Sign Manual, until further Order. And if they shall discover the said Persons above-named, or either of them, then to cause them to be Apprehended and Secured, and to give Notice, as aforesaid. And His Majesty does hereby Publish and Declare to all Persons Who shall Conceal the Persons above named, or any of them, or be Aiding and Assisting in the Concealing of them, or furthering their Escape, that they shall be proceeded against for such their Offence, With the utmost Severity according to Law. And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be Diligent and Careful in endeavouring to Discover and Apprehend the said Persons, We do hereby further Declare, That Whosoever shall Discover and Apprehend the Persons above named, or any of them, and shall bring them before some Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, shall Have and Receive, as a Reward, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds; which said Sum of One thousand Pounds, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesties Treasury are hereby Required and Directed to Pay accordingly. And if any of the Persons above-named shall Discover and Apprehend any of their Accomplices, so as they may be brought to Justice, His Majesty does hereby Declare, That every Person making such Discovery shall have His Majesties Gracious Pardon for his Offence, and shall Receive the Reward of a Thousand Pounds to be paid in such manner as aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington* the Twenty third Day of *February*, 169⅘. In the Eighth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 169⅘.



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816. m. 3
114.

K. England
William

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.



Whereas His Majesty hath Received Information upon Oath, of a Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy, to Assassinate and Murther His Royal Person, carried on by Papists and other Wicked and Traiterous Persons; And hath also Received certain Intelligence of an Invasion intended by the French upon this Kingdom; And His Majesty taking Notice, That great Numbers of Papists and other Ill Disposed Persons have lately Resorted to, and Assembled in the Cities of London and Westminster, contrary to the known Laws of this Kingdom, and in order, as may reasonably be thought, to put their said Wicked and Traiterous Designs in Execution: His Majesty therefore, upon the Humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament Assembled, hath thought fit, by the Advice of His Privy Council, to Issue this His Royal Proclamation, and does hereby Strictly Charge and Command all Popish Recusants, Natives or Denizons, being above the Age of Sixteen Years, That they do, according to the Statutes in that behalf made, Repair to their respective Places of Abode, and if they have none, then to the Places where their respective Father or Mother is, or shall be Dwelling, and do not thereafter Remove or Pass above Five Miles from [illegible]. And His Majesty doth likewise Charge and Command all Papists and Persons Reputed so to be (except Merchant Strangers, Settled Housholders, and other Persons Excepted in the Statutes made in this behalf) on or before the Tenth Day of March next, to Depart out of the said Cities of London and West-minster, and from all Places Within the Distance of Ten Miles of the same. And His Majesty does hereby Command the Lord Mayor of London, and all other Justices of the Peace, and other Officers within the said Cities, and Ten Miles of the same, That they make Strict Search for, and proceed against all such of them as shall presume to Remain, Repair or Return Within the Limits aforesaid, according to the Statutes in that Case provided, and particularly the Statute made in the First Year of the Reign of his present Majesty and of the late Queen Mary of Blessed Memory, Intituled, (An Act for the Amoving Papists and Reputed Papists from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Ten Miles Distance from the same) by Tendring to them the Declaration therein mentioned, and otherwise, according to the said Act. And His Majesty does likewise Charge and Command the aforesaid, and all other Justices of the Peace whatsoever, Who shall Know or be Informed, that any Person is, or is Suspected to be a Papist, to Tender unto such Person the Declaration aforesaid, and proceed thereupon, according to one other Act made in the said First Year of the Reign of his present Majesty and the said late Queen, Intituled (An Act for the better Securing the Government, by Disarming Papists and Reputed Papists.) And for the better Discovery of Persons Disaffected to the Government, and that being Discovered, their Disloyal and Wicked Purposes and Attempts may be Disappointed, His Majesty does strictly Charge and Command all Justices of the Peace, and other Officers in that behalf Authorized, That where they shall find or be Informed of any Person, who by reason of his Conversation, Discourse or other Demeanour, shall be Suspected not to be Well Affected to his Majesties Government, they do Tender unto such Person the Oaths Appointed by an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of his present Majesty and the said late Queen, Intituled (An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance and Appointing other Oaths) and that in Case of Refusal to take the same, due Prosecution be made thereupon. And for the more effectual Performance thereof, the said Justices of Peace are to make and keep Entries or Records of such their Proceedings, in order to the Tendring the said Oaths again to the Person so Refusing; it being His Majesties Pleasure, that the said Law be Executed to the utmost against such Offenders. And His Majesty does hereby Charge and particularly Require all Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, That they do meet Monthly, to Inquire into and Inform themselves of the Affairs of their respective Counties and Divisions in relation to the Premisses, and take special Care to Preserve the Peace, and Prevent all Unlawful Meetings and Assemblies against his Majesty and his Government, and that from time to time they give Information of their Proceedings and Discoveries to the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the Twenty fifth Day of *February*. 169⅘. In the Eighth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 169⅘.



A

Summary Account

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

Upon the HAPPY DISCOVERY of the

Jacobite Conſpiracy.

In a SECOND LETTER to a Devonſhire Gentleman.

London, March 3. 1695.

Dear Sir,

JUST now is come to Hand yours of the 27th paſt, calling for my Anſwer to that of the 18th, which I hope is now with you; for I ſent it by the laſt Poſt, and alſo a Duplicate thereof, as you deſired, under cover to our Friend at *Totneſs*. However, leſt thoſe ſhould be intercepted, I here give you a Tranſcript of it, with the addition of ſome things which ſince occur, omitting the Minutes which you requeſted me to hand to you of *Gadbury*'s and *Partridge*'s Predictions of this Helliſh Plot, having ſent you their Almanacks, and alſo that of *Woodward*'s, by the *Exeter* Carrier, which I know is a ſafe way.

Mine told you that on Monday the 24th, the King came to the Houſe of Lords, and in a Speech acquainted both Houſes;

'That he was come on an extraordinary Occaſion, which might have proved fatal if it had not 'been diſappointed by the ſingular Mercy and Goodneſs of God.

'That he had received ſeveral concurring Informations of a Deſign to aſſaſſinate him, and 'that our Enemies were very forward in their Preparations for a ſudden Invaſion of the 'Kingdom.

'That His Majeſty had not been wanting to give the neceſſary Orders for the Fleet, and 'that he hoped there was a Strength of Ships, and in ſuch a Readineſs, as would be ſufficient 'to diſappoint the Intentions of our Enemies.

'That he had diſpatched Orders for bringing Home ſuch a Number of our Troops, as 'might ſecure us from any Attempt; and exhorted them to do every thing which they ſhould 'judg proper for our Common Safety, *&c.*

Upon this aſtoniſhing News the Houſe of Commons (*Nemine Contradicente*) reſolved to addreſs His Majeſty to 'congratulate his happy Deliverance, and to give him their Thanks for 'imparting the Horrid Deſign to the Houſe, and to deſire His Majeſty to take more than ordinary 'Care of his Royal Perſon, aſſuring him that they will ſtand by, aſſiſt, and defend His Majeſty 'with their Lives and Fortunes, againſt the late King *James* and all other His Enemies both at 'Home and Abroad; and that in caſe His Majeſty ſhould come to any violent Death (which God 'forbid) they would revenge the ſame upon all his Enemies and their Adherents, *&c.*

The Houſe of Lords alſo unanimouſly agreed upon an Addreſs to His Majeſty, to which they deſired the Concurrence of the Commons; who made ſome Amendments thereunto, to which the Lords agreeing: The ſame Evening both Houſes attended His Majeſty therewith. You have here a Copy thereof.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled; having taken into our ſerious Conſideration, what your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to Communicate to us this day, think it our Duty in the firſt place, to give Your Majeſty moſt Humble Thanks, for having acquainted Your Parliament, with the great Danger Your Sacred Perſon hath been ſo nearly expos'd to, and the Deſign of an Invaſion from our Enemies Abroad; We heartily Congratulate Your Majeſty's Happy Preſervation, and thankfully acknowledge the ſignal Providence of God in it; and at the ſame time Declare our Deteſtation and Abhorrence of ſo

Villanous and Barbarous a Design: And since the Safety and Welfare of Your Majesty's Dominions do so entirely depend upon Your Life, We most Humbly Beseech Your Majesty to take more than Ordinary Care of Your Royal Person: And we take this Occasion to Assure Your Majesty of our utmost Assistance, to Defend Your Person, and Support Your Government against the late King James, *and all other Your Enemies, both at Home and Abroad; hereby Declaring to all the World, That in case Your Majesty shall come to any Violent Death, (which God forbid) we will Revenge the same upon all your Enemies, and their Adherents. And as an Instance of our Zeal for Your Majesty's Service, we will give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business: And we make it our Desire to Your Majesty, to Seize and Secure all Persons, Horses, and Arms, that Your Majesty may think fit to Apprehend upon this Occasion.*

To which His Majesty gave a gracious Answer to the effect following, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Thank you heartily for this kind Address: On my Part you may be assured, that I will do all that is within my Power for the Conservation of this Kingdom, to which I have so many Obligations. I will readily adventure my Life for the Preservation of it, and recommend my self to the Continuance of your Loyalty and good Affections.

The House of Commons also the same day resolved upon the following Association to be signed by their Members.

WHereas there has been a Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy, Formed and Carried on by Papists, and other Wicked and Traiterous Persons, for Assassinating his Majesty's Royal Person in Order to Incourage an Invasion from France, to Subvert our Religion, Laws, and Liberty: We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, do Heartily, Sincerely, and Solemnly Profess, Testify and Declare, That his Present Majesty King William *is Rightful and Lawful King of these Realms. And we do Mutually Promise and Engage to stand by and assist each other to the utmost of our Power, in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government, against the late King* James *and all his Adherents. And in case his Majesty come to any Violent or Untimely Death (which God forbid) We do hereby further Freely and Unanimously Oblige our Selves, to Unite, Associate, and Stand by each other, in Revenging the same upon his Enemies, and their Adherents; and in Supporting and Defending the Succession of the Crown, according to an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of King* William *and Queen* Mary, *Intituled,* An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown.

There is also an Association agreed upon by the House of Lords, which was carried by a Majority, which will appear to be of a *Comfortable Importance.*

Their Lordships Association differs so little from that of the Commons, that I do not transcribe it; but shew you how they vary: Instead of the Words [*King* William is *RIGHTFUL and Lawful King*] their Lordships insert,

That *His present Majesty King* William *hath A RIGHT BY LAW to the Crown of this Realm, and that neither the late King* James, *nor the pretended Prince of* Wales, *nor any other Person hath any Right whatsoever to the same,* &c.

Ninety six of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, have already subscribed their Association, and others, who were at first absent, come in daily: it hath been refused only by 15, whose Names lying in a narrow Compass, I here give you.

Marquiss of *Hallifax.*
Marquiss of *Normanby* (who when King *James* Abdicated we knew by the Title of Earl of *Mulgrave.*)
Earls of { *Nottingham.* *Chesterfield.* *Thanet.* *Winchelsea.* *Scarsdale.*
Earls of { *Craven.* *Feversham.* *Aylesbury.*
Lord *Jeffries.*
Lord *Chandois.*
Lord *Ferrers.*
Dr. *Sprat,* Bishop of *Rochester.*
Dr. *Watson,* Bishop of St. *Davids.*

Their Lordships have also ordered Letters to be sent to these undernamed Peers, who are in the Country, to attend the House; and their subscribing is not doubted.

The Dukes of { *Beaufort,* and *Richmond.*
Earls of { *Rutland.* *Derby.* *Bristol.*
Lord Viscount *Weymouth.*
The Lords { *Fitz-Water.* *Leigh.* *Lempster.* *Oulston.* *Willoughby.* *Coventry.* *Rockingham.*

The

The House of Commons having, as I told you, agreed upon the above-written Association, ordered it to be engrossed, to be Signed by their Members; and near 400 of that August Assembly, which consists of 513, have already (with great Alacrity) subscribed it. But some at present hesitate, some others refuse it, their Names are underwritten.

Berks Sends 9. Members.
William Jennyngs
Simon Harcourt.

Bucks. 14.
Alexander Denton
Mountague Drake
Sir James Etheridge.

Cornwall. 44.
Henry *Lord* Hyde
John Manley
Daniel Eliot
Henry Fleming
Francis Buller
John Tredenham
Seymour Tredenham
Sir William Coryton
John Mountchevens
Bernard Granvile
Charles *Lord* Cheney
* Francis Gwyn.

Cheshire. 4.
Sir Thomas Grosvenor.

Derbyshire. 4.
Sir Gilbert Clarke.

Devon. 26.
Francis Courteney
* *Sir* Edward Seymour
John Granville.

Dorsetshire. 20.
* Thomas Strangways
Thomas Freke
* Richard Fownes.

Essex. 30.
* Robert Byerly
Sir Marmaduke Wivill
Sir Michael Wentworth.

Essex. 8.
Sir Eliab Harvey.

Glocester. 8.
Robert Payne
William Frye
Richard How
John How.

Herefordshire. 8.
Robert Price.

Huntington. 4.
Anthony Hammond.

Kent. 18.
* *Sir* John Banks.

Lancashire. 14.
Leigh Banks
Thomas Brotherton
Sir Roger Bradshaw
Peter Shakerley.

Lincolnshire. 12.
George *Lord* Castleton
Sir John Bolles.

Norfolk. 12.
Sir John Wodehouse.

Northampton. 9.
Thomas Cartwright
* Gilbert Dolben.

Northumberland. 8.
* William Foster.

Oxford. 9.
* Mountague *Lord* Norris
* *Sir* Robert Jenkinson
Heneage Finch
Sir Edward Norris
Thomas Rowney
James Bertie
Sir Robert Dashwood.

Salop. 12.
* Edward Kynaston
John Kynaston
* Andrew Newport
* George Weld.

Somerset. 18.
Sir John Trevillian
* Edward Berkley
* John Sandford
Sir Charles Carterett
Sir John Smith.

Southampton 26.
Henry Holmes
* Thomas Done

Staffordshire. 10.
* Robert Burdett
Sir John Leveson Gower
* John Grey
* *Sir* Henry Gough.

Surrey 14.
John Parsons.

Sussex. 28.
* *Sir* William Morley
John Lewknor
Sir Thomas Dyke
William Stringer.

Warwickshire. 6.
William Bromley
Andrew Archer
George Bohun
* *Lord* Digby
Francis Grevill.

Westmoreland. 4.
Sir William Twisden
* *Sir* Christopher Musgrave.

Wiltshire. 34.
Robert Bertie
William Harvey
Henry Pynnill
Thomas Bennet
William Daniel.

Worcestershire. 9.
Samuel Swift
* Henry Parker.

Wales. 24.
* Edward Jones
Jeffery Jefferies
* Sir Richard Middleton
* Edward Brereton
Sir John Conway
* Thomas Mansel.

In all but 93 Dissenters.

Pardon me, Sir, that I forgot to insert the name of Wil: Williams, *who you may remember Spew'd Sir* Robert Peyton *out of the House of Commons, for corresponding with the late King when Duke of* York. *And who told King* Charles II. *That the* Commons were not given to Change; *but it is now evident that some of their* Quondam Speakers *are.*

On *Tuesday* the House ordered that their absent Members, as they come to the House, do come up to the Table, and sign the Association; or, in their Places, declare their Refusal so to do: and

On *Thursday* it was ordered that the Association, and the Subscriptions thereunto, be entred upon the Journal of the House; and Resolved that it be presented to His Majesty, by the Speaker, and *the whole House*, before the end of the Session.

It was also, the same day, ordered that such Members who have not already, shall by *Monday* Fortnight Sign the Association, or declare their Refusal; and I do on as good Ground, as *Cadbury* foretold the Plot, predict that the Body of Refusers in this Honourable House will scarce, at the summing up, amount to the number of one hundred.

Permit me now (Dear Sir) to Recreate my self a little in remarking on what I have laid before you.

As

As the Dissenting Lords are but few; so of the twenty six Members of your Large and Rich County of *Devon*, you find but three Dissenters: and but one (I include not their Bishop) of the eighteen in the Spacious County of *Kent*. No more than one out of twelve in another of the largest Counties of *England*, I mean *Norfolk*. To augment their Number, *Essex* (another of our greatest Counties) furnishes one out of eight. *Cheshire* one out of their four. *Derbyshire* one out of four also; and *Herefordshire* such another one out of eight. The Diminutive, but Opulent, County of *Huntington*, has lent them another out of four: and that Honest County of *Surrey* one out of fourteen, but I assure you it is a very *Surry One*.

You find not one of the sixteen Members for the *Cinque* Ports in this *Non-Association*; and the twelve Counties of *Wales* have of their twenty four Members but eight Refusers, of whom one is now His Majesties Counsel, and was of King *James*'s Counsel against the Bishops. Indeed they have a *Recusant Bishop* to head them, of King *James*'s own making; but unless I misremember he was not one of the seven golden Candlesticks.

You want (Sir) in the above-written List eleven of our *English* Counties, which are these,

Bedfordshire Sends 4 Members.
Cambridgshire 6.
Cumberland. 6.
Durham. 4.
Hertfordshire. 6.
Leicestershire. 4.
London, Middlesex and Westminster. 8.
Monmouthshire. 3.
Nottinghamshire. 8.
Rutland. 2.
Suffolk. 16.

Of which Number, being 67, I tell you for their Honour, there is not one Recusant.

I farther observe to you, that in the seven *old Associated Counties*, *viz. Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, *Bedford* and *Hertford*, there are but 3 Recusants; and you will find above 4 times that Number of Associating Lords there. In *London* and the contiguous Counties, *viz. Middlesex*, *Bucks*, *Berks*, *Wiltshire*, *Hantshire*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Kent*, *Lincoln*, and *Northampton*, which make another 11 Counties, and send no less than 172 Members; you will find, upon review of the foregoing List, that there had been but 19 Refusers, had not Mr. *Dare* and Mr. *Parsons* added two to their Number.

Now to detain you no longer in discourfing of the House of Commons; let this assure you that the City of *London* had like to have been as unanimous as the first 11 Counties. A Common Council was this last Week summoned, where the foregoing Association being proposed, it was agreed unto and signed by every Member present (that whole Body consisting of 234), one only excepted; whose name may not be forgot, it is *Lawrence Cole*, a Man of little Note before he was one of honest Mr. *Bateman*'s Jury.

I hope Sir, this pleasant Scheme of the Kingdom, and its Affairs, will in some measure relieve you from the Panick fear into which you say *Gadbury* and *Partridge* had put you. Now for the Service of the Government, you have my free consent to shew this to your Honest Neighbours (especially to our Friends of *Exeter* and *Totness*.) Nay to any Man, for, tho as you know I pay a Deference to Sir *E. Seymour*, and a far greater to the Nations Representatives, I am confident I shall not in this Juncture incur their displeasure by naming a squeamish Conscienced Gentleman, who (after 7 years Apprenticeship) will not go the Length to avow K. *William*'s Right to the Crown.

When a Town is on Fire, the blowing up a House is surely justifiable. Our Neighbour Nation once upon a time told a bigger Man than Sir *E. S.* that a King for some Crimes might *Forefault*; and had Sir *E.* been thrown out of the House last Week, I should not have laid it to Heart.

I have long agoe resolved to run a *Muck* against all the Enemies of this Government, and know by Consequence that I am to expect no Quarter when it is overturned, which makes me now as fearless of being called to a Reckoning, as I am of this Plot; but should that betide me, I wish it may be before the present Commissioners for Accounts.

I have Sir, been so prolix that I cannot now enter into the particulars of this Diabolical Conspiracy, but for your Comfort it is happily discovered, and most miraculously disappointed. Admiral *Russell* now blocks up the *French* Fleet about *Calais*, and I hope to tell you by the next that he has destroyed them.

The Tower of *London* was to have been delivered up to the *French Cut-Throats*, and they say by Major *Hawley* an Officer there; it is certain he is secured. Take Heart my Friend, for our Enemies will not easily get possession of the Powder there, and I am confident all the *Salt-Petre* in *Devonshire*, (should 200 Tuns be discovered in any Vault there) will not supply enough to blow up this Government. For my part come what will, I resolve never to be bribed into the *Jacobite Party*; no, tho I should be tempted with the value of such a Cargo, which Sir *E. S.* well knows is not less worth than 12000 *l.*

You must not expect a License to this, for Sir *Roger L'Estrange* had last Night the Mishap to be committed Close Prisoner to *Newgate*.

I am, Sir, Yours sincerely B. J.

P. S. *Sir, I esteem my self obliged to beg pardon, that I have here repeated the Name of Worthy Mr.* Cartwright *of* Northampton-shire, *who yesterday, upon second Thoughts, signed the Association; as I question not but the rest will follow the good Example he has set them.*

(1) 85 816 m. 3 90
116.

BRIEF OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

Present Diſtreſſes of the Publick,

With ſome ACCOUNT of the Cauſes thereof, *Viz.*

THE

Corruptions in the Government.

Humbly Preſented to the Conſideration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled.

By *ROBERT CROSFEILD.*

Firſt, I Shall obſerve to your Honours, the Prodigious and Immence ſumms of Mony that have been Expended this War in about ſeven years, which I Conceive is more than has been Rais'd in many Ages paſt, even down to the *Norman* Conqueſt, all which, together with the Ill Management, has brought the Nation to ſuch diſtreſs, by the great Decay and Ruine of Trade, and Univerſal Poverty of the middle ſort of people, That the poor are grown to ſuch vaſt Numbers, and do daily increaſe to ſuch a degree, That if a ſpeedy ſtop be not put to our Grievances, they will in a manner ere long be ready to eat the reſt of the people up alive; And further, it is ſad to conſider how a certain Cabal of Men, have made a prey of the publick all this War, for 'tis Demonſtrable that a Moyety of what has been Expended this Reign, (had it been Committed to the Management of wiſe and faithful Men) might with Gods bleſſing have given Laws to *Europe*, and long before this time, have brought our Enemies to a laſting, honourable and well Grounded Peace. Whereas thoſe that have hitherto been Intruſted, have Acted as if they were not willing to Conquer our Enemies too ſoon, but rather deſired to turn the War into a Trade, and to ſqueeſe out even the very Marrow of the People to Inrich themſelves, for to our ſhame be it ſpoken, the Enemy at this day ſeems to be almoſt upon an equal Ballance with us, and the War as likely to Continue as ever.

Secondly, That whereas during this great Action, and the raiſing ſuch vaſt ſumms of Mony, there ought to have been the greateſt Care and Strictneſs Immaginable, to have examin'd Accounts and Puniſh'd all Tardy Officers, the direct Contrary has

been practic'd, hardly any Accounts having been Regularly or ſtrictly Examin'd, Numerous, great and Notorious Frauds, and other Crimes paſs'd over in ſilence, and thoſe that according to Oath and Duty, have diſcover'd and laid open any Miſcarriages in the Government, have been ſhamefully oppreſs'd, Perſecuted and Ruin'd, for the Incouragement of Offenders, and the Terrour of all honeſt Men, to avoid all Acts of Duty for the future. For,

Thirdly, The preſent *Navy-Board*, has been publickly accus'd of horrible practies in waſting the publick Treaſure: 1. By fraudulent Contracts. 2. By Countenancing, Incouraging, and Advocating vaſt Embezelments of the * Kings ſtores. 3. By driving a Miſterious and Diabolical Trade in the poor Saylors Tickets, which are generally ſold at 10 or 12 ſhillings in the pound loſs, to a Curſed crew of Extortioners, kept up and Incourag'd by the *Navy-Board*, who ought to ſuppreſs them, alſo thouſands of poor Creatures are Robb'd of their Right, by the horrid Cuſtoms of putting Queries and Runs upon the Saylors Pay, the blood of whoſe periſhing families does now cry aloud for Vengeance againſt the Nation, their dreadful Miſeries having been hitherto diſregarded, tho often laid open in Print, and offered to be proved.

By all which Curſed Practices the Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, have gotten vaſt Eſtates: ſome of them, that were Clerks, and not worth Two Hundred Pounds at the Revolution, have openly and publickly laid out about Twenty Thouſand Pound in purchaſes, beſides the vaſt ſumms of Money lying by them: Whereas admitting they have been Commiſſioners of the *Navy* ſeven years, their Salary at 500 *l. per Annum*, is but 3500 *l.* And for ſuch Men to make ſuch purchaſes, beſides the Charge of Maintaining their Families, keeping their Coaches, *&c.* I conceive is one clear Demonſtration of the publicks being Cheated. But further, ſome of theſe Gentlemen have been accus'd, of being diſaffected to the Government, holding Conſtant and Private Conſults with the Kings known Enemies, ſuch as pay double Taxes. All which crimes and many more too long to inſert, have moſt part been prov'd before the Admiralty, *&c.* And the reſt laid before them and offer'd to be prov'd, but have all been quaſh'd in a ſtrange and unaccountable manner, and the *Navy-Board* hath Contrary to Law, Juſtice, and the Intereſt of the Nation, been protected, and kept in their Employments, to this day; whereby they and all the Numerous Train of their ſubordinate offenders, have been Incourag'd in their Crimes, to the great Ruin of the King and Kingdom.

Fourthly, The Lords of the Admiralty (under whoſe Juriſdiction the *Navy-Board* is) have been publickly accus'd for Stifling, Concealing, and Incouraging their Crimes, and Diſcouraging and Ruining thoſe that laid them open; part of which has alſo been prov'd againſt their Lordſhips, and the reſt offer'd to be prov'd, But all has been ſtrangely quaſh'd, and their Lordſhips remain in Commiſſion at this day, as if no Evil had been laid to their Charge.

Fifthly, The preſent Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded, have been likewiſe accus'd by Mr. *Baſton*, one of their Clerks (who laid down his Employment) of horrible Crimes, of holding an unlawful Correſpondence with the *French* all this War, to the betraying the Kings Councils, and alſo uſing the *French* Priſoners here in ſo barbarous a manner, by cheating them of their Allowance of Victuals, *&c.*

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* *Amongſt the various Naval Frauds I ſhall give the following Inſtance. A certain worthy Citizen of* London, *diſcover'd a parcel of Hemp, going under the Name of Rakings or Flyings, which was ſold as ſuch by the Navy-board for* 16 *Tun,* 12 *Hundred weight, at thirty Shillings* per *Tun, amounting to* 24*l.* 18 *s. being Goods, as they pretended, that were uſeleſs for the King's Service. But on the contrary, this perſon prov'd that the ſaid Goods were,* Bona Fide, *the Bands and Kibbs of Hemp, and that Inſtead of the aboveſaid ſmall quantity, there was found about* 240 *Tun,* 70 or 80 *Tuns of which was actually deliver ed, which the aforeſaid Citizen prov'd upon Oath to the Navy-Board, and offer'd* 15 *l. a Tun for the ſame but to no purpoſe, for the matter was ſtifled. And thus a great quantity of ſerviceable Hemp was Em bezelled and pretended to be ſold under the Notion of Rakings or Flyings for only* 24*l.* 18 *s. and then ſold to the King again for good Hemp (as it really was) for about* 3000 *l.*

And this I can prove when requir'd, and I offer it as an Inſtance of the Method of thoſe Gentlemen Defrauding their King and Country under the Head of Embezelments, that none may wonder how they get their Eſtates.

that

that thouſands of our Poor *Engliſh* Captives in *France* loſt their Lives, and Periſh'd through the Cruelty of the *French*, only by way of Reprizal; alſo they were accus'd of Cheating the King in their Accounts, and uſing the Sick and Wounded Seamen barbarouſly in the Hoſpital at *Plymouth*, with other great Miſcarriages; all which was twice fully prov'd againſt them, almoſt two years ſince, in a Juditial Manner, by his Majeſties ſpecial order: 1. Before the Lords of the Admiralty, and 2. Before the Lords of the Council, and two Reports made of the truth thereof; and alſo the aforemention'd Crimes, have been a third time prov'd againſt them, before the late Commiſſioners for ſtating the publick Accounts, where ſome of their Witneſſes appear'd to be Notoriouſly perjur'd: And laſtly the ſaid Mr. *Baſton*, at the opening the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, Printed and Publiſh'd, his caſe, (Containing only matter of fact) being a full Account of the Crimes three times prov'd againſt the ſaid Commiſſioners, all which is quaſh'd, and Law, and Juſtice, kept from taking place, and the ſaid Commiſſioners. *Viat Armis*, Incourag'd, ſupported, upheld, and kept in their Employments to this Day.

AND now it may be conſidered, If the aforeſaid Crimes had ever been call'd to ſincere and hearty Examination, and any of thoſe perſons puniſh'd in earneſt, that were found to be Criminal, then all the Corruption and Fraud in the Government might have been ſoon laid open: For the *horrible Cabal of the Nations Deſtroyers*, would have been divided, and they would have Impeach'd and Accus'd one another, when they ſaw the Government was reſolv'd to proceed againſt them in Earneſt.

But on the contrary, all imaginable Care has been taken to huſh up, and ſtifle all manner of Crimes, by diſcouraging, perſecuting and Ruining ſuch perſons as have, according to Oath, and Duty, endeavour'd to lay them open; and alſo the worſt, and moſt abominable Criminals, Traitors to God and their Country, have been encouraged, protected, and preferr'd; All which pernicious Examples have tended not only to confirm Tardy Officers in their Wicked Practices, but alſo to debauch thoſe few Honeſt Gentlemen that were left in publick Employments: For it is in Effect giving Publick Notice, with divers Evidences of woful Examples, That the way to keep an Employment, and get an Eſtate, is to break the Law, betray ones Country, and act all manner of Wickedneſs. And that on the contrary, to practice Honeſty, neither to Cheat King or Country, nor ſuffer others to do it, without diſcovering the ſame, and to diſcharge ones Duty faithfully, in all the Branches thereof, is the certain way to be utterly Ruin'd, Begger'd, and Deſtroy'd.

And now certainly, no Conſidering Man can be much ſurpriz'd at the breaking out of the preſent Damnable and Helliſh Plot, to Aſſaſſinate His Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, and ſubvert the Government: But rather admire the wonderful Providence of God, that his Majeſty has ſat ſafe in his Throne ſo long, in regard ſo great a Number of his known Enemies have been Thruſt into, and hitherto Kept in his Service: And how our King or Country can be ſafe with ſo few real Friends, and ſo many and powerful Enemies both at home and abroad, is beyond my apprehenſion to Conceive; Nay, 'tis Demonſtrably plain, that our Enemies at home, By their Superlative Covetouſneſs, Fraud, Pride, Negligence, Ignorance, *&c.* Have done us much more miſchief than all the power of *France* this War; for the Cabal of our Enemies at home are ſo Strong, and their Power ſo Great, That his Majeſties Royal Perſon with the Laws, Eſtates, and Liberties, of his loving Subjects, ſeems to be Beſieg'd and Surrounded by them, and to call aloud for your Honours Aſſiſtance to Diſperſe this *Wretched Crew*, before they grow too ſtrong for the Parliament it ſelf, Or till our wickedneſs ſpreads it ſelf ſo far, that all come to be Offenders, and ſo our Crimes grow too Bulky to be ever Examin'd into at all, and reduce us to ſuch a wretched Condition, as to verify the Words of the Poet *Lucan*, who ſays: *Where all offend the Crimes unpuniſhable*, And then our utter and final Ruin muſt unavoidably follow.

God grant there may not be Cauſe to Record of this Nation in Ages to come, That notwithſtanding the wonderful Revolution that God wrought for them, and Reſcued them from Popery and Slavery; and notwithſtanding the great advantage of a Wiſe, Good, Valiant, and true Proteſtant King to Reign over them, and alſo the

Im-

Immenſe Riches they poſſeſs'd, and all the other Advantages of the Strength, Number, Courage and Bravery, of their Forces, by Sea and Land, *&c.* all which was more than ſufficient to have ſoon lower'd their Enemies, and brought them into ſubjection. Yet were they, by their own ſordid Covetouſneſs, and Wickedneſs within themſelves, ſhamefully brought to Beggery, Ruin and Slavery. I ſay, God grant we may not give our own Poſterity, and other Nations, this Cauſe to Curſe and Contemn us.

The above Grievances have been publickly complain'd of, and offered to be proved, for theſe ſeveral Years paſs'd, as alſo laid open in Print the laſt Seſſion, and this Seſſion of Parliament, by me and others, tho hitherto quaſh'd or over-rul'd: And I having this Seſſion of Parliament Exhibited a Petition and Articles in the Houſe of Peers (where it is now depending), Complaining of the aforeſaid Corruptions and Grievances; and having humbly pray'd in my ſaid Petition, That the Matters therein contain'd may be brought to a Legal Hearing, I do again make the ſame Humble Requeſt in the behalf of my Country; (which has been, and is ſorely Oppreſs'd by the aforeſaid Evil Practices;) and ſhall think it my Duty to perſiſt in the ſame, until I be Legally heard, or Commanded by the Government to Ceaſe: being able fully to prove whatever I have ſet forth.

Clerkenwel-Cloſe,
March 17. 169⅝.

Robert Crosfeild.

FINIS.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.



Whereas his Majesty has Received Information, that the Persons herein after Named, have, With divers other Wicked and Traiterous Persons, Committed High Treason, in Compassing and Conspiring the Death and Destruction of his Majesties Royal Person, and in Adhereing to his Enemies; for which Cause several Warrants for High Treason have been Issued out against them, but they have withdrawn themselves from their usual Places of Abode and are fled from Justice: His Majesty hath therefore thought fit (by the Advice of his Privy Council) to Issue his Royal Proclamation, and his Majesty does hereby Command and Require all his Loving Subjects to Discover, Take and Apprehend the Lord Montgomery and Sir John Fenwick, Wherever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to Remain until they be thence Delivered by due Course of Law. And his Majesty does hereby Require the said Justice or other Magistrate immediately to give Notice thereof to Him or his Privy Council. And for the Prevention of the going of the said Persons into Ireland, or other Parts beyond the Seas, His Majesty does Require and Command all his Officers of the Customs, and other his Officers and Subjects of, and in the respective Ports and Maritime Towns, and Places Within his Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, That they, and every of them, in their respective Stations and Places, be Careful and Diligent in the Examination of all Persons who shall Pass, or endeavour to Pass, beyond the Seas; and if they shall discover the said Persons above-named, or either of them, then to cause them to be Apprehended and Secured, and to give Notice, as aforesaid. And his Majesty does hereby Publish and Declare to all Persons Who shall Conceal the Persons above-named, or either of them, or be Aiding and Assisting in the Concealing of them, or Furthering their Escape, that they shall be Proceeded against for such their Offence, with the utmost Severity according to Law. And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be Diligent and Careful in endeavouring to Discover and Apprehend the said Persons, his Majesty does hereby further Declare, That Whosoever shall Discover and Apprehend the Persons above-named, or either of them, and shall bring them before some Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, shall have and Receive, as a Reward, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds; Which said Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesties Treasury are hereby Required and Directed to Pay accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the Twenty second Day of *March*, 1695. In the Eighth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1695.



By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

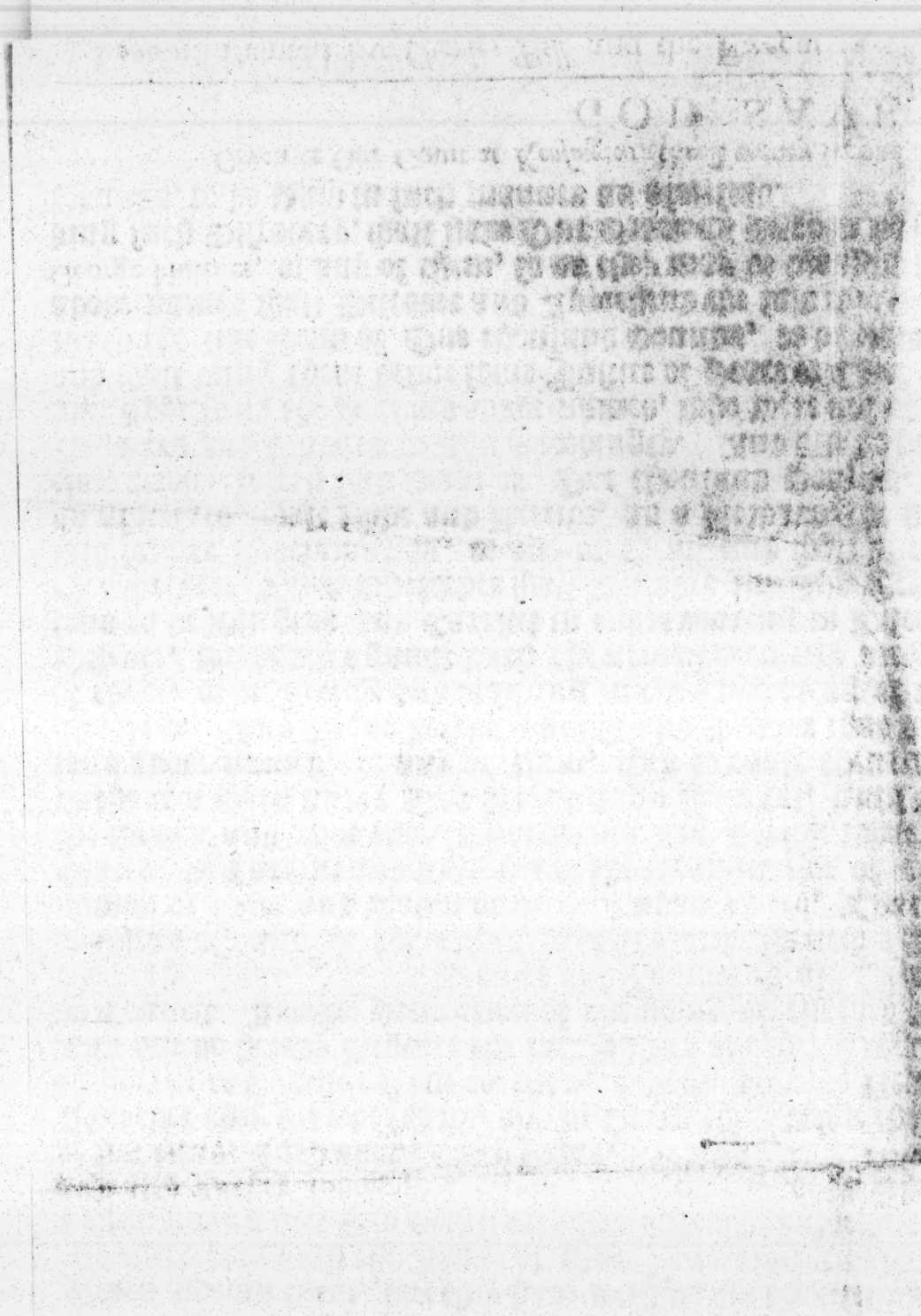


Whereas Our Royal Proclamation, bearing Date on the Twenty third Day of February last, Issued for the Apprehending several Persons therein Named, Who, with divers other Wicked and Traiterous Persons, had Entred into a Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy, to Assassinate and Murder Our Royal Person; several of which Persons have been since Apprehended, and some of them have Suffered the Just Punishment of the Law, for such their Horrid and Wicked Conspiracy, and others remain yet undiscovered (Viz.) Sir George Barclay, Who is a Lieutenant of the late King James's Guards in France, a Tall thin Man, about the Age of Sixty Years, of a Ruddy Complexion, is Lame of his Right hand; Major Lowick, a Tall Lean Straight Bodied Man, of a Sanguine Complexion, the upper part of his Cheak Bones pretty high, with a falling in just upon the Jaws; Dinant, Major George Holmes, Durant a Walloon, Cranburne, Bryerly, Rookwood, a Brigadier in the late King James's Guards in France; Chambers, Who has a hurt in his Hand, and was formerly taken on Board a French Privateer, Davies: And whereas We have since the Issuing out Our said Proclamation, Received further Information of several other Persons herein after Named, Who were concerned in the said Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy; for which Cause several Warrants of High Treason have Issued against them, but they have Withdrawn themselves from their usual Places of Abode, and are fled from Justice: We therefore (With the Advice of Our Privy Council) have thought fit to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, Hereby Commanding and Requiring all Our Loving Subjects to Discover, Take and Apprehend the Persons above-named, and also Father Johnson *alias* Harrison, a Priest, Who is a Short, Black, Full-bodied Man, his Eyes standing a little out of his Head, Aged about Forty Years, Bernardi, Hare, Harris, Counter *alias* Rumsey, Hungate *alias* Rogers, Wherever they may be found, and to Carry them before the next Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to Remain until they be thence Delivered by due Course of Law. And We do hereby Require the said Justice or other Magistrate immediately to give Notice thereof to Us or Our Privy Council. And for Prevention of the going of the said Persons, or of any other, into Ireland, or other Parts beyond the Seas, We do Require and Command all Our Officers of the Customs, and other Our Officers and Subjects of, and in the respective Ports and Maritime Towns, and Places within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, That they, and every of them, in their Respective Stations and Places, be Careful and Diligent in the Examination of all Persons who shall Pass, or endeavour to Pass beyond the Seas; and that they do not permit any Person whatsoever to go into Ireland, or other Places beyond the Seas, Without a Pass under Our Royal Sign Manual, until further Order. And if they shall Discover the said Persons above-named, or any of them, then to cause them to be Apprehended and Secured, and to give Notice, as aforesaid. And We do hereby Publish and Declare that Whosoever shall Conceal the Persons above-named, or any of them, or be Aiding and Assisting in the Concealing of them, or Furthering their Escape, shall be, for such their Offence, Proceeded against with the utmost Severity according to Law. And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be Diligent and Careful in endeavouring to Discover and Apprehend the said Persons, We do hereby further Declare, That Whosoever shall Discover and Apprehend the Persons above-named, Who were mentioned in Our said former Proclamation, or any of them, and shall bring them before some Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, shall have and Receive, as a Reward, the Sum of One thousand Pounds promised by Our said Proclamation; Which said Sum of One thousand Pounds, the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury are hereby Required and Directed to Pay accordingly. And We do hereby also further Declare, That Whosoever shall Discover and Apprehend the Persons above-named, Who were not mentioned in Our said former Proclamation, or any of them, and shall bring them before some Justice of Peace or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, shall have and Receive as a Reward the like Sum of One thousand Pounds, to be Paid in such manner, as aforesaid. And if any of the Persons above-named shall Discover and Apprehend the said Sir George Barclay, Johnson *alias* Harrison, Major Lowick and Major George Holmes, or any of them, so as they may be brought to Justice, We do hereby Declare, That every Person making such Discovery, shall have Our Gracious Pardon for his Offence, and shall Receive the Reward of One thousand Pounds, to be Paid in such manner as aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the Twenty second Day of *March*, 169⅝. In the Eighth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London. Printed by *Charles Bill* and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings most



By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.



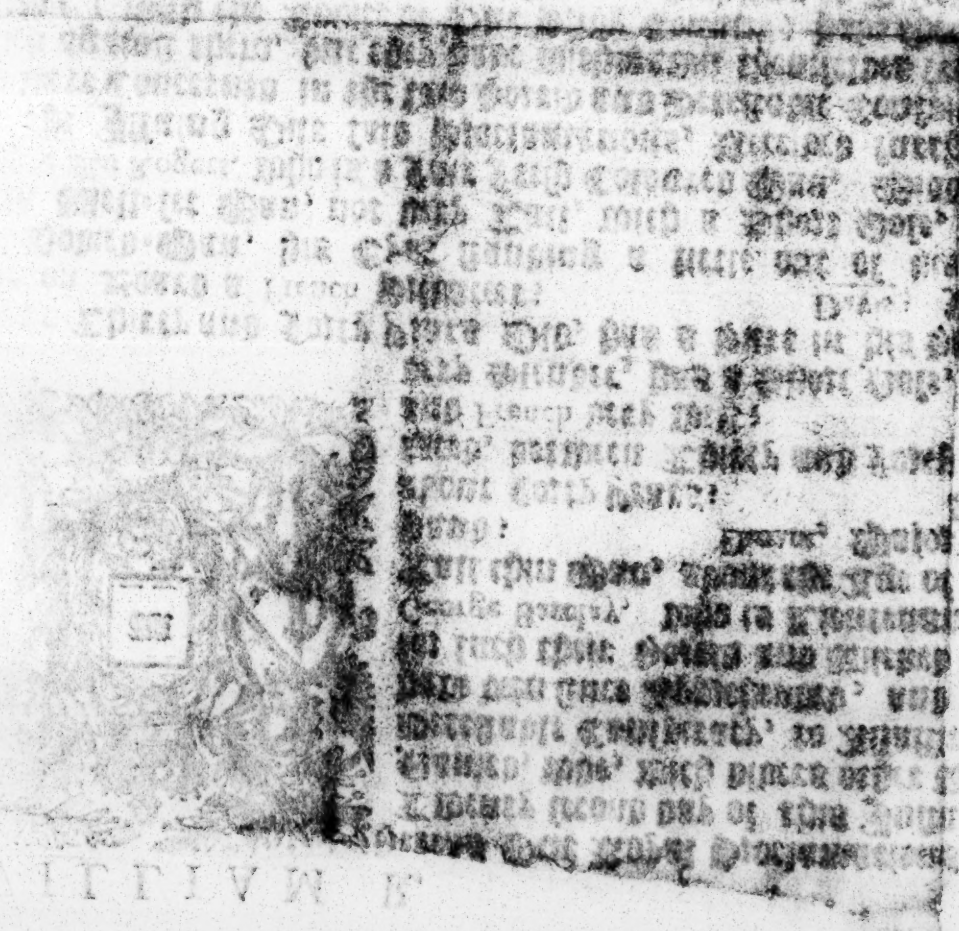
Whereas Our Royal Proclamations, bearing Date on the Twenty third day of February, and on the Twenty second day of this Instant March, Issued for the Apprehending several Persons therein Named, Who, With divers other Wicked and Traiterous Persons, had Entred into a Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy, to Assassinate and Murder Our Royal Person, several of which Persons have been since Apprehended, and some of them have Suffered the Just Punishment of the Law for such their Horrid and Wicked Conspiracy, and others remain yet Undiscovered (Viz.) Sir George Barclay, Who is Lieutenant Colonel of the late King James's Horse-Guards in France, a Tall thin Man, about the Age of Sirty Years, of a Ruddy Complexion, is Lame of his Right hand; Dinant, Major George Holmes, a Short thick Man, of a fresh Colour, Aged about Forty Years; Durant a Walloon, Who is a Middle-sized Black Man, Thin-faced, between Thirty and Forty Years of Age, has very Black Eye-Brows, Speaks Dutch and French very Well; Bryerly, Who is a Middle-sized Man of a Brown Complexion, very Slender, has a Short Nose, and very Wide Mouth; Chambers, Who is a Scotch Man between Thirty and Forty Years Old, has a Hurt in his Hand, and a great Wound in his Breast, and was formerly taken on Board a French Privateer; Davis; Father Johnson *alias* Harrison, a Priest, Who is a Short, Black, full-Bodied Man, his Eyes standing a little out of his Head, Aged about Forty Years; Hare, Who is a Black Well-set Man, not very Tall, With a Short Nose, Aged about Thirty Years; Couater *alias* Rumsey; Hungate *alias* Rogers, Who is a Fair Fresh Coloured Man, Middle-sized, Aged about Thirty Years; And whereas We have since the Issuing Our said Proclamations, Received further Information, of several other Persons herein after Named, Who Were Concerned in the said Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy; for Which Cause several Warrants of High Treason have Issued against them, but they have withdrawn themselves from their usual Places of Aboad, and are fled from Justice: We therefore (With the Advice of Our Privy Council) have thought fit to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Requiring and Commanding all Our Loving Subjects to Discover, Take and Apprehend the Persons above-named, and also Meldrum, a Well-set Man, With a large Nose and large Eyes, Aged about Thirty Years; Blackburne, a Lusty Man, With a Round Face, Aged about Thirty Years; Richardson, a Well-set Man, With a Wide Mouth, very Smooth Face, his Hair Dark Brown, Aged about Thirty five Years; Hanford, a Tall Black Man With his own Hair; John Maxwell, a Little Man, With Darkish-Brown Long Hair; Plowden, a Middle-sized Man, With a long and thin Visage, high Nose, speaks very broad; William Berkenhead, a Middle-sized Man, With a little Face, and brown Complexion, about Fifty Years of Age, he has gone by the Names of Fish, East, West, South, and Baker, and was formerly a Custom-House Officer, Whereever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Justice of Peace or Chief Magistrate, Who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to remain until they be thence Delivered by due Course of Law. And We do hereby Require the said Justice or other Magistrate, immediately to give Notice thereof to Us, or Our Privy Council. And for Prevention of the going of the said Persons into Ireland, or other Places beyond the Seas, We do Require and Command all Our Officers of the Customs, and other Our Officers and Subjects of and in the Respective Ports and Maritime Towns and Places within Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, That they, and every of them, in their Respective Stations and Places be Careful and Diligent in the Examination of all Persons who shall Pass, or endeavour to Pass beyond the Seas. And if they shall Discover the said Persons above-named, or any of them, then to cause them to be Apprehended and Secured, and to give Notice, as aforesaid; And We do hereby Publish and Declare, That Whosoever shall Conceal the Persons above-named, or any of them, or be Aiding and Assisting in the Concealing of them, or Furthering their Escape, shall be, for such their Offence, Proceeded against With the utmost Severity according to Law. And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be Diligent and Careful in endeavouring to Discover and Apprehend the said Persons, We do hereby further Declare, That Whosoever shall Discover and Apprehend the Persons above-named, who were mentioned in Our said former Proclamations, or any of them, and shall bring them before some Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, shall have and Receive, as a Reward, the Sum of One thousand Pounds promised by Our said Proclamations; which said Sum of One thousand Pounds, the Commissioners of Our Treasury are hereby Required and Directed to Pay accordingly. And We do hereby also further Declare, That Whosoever shall Discover and Apprehend the Persons above-named, Who Were not mentioned in Our said former Proclamations, or any of them, and shall bring them before some Justice of Peace or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, shall have and Receive as a Reward, the like Sum of One thousand Pounds, to be Paid in such manner, as aforesaid. And if any of the Persons above-named shall Discover and Apprehend the said Sir George Barclay, Johnson *alias* Harrison, and Major George Holmes, or either of them, so as they may be brought to Justice, We do hereby Declare, That every Person making such Discovery, shall have Our Gracious Pardon for his Offence, and shall Receive the Reward of One thousand Pounds, to be Paid in such manner, as aforesaid.

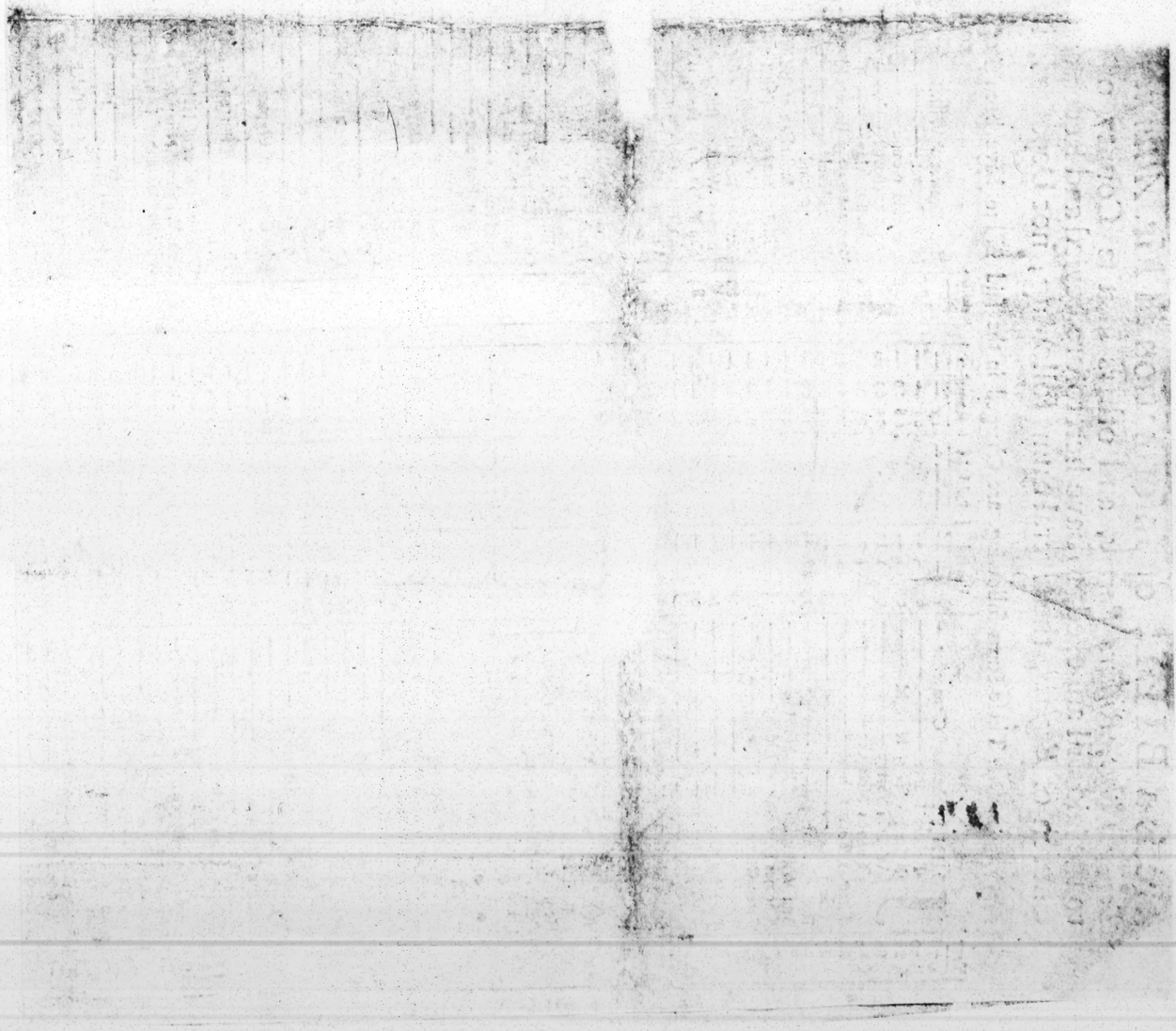
Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the One and thirtieth Day of *March*, 1696. In the Eighth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1696.

God save the King.





here is a BILL, or Information in Mr. *Atturney General's* Name Fil'd in the Court of *Exchequer*, againſt

Benjamin Hyet, *Richard Parſons*, and others in the County of *Glouceſter*, &c. wherein they are Charged in the reſpective Schedules to the ſaid Bill annexed, to have heretofore Levied and Received from the ſeveral Perſons here under Written, called *Diſſenters* from the Church of *England*, the ſeveral Sums following; not Depoſited, but ſtill Detained in their Hands, to Defraud both KING and People.

These Sums following, are Charged in the ſaid Bill to have been Levied and Received by the ſaid *Benjamin Hyet* or his Order, viz. Of

Year		Levied	Paid in	Remains
78	JOHN Stephens *of* Cirenceſter	17 — —	———	17 — —
79	Robert Frame	07 — —		07 — —
81	Robert Wall *of* Hatfield	06 10 —		06 10 —
82	William Sparry	01 09 10		01 09 10
83	Thomas Merricke	02 04 06		02 04 06
84	Thomas Turner	— 13 04		— 13 04
85	Anne Jones	08 — —		08 — —
	Roger Lotharne	10 06 —		10 06 —
	Ann Wakeman *of* Beckford	24 — —		24 — —
	Thomas Downing *of* Lidney	15 — —		15 — —
	Peter Charnock *of* Lidney	04 — —		04 — —
	William Reve	28 — —	— 08 10	19 10 —
	Jane Huitſon	20 — —		20 — —
	Thomas Bonner	05 — —		05 — —
	The ſame	20 — —		20 — —
	Sarah Bloxam *of* Acton upon Carrent, and her Siſter	11 07 —		11 07 —
	Richard Wall *of* Harſefield	11 — —		11 — —
	John Belchar	28 — —		28 — —
	William Bulſtrode *of* Tukesbury, *Eſq*; Paid for Joſhua Head *of* Slaughter, Henry Green *of* the ſame, Thomas Collet, William Reyte, Peter Herbert, Samuel Boſwell, *all of* Burton; John Turley *and* Richard Reynolds *of* Clapton: Anthony Freeman *of* Guitting, Tho. Bradly *of the* ſame, Will. Wood *of* Burton, Walter Johnſon *of* Sweele, Thomas Calloway *and* George Calloway *of* Dunnington.	50 — —	01 — —	49 — —
85	Richard Crowther	05 — —	02 — —	03 — —
85	Roger Townſend *of* Titbury	— 07 07	— 05 —	— 02 07
85	Roger Townſend *aforeſaid*	01 — —		01 — —
85	Thomas Stancomb *of* Titbury	02 — —		02 — —
85	Geor. Seel *by* Edw Talk *of* Tetbury, *paid.*	20 — —		20 — —
	Timothy Webb *of* Beverſton	08 — —		08 — —
	The ſame	23 — —	13 — —	10 — —
	William Gough	05 — —		05 — —
	Samuel Belchar	04 — —		04 — —
82,83	Mathias Smith *of* Briſtol	01 06 —		01 06 —
84	John Deveral *of the ſame*	01 — —		01 — —
85	Jeremiah Courtney *of the ſame*	14 — —		14 — —
81	John Chapp *of* Wapeley	25 — —		25 — —
	Walter Humphrey *of* Panſwick	10 — —		10 — —
84	John Maſon *of the ſame Bodies-Maker*	03 — —	01 — —	02 — —
85	John Cook *of* Strond	— 09 —		— 09 —
85	John Maſon *of the ſame*	02 03 —		02 03 —
	James Web *of the ſame*	03 17 04		03 17 04
82	John Ady *of* Panſwick	— 15 —		— 15 —
	John Gayney	01 — —		01 — —
77	William & John Okey *of* Dodſwel	14 05 —		14 05 —
77	Mary Hartland, *Paid by* Nathaniel Twiſley *of* Biſley	— 16 —		— 16 —
84	Zachariah Phillips	12 — —		12 — —
84	Giles Clifford	18 — —	02 — —	16 — —
85	Henry Stanton *of* Alberton	03 10 —		03 10 —
85	Jone Kear *of* Coverwall, *Spinſter*	04 05 —		04 05 —
	Jacob Howlins *of* Hornhill	10 — —		10 — —
82	William Evans	07 — —		07 — —
83	*The ſame*	01 — —		01 — —
83	*The ſame*	02 — —		02 — —
	John Hyet *of* Stow	05 — —		05 — —
	Jonathan Trapp	05 — —		05 — —
	Thomas Barker	13 07 —		13 07 —
	John Tidmarſh *of* Adleſtrap	11 — —		11 — —
	John Yates *of* Winchcomb	01 10 —		01 10 —
81	Anthony Freeman	09 — —		09 — —
	The ſame	04 — —		04 — —
	Widow Guy *of* Odington	01 10 —		01 10 —
83	John Parker *of* Dunton	06 — —		06 — —
78	John Tailer *of* Frampton Cottrel	15 — —		15 — —
83	Robert Heyden *of* Odington	10 04 —		10 04 —
84	Thomas Dole *of* Weſtbury *Pariſh*	07 — —		07 — —
	John Wickam *of* Puclechurch	10 — —		10 — —
85	Richard Wilkins *of* Nimphſfield	36 — —		36 — —
85	James Croft, *Paid by* Elizabeth Croft	07 05 —	— 10 —	06 15 —
85	Mary Morſe	05 — —		05 — —
	The ſame	05 — —		05 — —
82	Matthew Freeman *of* Stow	24 17 —		24 17 —
82	Thomas Witts *of* Biſley *Pariſh*	01 05 —		01 05 —
82	Tho. Stanly *of* Panſwick, *paid by* J. Stanly	03 — —		03 — —
82	John Stanly *Paid for* Daniel Hartlaud	01 10 —		01 10 —
	Elizabeth Ponten of Biſley	01 — —		01 — —
	Henry Stephens *of the ſame*	— 15 —		— 15 —
	Richard Bliſs	01 05 —		01 05 —
	Mary *the Wife of* Samuel Davis	— 10 —		— 10 —
	Daniel Peacy *of* Biſley	— 10 —		— 10 —

Year		Levied	Paid in	Remains
	Mary Drewet & Will. Bowley *of* Cirenc'	11 — —	———	11 — —
84	Mary Drewet	04 — —		04 — —
85	Samuel Horſeman	05 15 —	— 15 —	05 — —
	Roger Lathorne	02 — —		02 — —
84	Richard Bowley	10 — —		10 — —
	Mary *the Wife of* Robert Flight	01 16 06		01 16 06
	William Hanly	03 — —		03 — —
	William Stanly	04 01 —		04 01 —
	Thomas Dudbridge *of* Biſley	02 04 06		02 04 05
	Will. Loveday *of* Panſwick *by* Rich. Cook	55 19 02		55 19 02
82	James Stanly *of* Biſley	02 05 —		02 05 —
82	Elizabeth Ponten, *for her ſelf and* Brother Thomas Weſt *of* Biſley	01 — —		01 — —
		01 10 —		01 10 —
82	John Maſon *of the ſame, Weaver*	01 10 —		01 10 —
	John Bliſs *of the ſame*	03 — —		03 — —
	William Arkill	03 10 —		03 10 —
85	Mary Caſtle *of* Panſwick	12 09 —		12 09 —
82	James Tiler *of* Biſley	— 10 —		— 10 —
	Daniel Hartlaud *of the ſame for his* Wife	01 10 —		01 10 —
82	James Stanly *of the ſame*	02 05 —		02 05 —
85	John Maſon *of* Panſwick	05 06 —	08 10 —	05 06 —
	William Reves	10 — —		01 10 —
	John Smith *for his* Mother	— 16 06		— 16 06
	Elizabeth Hayward *for her* Mother	— 16 —		— 16 —
	John Hawkins	21 03 02		21 03 02
	William Lawrence	05 — —		05 — —
	William Webb	04 — —		04 — —
	John Ady *of* Utly	— 18 —		— 18 —
83,84	John Parker *of* Doynton	40 — —		40 — —
	John Jenkins *for his* Wife	— 15 —		— 15 —
	Thomas Daniel *of* Winchcomb	13 — —	01 — —	12 — —
	The ſame	02 10 —		02 10 —
	Thomas Perry *of* Camden	02 — —	— 10 —	01 10 —
	The ſame	— 12 —		— 12 —
	The ſame	02 03 —		02 03 —
	The ſame	01 — —		01 — —
	John Creeby *of* Clapton	06 03 —		06 03 —
	The ſame	01 — —		01 — —
	Thomas Cook *of* Burton on the Hill	04 — —		04 — —
	The ſame	02 08 —		02 08 —
	William Bowlter *of* Halthorp	02 10 —		02 10 —
85	Rich. Wilkins *of* Nimpsfield *for his* Wife	06 — —		06 — —
	William Coleman *of* Conyden	04 — —		04 — —
	The ſame	11 — —		11 — —
	John Meſſenger	01 07 —		01 07 —
	Benjamin Warren	10 — —		10 — —
	Richard Merril *of* Panſwick	03 10 —		03 10 —
	William Greenway	02 — —		02 — —
	William Stanly	01 03 —		01 03 —
	William Kite *ſen'*	09 — —		09 — —
84	Andrew Cope *of* Winfield	06 — —		06 — —
	Thomas Bryan *of* Mangarsbury	02 — —		02 — —
	William Greenway *of the* ſame	05 — —		05 — —
	Thomas Haukes *of* Odington	05 10 —		05 10 —
	Anthony Bryan	01 08 06		01 08 06
	Elizabeth Pontin	— 05 —		— 05 —
	John Harris	06 05 —	— 15 —	05 10 —
	Walter Humphry	01 — —		01 — —
	William Saunders *of* Tukesbury	07 01 08		07 01 08
84	Samuel Horſeman	02 10 —		02 10 —
84	*The ſame*	08 09 06		08 09 06
85	*The ſame*	01 10 —		01 10 —
85	*The ſame*	02 17 06		02 17 06
84	John Harris	02 08 —		02 08 —
	Cornelius Grafftock	07 — —		07 — —
83	Richard Coopy *of* Tirley	01 06 04		01 06 04
	Samuel Harine *of* Bitton *Pariſh*	01 10 —		01 10 —
81	Humphrey Overton *of* Sentham	03 05 —		03 05 —
	Samuel Harine	02 — —		02 — —
	William Saunders	02 03 —		02 03 —
	Richard Turner *of* Dripely	01 16 —		01 16 —
	George Davis *of the* ſame	— 06 —		— 06 —
	John Morgan *of the* ſame	— 09 —		— 09 —
	Thomas Heaath *of the ſame*	— 06 —		— 06 —
	William Webb	— 05 —		— 05 —
	John Day	— 04 —		— 04 —
84	Nathanael Crips *of* Tetbury Upton	— 04 —		— 04 —
	The ſame	12 — —		12 — —
85	*The ſame*	31 — —		31 — —
	Widdow Bryan *of* Stow	123 0 —		123 0 —
	John Hall *of* Broadwell	02 10 —		02 10 —
	Thomas Barker *of the* ſame	04 17 —		04 17 —
84	Richard Phillips	05 — —		05 — —
85	William Loveday	03 — —		03 — —
84	Richard Tombes	15 05 —		15 05 —
85	Thomas Loveday	03 07 06		03 07 06
		10 15 —		10 15 —

Year		Levied	Paid in	Remains
84	Richard Tombes	03 — —	———	03 — —
85	Edward Purſer *of* Ebrington	15 03 —		15 03 —
	Richard Tombes	09 02 04		09 02 04
	John Wilkins	09 19 —		09 19 —
	John Maſon	02 03 —		02 03 —
	Andrew Nicholas	02 01 —		02 01 —
83	Nathaniel Hoskins	22 — —		22 — —
81	*The ſame*	06 — —		06 — —
71	Chriſtopher Young	24 — —		24 — —
85	Jonathan Ruſſel *of* Littleton	06 — —		06 — —
79	William Blanket *of* Sudbury	20 — —		20 — —
84	Hezekiah Cole	01 08 —		01 08 —
	Iſaac James	11 10 —		11 10 —
83	William Winthorne	— 10 —		— 10 —
	Walter Humphrey	01 15 —		01 15 —
	William Barker *of* Odington	05 05 —		05 05 —
81	John Symonds	01 16 —		01 16 —
85	Sampſon Bacon	05 — —		05 — —
	Elizabeth Tayler *Spinſter*	01 01 06		01 01 06
79	James Pitt *of* Glocester *Pinmaker*	02 — —		02 — —
77	Hezekiah Cole	04 — —		04 — —
81	Anthony Silcox	16 — —		16 — —
83	Richard Clark *of* Dimock	05 — —		05 — —
78	*Sir* William Compton *Bar.*	18 — —		18 — —
84	Richard Tipper	04 11 —		04 11 —
84	William May *for his Wife*	02 10 —		02 10 —
85	Job Greening *of* Burton *on the Hill*	08 16 —		08 16 —
83	William May	01 — —		01 — —
85	Thomas Cratchly	— 12 —		— 12 —
	Job Greening *of* Burton *on the Hill*	30 — —		30 — —
85	Symon Young *of* Dodſwell	03 10 —		03 10 —
84	Paul Hieron *of* Broad-Cambden	09 08 04		09 08 04
85	Will. Pearce *of* Abrington Court	04 04 —		04 04 —
81	Peter Guin *of* Colford	02 04 06		02 04 06
81	Roger Barnes	16 17 06	10 10 —	06 07 06
81	Ann Coſter *of* Colford	86 05 —	26 — —	40 05 —
83	William Davis	— 10 —		— 10 —
83	William Evans	02 08 —		02 08 —
83	William Evans	— 14 —		— 14 —
79	Tho. Hill *of* Winterburn	21 — —		21 — —
85	Richard Lambee *of* Getting	06 05 —		06 05 —
83	John Guy *of* Odington	03 — —		03 — —
	John Hall	03 05 —		03 05 —
84	John Hall	01 15 —		01 15 —
84	John Guy	04 — —		04 — —
83	*The ſame*	03 10 —		03 10 —
83	Richard Brooks *of* Odington	— 06 —		— 06 —
	John Herbert	— 06 —		— 06 —
85	John Tidmarſh	01 10 —		01 10 —
	John Guy	02 — —		02 — —
	The ſame	02 05 —		02 05 —
83	James Beal *of* Odington	— 16 —		— 16 —
83	Ann Hayward *of the ſame*	— 13 —		— 13 —
81	Walter Johnſon	01 — —		01 — —
83	John Vinſon	— 15 —		— 15 —
83	John Parker	01 10 —		01 10 —
	John Bolton *of* Olverſton *Pariſh*	08 — —		08 — —
83	Francis Primell	02 03 —		02 03 —
83	*The ſame*	02 10 —		02 10 —
83	*The ſame*	13 — —		13 — —
83	Richard Adams *of* Obverton	09 — —		09 — —
83	*The ſame*	01 10 —		01 10 —
83	*The ſame*	19 — —		19 — —
83	*The ſame*	06 — —		06 — —
83	*The ſame*	05 — —		05 — —
77	William Peaſely	— 16 —		— 16 —
83	Francis Primell	17 10 —		17 10 —
83	*The ſame*	18 10 —		18 10 —
	George Motley	04 — —		04 — —
83	Nath. Thurſton *of* Elberton	10 — —		10 — —
83	John White	01 — —		01 — —
78	*For Goods out of a Meeting-Houſe*	20 — —		20 — —
	Walter Summers	16 — —		16 — —
78	William Osburne	02 13 06		02 13 06
83	John Crookley *and his Mother*	03 16 —		03 16 —
78	Richard Bowley	06 — —		06 — —
	William Bowley	06 10 —		06 10 —
78	Richard Bowley	02 02 —		02 02 —
83	Edward James	01 — —		01 — —
84	Anthony Roberts	05 16 03		05 60 03
85	Richard Bowley *of* Cirenceſter	01 04 —		01 04 —
	Samuel Hallinges	02 01 —		02 10 —
84	Thomas Doell	10 — —		10 — —
	Jenkin Hopkins	08 — —		08 — —
	The ſame	03 — —		03 — —
	The ſame	02 — —		02 — —

These Sums following are Charged in the ſaid Bill, to have been heretofore Levied and Received by *Richard Parſons* Eſq; or his Order or Warrant in the County of *Glouceſter*, from the Perſons here under-Written, called *Diſſenters* from the Church of *England*, the ſeveral Sums following; not Depoſited, but ſtill Detained in his Hands, to Defraud both KING and People, *viz.* Of

Year		Levied	Paid in	Remains
83	Paul Hieron	02 — —	———	02 — —
81	Robert Wilkins	— 18 10		— 18 10
85	John Herbert	— 06 —		— 06 —
	John Yates	09 — —		09 — —
	Richard Skinner *of* Cheltenham	15 — —		15 — —
83	Thomas Webb *of* Horlley	06 10 —		06 10 —
	Robert Perks *of* Hampton	01 14 —		01 14 —
78	David Tanner *and his* Wife	07 03 04		07 03 04
80	Richard Till *Cutler*	06 — —		06 — —
78	John Yates *of* Winchcombe	08 — —		08 — —

Year		Levied	Paid in	Remains
81	Richard Heald *of* Olbridge-Court	01 08 —	———	01 08 —
	James Phillips *and his* Wife	— 18 —		— 18 —
83	Robert Watkins *of the* Strond	— 09 —		— 09 —
	Thomas Cratchly	— 03 —		— 03 —
	William Web	— 03 —		— 03 —
83	William Wane *of* Fareford	05 05 —		05 05 —
	The ſame	11 17 —		11 17 —
	Thomas Smith	— 19 —		— 19 —
83	Francis Boy	07 05 —		07 05 —
	Henry Collins	05 — —		05 — —

Year		Levied	Paid in	Remains
	Heyden	09 05 —	———	09 05 —
	William Arkill *of* Shipton-Ollife	01 10 —		01 10 —
	John Collet *of* Upper-Slaughter	08 10 —		08 10 —
	Thomas Manſell	— 06 —		— 06 —
	Gerves Harris	18 10 —		18 10 —
85	Thomas Soleby	10 — —		10 — —
83	John Symonds	01 — —		01 — —
	Thomas Davis	— 17 08		— 17 08

Which ſaid Sums or the greateſt part of them, were formerly proved upon Oath to be Levied and Received by the ſaid *Benjamin Hyet* and *Richard Parſons*, or their Order or Appointment, before Commiſſioners Impowered to enquire thereof in the laſt Reign; And there being now a Commiſſion to be held throughout the ſaid County of *Glouceſter*, for taking the Proofs formerly given, and thoſe now ready to be given, for the ſaid Levies and Diſtreſſes upon the ſaid *Diſſenters*: And Mr. *Beck Loder* of the City of *Glouceſter*, an Atturney at Law, being Employed as an Agent in the Country on his Majeſties behalf, to get the Evidences and Proofs for the ſaid Levies ready to be proceed and Sworn before the Commiſſioners now appointed to take the ſame. Theſe are therefore to deſire all His Majeſties *Diſſenting* Subjects within the ſaid County, who have already proved any of the Particular Levies above-mentioned or can now do the ſame, to be ready on His Majeſties behalf to give their Evidence as Witneſſes upon Oath, for ſuch of the ſaid Sums above-mentioned, as have been formerly proved; or can now be proved by them to have been Levied and Received by the ſaid *Hyet* and *Parſons*, or either of them as aforeſaid, at ſuch times and places as the ſaid Commiſſioners by the ſaid *Beck Loder* ſhall give them Notice of, for doing thereof: To the end that ſuch Oppreſſors of their Innocent Religious Neighbours, and Defrauders of the Crown, may be brought to a juſt Accompt for the ſame.

LONDON. Printed in the Year. MDC XCV.

By the Lords Justices,

A PROCLAMATION.

Tho. Cantuar. J. Sommers *C. S.* Pembroke *C P. S.* Shrewsbury.



Whereas by an Act made the last Session of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for the Encrease and Encouragement of Seamen, It was, amongst other things, Enacted, That all and every able Mariner, Seaman, Waterman, Fisherman, Lighterman, Bargeman, Keelman, or Seafaring-man, being a Natural Subject of this Realm, or of any of his Majesties Dominions, or being Naturalized or made a Denizen, and above the Age of Eighteen, and under the Age of Fifty Years, and being capable of Sea Service, who should be willing to Enter himself for the Service of his Majesty and his Successors in His or Their Fleet or Navy, should by himself or any other Person by him thereunto in Writing Authorized, give in his Christian Name and Sirname, and proper Addition, together with his Age and Place of abode, unto such Officer at the Navy Office in London, or other Place, and in such manner as should be appointed by his Majesty and his Successors; by which Registring himself, such Person will become Intituled to several great Privileges and Advantages in the said Act mentioned; And by the said Act it is provided, for the better Support of the Hospital in the said Act mentioned for the Relief of Seamen, their Widows and Children, there should be paid out of the Wages of every Seaman, Serving in any of his Majesties Ships, or in any of his Subjects Ships, Sixpence a Month, to be Collected, Levied and Recovered by such Officers, and according to such Rules as should in that behalf be appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; And it is provided likewise, That every Seaman, at the time of his being Registred, shall bring a Certificate of his Place of abode, under the Hands of Two Justices of the Peace of the County or Place where he lives, and to bring a like Certificate, as often as he changes the Place of his abode, to the Register, on the Penalty of loosing the Benefit of his being Registred: For the better putting the said Act in Execution, We have thought fit, by the Advice of his Majesties Privy Council, to Issue this Proclamation, to give Notice that the head Office for Registring Seamen according to the said Act, is kept on Tower-hill in London, where all Persons qualified by the said Act, may Register themselves according to the Directions thereof; and that the Collectors of his Majesties Customs in the respective Ports of this Realm (except the Port of London) are Appointed to be the Registers for the Purposes aforesaid, in their respective Ports, and for all Places Adjacent to the same. And to the end the Persons who are to Pay the Sixpence a Month out of the Seamens Wages may know to whom to Pay the same, We have thought fit to give Notice, that the Collectors of his Majesties Customs in all Ports (except for the Port of London) are Appointed to be Receivers of the said Duty, for the Wages of all Seamen, in any Ship arrived in the said Ports, or any Creek or Haven thereunto belonging. And that William Bathurst Esq; who is Resident near the Custom-House in London, is Appointed Collector of the said Duty for the Wages of all Seamen, in any Ship arriving at the said Port of London, or any Creek or Haven belonging to the same. And for the better Recovering the said Duty, The Masters of every Ship or Vessel, are to stop the Sixpence a Month out of every Seamans Wages they Pay, and to Account for and Pay the same, as is herein before Directed. And lastly, to the end that no Seaman may be ignorant of What is expected from him, on or after his Registring himself, We have thought fit hereby to give Notice, That in his Certificate from the Justice of the Peace the Name, Age, Description of the Person as well of Place of Abode of every Seaman be expresst, and at or near What Sign or Remarkable Place he lives, and if a Lodger his Landlords Name: And that a like Certificate be brought as often as he shall remove. And that on such Seamans going to or returning from Sea, that he gives Notice to the Register of the Port or Place where he is Registred: for which said several Certificates from the Register, or the Justices of the Peace, no Fee or Reward Whatsoever is to be given by the said Person or Persons so Registring or Removing him or themselves as aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber in *Whitehall*, the Tenth Day of *August*, 1696. In the Eighth Year of His Majesties Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd; Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1696.

A Full and True Account

Of a Most

Bloody and Horrid Conspiracy

Against the Life of His

Most Sacred Majesty,

February the 24*th*. 1696.

The Relation take as followeth, *viz*.

ON *Friday* Night last (upon an Infoemation of a Treacherous Design against the present Covernment) the Guards at *White-hall* and *Kensington* were doubled and the next day being *Srturday* His Majesty, as it is said, receiued a Letter from one of the Conspirators, inlimating that there were 40, or 50 Ruffians that had undertaken to Assassinate him as he went to Chappel; upon which a Council was called: and Warrants issued out against a great many of these Villains, of which Number the following Persons are said to be, *viz*.

Sir *G. Bartlet*	Capt. *Maxwell*,	Major *Holmes*,
Capt. *Walbank*,	Mr. *Cranburne*,	Mr. *Langborn*,
Lieutenant *Bartlet*,	Mr. *Charnock*,	Capt. *Knightley*,
Capt. *Fitz-Patrick*,	Mr. *Porter*, &c.	Mr..... *Langhorne*,
Sir *William Perkins*,	Capt. *Stow*,	Mr. *Pendergrass*,
Mr. *Boggs*,	Capt. *Courtney*,	Capt. *Bierly*,
Mr. *King*,	Mr. *B. Blaire*,	Major *Lowick*.
Capt. *Durance*,	Mr. *Holmes*,	

And we hear Fifteen, or more of them are taken: And their Party were to be Ready on this Occasion to carry on their bloody Tragedy, and if we may believe what is said the Duke of *Berwick* is arrived in this City to Head the Rebellion, and the late King *James* is at *Callais*, designing to Embark for *England*.

These Persons concerned have been observed to be upon the Parrade at *White-Hall*, and likewise at *Kensington* for several days past. Divers of them are known to be *Irish* Papists.

London, Printed for *Clem. Knell*, near *White-Hall*, 1696.

By the Lords Juſtices,

A PROCLAMATION.

Tho. Cantuar. J. Sommers C. Devonſhire, Shrewsbury, Sunderland, Romney, Orford.

WHereas by an Act Made and Paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for Granting an Aid to His Majeſty, as well by a Land Tax, as by ſeveral Subſidies and other Duties payable for One Year, It is, amongſt other things, Enacted, That for the better and more ſpeedy Anſwering of the Supplies thereby Granted, or that ſhould be Granted, for this preſent Year One thouſand ſix hundred ninety ſeven, it ſhould and might be Lawful to and for the Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury or any Three of them now being, or for the High Treaſurer, or any Three or more of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the time being, to cauſe Bills to be made forth at the Receipt of Exchequer, in ſuch Manner as they ſhould appoint, for any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding Fifteen hundred thouſand Pounds, and to Iſſue the ſame to the Uſes of the War, in ſuch Proportions as they ſhould think fit. And by another Act of the ſaid laſt Seſſion of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for making good the Deficiency of ſeveral Funds therein mentioned, and for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of *England*, and for Raiſing the Publick Credit, It is Enacted, That the Bills by the aforementioned Act Authorized to be Iſſued, ſhould Paſs and be Current to all and every the Commiſſioners, Receivers or Collectors of any Revenue, Aid, Tax or Supply whatſoever Granted, or that ſhould be Granted, during the ſaid Seſſion of Parliament, either for the War, or any other Uſe, and alſo at the Receipt of Exchequer, and that there ſhould be annexed unto, attend and go along with the ſaid Bills, an Intereſt after the Rate of Five Pence a Day for every One hundred Pounds contained therein, and proportionably for a greater or leſſer Sum, with ſuch Directions concerning the ſaid Bills as in and by the ſaid ſeveral Acts, relation being thereunto reſpectively had, may more fully appear. And whereas by another Act Made and Paſſed in the ſaid laſt Seſſion of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for Granting to His Majeſty a further Subſidy of Tunnage and Poundage upon Merchandizes Imported for the Term of Two Years and Three Quarters, and an Additional Land Tax for One Year, for Carrying on the War againſt *France*, It is amongſt other things Enacted, That to the end His Majeſty might likewiſe have the better and more ſpeedy Effect of the Supplies by that Act intended, That it ſhould and might be Lawful to and for the Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury or any Three of them now being, or for the High Treaſurer or any Three or more of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury for the time being, to cauſe Bills to be made forth at the Receipt of Exchequer, for any Sum or Sums not exceeding Twelve hundred thouſand Pounds over and above the ſaid Sum of Fifteen hundred thouſand Pounds by the ſaid Firſt mentioned Act Authorized to be Iſſued, in ſuch proportion nevertheleſs as that there ſhould not at any one time be more Bills ſtanding out than to the Value or Amount of Two Millions in Principal Money; and that the ſaid Bills ſhould have the like Currency and bear the ſame Intereſt after the Rate of Five Pence per Diem, as the ſaid Bills for One Million Five hundred thouſand Pounds. And it is thereby further Enacted, That the ſaid Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury, or the High Treaſurer for the time being, ſhall or may Contract and Agree in ſuch manner as they ſhall think fit, with any Perſon or Perſons, with whoſe Ability they ſhall be well ſatisfied, for the Advancing or Lending ſuch further Sums as they ſhall think neceſſary, for the Exchanging of ſuch Bills of the ſaid Twelve hundred thouſand Pounds thereby Authorized to be Iſſued, as ſhall or may be Refuſed or not Accepted in Satisfaction of Tallies or Orders of Loan, in Courſe of Repayment, as by the ſaid Act is directed; which Perſons ſo Contracting ſhall have and Receive the like Intereſt or Reward after the Rate of Ten Pounds per Cent. per Annum for the Money they ſhall Advance for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, as by the ſaid recited Act for making good the Deficiency of ſeveral Funds therein mentioned, and for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, and for Raiſing the Publick Credit, is Allowed to ſuch as ſhould Contract for the One Million Five hundred thouſand Pounds. And whereas by the ſaid laſt recited Act it is further Enacted, That until ſuch time as His Majeſty, or the Lords Juſtices of England, by Proclamation, to be Iſſued by the Advice of the Privy Council, ſhould make known, that the Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury, or the High Treaſurer for the time being, ſhould by ſuch Contracts or Agreements made with Perſons of Ability, as aforeſaid, have ſufficiently Secured, and made Proviſion, that all Perſons who at the Receipt of His Majeſties Exchequer, or at any of the ſaid Publick Offices ſhould have any of the Bills for the ſaid Twelve hundred thouſand Pounds, for Satisfaction of their Tallies or Orders of Loan, or for any other Payments whatſoever, may have ſuch Bills Exchanged for Ready Money, the ſaid Bills to be made forth for the ſaid Twelve hundred thouſand Pounds, or any Part thereof, ſhould be Current only in the Funds or Supplies Granted for the Service of the War for this preſent Year, One thouſand ſix hundred ninety ſeven (Except the Aid of Three Shillings in the Pound) as by the ſaid ſeveral Acts, relation being thereunto reſpectively had, may more fully Appear. And whereas the Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury have in purſuance of the Powers to them given by the Act of Parliament laſt mentioned in this behalf, Contracted and Agreed with ſeveral Perſons and Bodies Politick or Corporate, for the Advancing and Lending of Money from time to time for Exchanging the ſaid Bills for any Sum or Sums not exceeding Twelve hundred thouſand Pounds, We have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majeſties Privy Council, to Iſſue this Proclamation; And We do hereby Publiſh and Make Known, That the ſaid Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury have by ſuch Agreements, as aforeſaid, ſufficiently Secured and made Proviſion, that all Perſons who at the ſaid Receipt of Exchequer, or at any the ſaid Publick Offices, ſhall have any of the ſaid Bills for ſatisfaction of their Tallies or Orders of Loan, or for any other Payments whatſoever, may have ſuch Bills Exchanged for Ready Money; And therefore We do by this Proclamation further Publiſh and Declare, That from henceforth the ſaid Bills for the ſaid Sum, not exceeding Twelve hundred thouſand Pounds, Authorized to be Iſſued, as aforeſaid, ſhall Paſs and be Current in all Payments for His Majeſties Cuſtoms, Additional Duties, Impoſitions, Exciſes, and all other His Majeſties Revenues whatſoever, and for all Cares, Aids and Supplies any ways granted or belonging to His Majeſty, and in all other Payments of what nature or kind ſoever, to be made to His Majeſty or to His Uſe. And We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command all Commiſſioners, Receivers General, Collectors, Tellers, and all other Perſons whatſoever, who are, or may be concerned in the Receipt, Collection or Levying of any of His Majeſties ſaid Cuſtoms, Additional Duties, Impoſitions, Exciſes, Revenues, Cares, Aids, Supplies, or other Payments whatſoever, for His Majeſties Uſe, to Accept and Take the ſaid Bills in Payment from all and every His Majeſties Loving Subjects, who ſhall tender the ſame, for or in Diſcharge of any ſuch Cuſtoms, Additional Duties, Impoſitions, Exciſes, Revenues, Cares, Aids, Supplies, or other Payments to His Majeſties Uſe, and to obſerve all other Directions in the ſaid Recited Acts, or either of them contained touching the ſaid Bills, upon pain of Incurring His Majeſties high Diſpleaſure, and as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils.

Given at the Council Chamber at *Whitehall* the Thirtieth Day of *July*, 1697. In the Ninth Year of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1697.

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By the Lords Juſtices,

A PROCLAMATION.

Tho. Cantuar. J. Sommers C. Shrewsbury, Dorſett, Romney, Orford.



Whereas James late Duke of Berwick ſtands Outlawed for High Treaſon; And whereas Sir George Barclay Knight, Johnſon *alias* Harriſon, Durant *alias* Durance, Michael Hare, Major George Holmes, Philip Hanford *alias* Browne, Richard Richardſon, John Maxwell, Brierly, Plowden and Hungate are Attainted of High Treaſon by Act of Parliament, for Conſpiring to Murder and Aſſaſſinate His Majeſties Sacred Perſon; And whereas Colonel John Parker and Berkenhead being ſeverally Indicted of High Treaſon, are fled from Juſtice; And whereas We have received Information, That the ſaid James late Duke of Berwick, Sir George Barclay, Johnſon *alias* Harriſon, Durant *alias* Durance, Michael Hare, Major George Holmes, Philip Hanford *alias* Browne, Richard Richardſon, John Maxwell, Brierly, Plowden, Hungate, Colonel John Parker and Berkenhead, or ſome of them, have ſecretly come into this Kingdom from France or other Parts beyond the Seas, upon ſome Treaſonable Deſigns or Practices: We have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of His Majeſties Privy Council, to Iſſue this Proclamation: And all His Majeſties Loving Subjects are hereby Commanded and Required to Diſcover, Take and Apprehend the ſaid Perſons above named and every of them, Wherever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Juſtice of the Peace or Chief Magiſtrate, who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to remain until they be thence delivered by due Courſe of Law. And the ſaid Juſtice or other Magiſtrate is hereby Required immediately to give Notice thereof to one of His Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State. And We do hereby Publiſh and Declare to all Perſons who ſhall Conceal the Perſons abovenamed or any of them, or be Aiding or Aſſiſting in the Concealing of them, or the Furthering their Eſcape, that they ſhall be Proceeded againſt for ſuch their Offence, with the utmoſt ſeverity according to Law. And for the Encouragement of all Perſons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to Diſcover and Apprehend the ſaid Perſons, We further Declare, That whoever ſhall Diſcover and Apprehend the Perſons abovenamed, or any of them, or ſhall bring them before ſome Juſtice of the Peace or Chief Magiſtrate, as aforeſaid, ſhall have and Receive as a Reward, the Sum of One thouſand Pounds; which ſaid Sum of One thouſand Pounds the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury are hereby Required and Directed to Pay accordingly.

Given at the Court at *Whitehall* the Eleventh Day of *November*, 1697. In the Ninth Year of His Majeſties Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1697.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.



Hereas by an Act made this present Session of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for Granting an Aid to His Majesty, for Disbanding the Army, and other necessary Occasions, It is amongst other things Enacted, That the Army, and all the respective Regiments, Troops, Companies, Officers and Soldiers of the said Army, within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, shall, on or before the Six and Twentieth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred ninety nine, be Disbanded, Except such Regiments, Troops and Companies, consisting only of Our Natural Born Subjects, not exceeding Seven thousand Persons, Commission and Non-commission Officers included, as before the First Day of March, One thousand six hundred ninety eight, shall be particularly Expressed in and by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of England: In which Proclamation the Particular Number only of each Regiment, Troop, and Company shall be Expressed. We have therefore thought fit (In pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, and by the Advice of Our Privy Council) to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation; And We do hereby Declare Our Will and Pleasure to be, That the several and respective Regiments, Troops and Companies herein after mentioned, consisting of Our Natural Born Subjects, and not exceeding in the whole Seven thousand Persons, Commission and Non-commission Officers included, shall, and are hereby Declared and Expressed to be the Regiments, Troops and Companies intended by Us to be kept up and not Disbanded; Our First Troop of Horse Guards, consisting of a Captain, viz. Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Councellor, Richard Earl of Scarborough, Two Lieutenants, a Cornet, a Guidon, Four Exempts, Four Brigadiers, a Chaplain, an Adjutant, a Chirurgeon, Four Trumpets, a Kettle Drum, and One hundred and sixty Private Gentlemen; making in all One hundred eighty one Persons. Our Second Troop of Horse Guards, consisting of a Captain, viz. Our Right Trusty and Right Intirely Beloved Cousin and Councellor, James Duke of Ormond, Two Lieutenants, a Cornet, a Guidon, Four Exempts, Four Brigadiers, a Chaplain, an Adjutant, a Chirurgeon, Four Trumpets, a Kettle Drum, and One hundred and sixty Private Gentlemen; making in all One hundred eighty one Persons. Our Third Troop of Horse Guards, consisting of a Captain, viz. Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin, Richard Earl Rivers, Two Lieutenants, a Cornet, a Guidon, Four Exempts, Four Brigadiers, a Chaplain, an Adjutant, a Chirurgeon, Four Trumpets, a Kettle Drum, One hundred and sixty Private Gentlemen; making in all One hundred eighty one Persons. Our Troop of Granadier Guards, consisting of a Captain, viz. Our Trusty and Welbeloved George Cholmondley Esquire, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, Two Lieutenants, a Guidon, Two Sub-Lieutenants, a Chaplain, a Chirurgeon, an Adjutant, Six Serjeants, Six Corporals, Four Drummers, Four Hautboys, and One hundred and fourty five Private Men; making in all One hundred twenty six Persons. Our Royal Regiment of Horse, consisting of a Colonel, viz. Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved, Cousin and Councellor, Aubery Earl of Oxford, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Nine Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major are Three, Nine Lieutenants, Nine Cornets, Nine Quarter-masters, Nine Trumpets, Eighteen Corporals, an Adjutant, a Kettle Drum, and Three hundred and twenty four Private Men, in Nine Troops of Thirty six Private Men in each Troop; making in all Three hundred and ninety Persons. Our Regiment of Horse under the Command of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Henry Lumley Esquire, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Nine Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major are Three, Nine Lieutenants, Nine Cornets, Nine Quarter-masters, Nine Trumpets, Eighteen Corporals, an Adjutant, a Kettle Drum, and Three hundred and twenty four Private Men, in Nine Troops of Thirty six Private Men in each Troop; making in all Three hundred and ninety Persons. Our Regiment of Horse, under the Command of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Cornelius Wood Esquire, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major are Three, Six Lieutenants, Six Cornets, Six Quartermasters, Twelve Corporals, Six Trumpets, a Kettle Drum, and Two hundred and four Private Men, in Six Troops of Thirty four Private Men in each Troop; making in all Two hundred fourty eight Persons. Our Regiment of Horse Commanded by Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin Charles Earl of Arran, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Six Lieutenants, Six Cornets, Six Quarter-masters, Twelve Corporals, Six Trumpets, a Kettle Drum, and Two hundred and Four Private Men, in Six Troops of Thirty Four Private Men in each Troop; making in all Two hundred fourty eight Persons. Our Regiment of Horse, under the Command of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Hugh Wyndham Esq; consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Six Lieutenants, Six Cornets, Six Quarter-masters, Twelve Corporals, Six Trumpets, a Kettle Drum, and Two hundred and four Private Men, in Six Troops of Thirty four Private Men in each Troop; making in all Two hundred fourty eight Persons. Our Regiment of Horse, under the Command of Our Right Trusty and Right Intirely beloved Cousin and Councellor Maynard Duke of Scomberg and Leimster, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Six Lieutenants, Six Cornets, Six Quarter-masters, Twelve Corporals, Six Trumpets, a Kettle Drum, and Two hundred and four Private Men, in Six Troops of Thirty four Private Men in each Troop; making in all Two hundred fourty eight Persons. Our Regiment of Horse, under the Command of Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin Charles Earl of Macklesfield, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, Six Lieutenants, Six Cornets, Six Quarter-masters, Twelve Corporals, Six Trumpets, a Kettle Drum, and Two hundred and four Private Men, in Six Troops of Thirty four Private Men in each Troop; making in all Two hundred fourty eight Persons. Our Royal Regiment of Dragoons, under the Command of Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Thomas Lord Raby, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major are Three, Six Lieutenants, Six Cornets, Six Quarter-masters, Six Serjeants, Twelve Corporals, Six Drummers, Six Hautboys, and Two hundred and twenty eight Private Men, in Six Troops of Thirty eight Private Men in each Troop; making in all Two hundred eighty three Persons. Our Regiment of Dragoons, under the Command of Our Trusty and Welbeloved William Lloyd Esquire, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Six Lieutenants, Six Cornets, Six Quarter-masters, Six Serjeants, Twelve Corporals, Six Drums, Six Hautboys, and Two hundred and twenty eight Private Men, in Six Troops of Thirty eight Private Men in each Troop; making in all Two hundred eighty three Persons. Our Regiment of Dragoons, under the Command of Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin Algernoon Earl of Essex, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Six Lieutenants, Six Cornets, Six Quartermasters, Six Serjeants, Twelve Corporals, Six Drums, Six Hautboys, and Two hundred twenty eight Private Men, in Six Troops of Thirty eight Private Men in each Troop; making in all Two hundred eighty three Persons. Our First Regiment of Foot Guards, under the Command of Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Councellor Henry Earl of Romney, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Twenty eight Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Thirty two Lieutenants, Twenty four Ensigns, a Chirurgeon, and Two Mates, Two Adjutants, Two Quarter-masters, a Solicitor, a Drum Major, a Deputy Marshal, Fifty Six Serjeants, Fifty Six Corporals, Fifty Six Drummers, and One thousand one hundred and Twenty Private Men, in Twenty eight Companies of Fourty Private Men in each Company; making in all One thousand three hundred eighty three Persons. Our Second Regiment of Foot Guards, under the Command of Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved John Lord Cutts, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Fourteen Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Sixteen Lieutenants, Twelve Ensigns, a Chirurgeon and Mate, an Adjutant, a Quarter-master, a Solicitor, a Drum Major, a Deputy Marshal, Twenty eight Serjeants, Twenty eight Corporals, Twenty eight Drums, and Five hundred and sixty Private Men, in Fourteen Companies of Fourty Private Men each; making in all Six hundred ninety four Persons. Our Regiment of Foot, under the Command of Our Trusty and Welbeloved William Selwyn Esquire, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Ten Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Ten Lieutenants, Ten Ensigns, a Chirurgeon and one Mate, an Adjutant or Quarter-master, a Drum Major, Twenty Serjeants, Twenty Corporals, Ten Drums, and Three hundred and sixty Private Men, in Ten Companies of Thirty six Private Men in each Company; making in all Four hundred fourty five Persons. Our Regiment of Foot, under the Command of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Charles Churchill Esquire, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Ten Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Ten Lieutenants, Ten Ensigns, a Chirurgeon and one Mate an Adjutant, or Quarter-master, a Drum Major, Twenty Serjeants, Twenty Corporals, Ten Drums, and Three hundred and sixty Private Men, in Ten Companies of Thirty six Private Men in each Company; making in all Four hundred fourty five Persons. Our Regiment of Foot, under the Command of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Henry Trelawney Esquire, consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Ten Captains, whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major are Three, Ten Lieutenants, Ten Ensigns, a Chirurgeon and one Mate, an Adjutant or Quarter-master, a Drum Major, Twenty Serjeants, Twenty Corporals, Ten Drums, and Three hundred and sixty Private Men, in Ten Companies of Thirty six Private Men in each Company; making in all Four hundred fourty five Persons. Which said Regiments, Troops and Companies make in the whole Seven thousand Persons; and are, in pursuance of the said Act, excepted from being Disbanded.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the Twenty third Day of *February*, 1698. In the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1698.

England
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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

For a General FAST.

WILLIAM R.



OR the Imploring a Bleſſing from Almighty God upon His Majeſty and all His Dominions, and for Averting of thoſe Judgments which our manifold Sins and Provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved; and that God would, in His great Mercy and Goodneſs, Relieve and Comfort ſuch as Suffer Abroad for the Proteſtant Religion; The Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty (by the Advice of His Privy Council) hath thought fit, and doth hereby Appoint and Command, That a General Faſt, and Day of Solemn Humiliation be Religiouſly Kept and Obſerved throughout His Majeſties Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in moſt Devout and Solemn manner, on Wedneſday the Fifth Day of April next. And for the more Orderly Solemnizing of the ſaid Faſt, His Majeſty hath given Directions to the Right Reverend the Biſhops of this Kingdom, to Compoſe a Form of Prayer ſuitable to this Occaſion, to be uſed in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of Publick Worſhip, and hath given Charge for the Diſperſing thereof through their ſeveral Dioceſes in the Whole Kingdom. And His Majeſty doth moſt ſtrictly Charge and Command, That the ſaid Faſting and Prayers be Soberly, Reverently and Decently Performed by all His Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of receiving ſuch Puniſhment as His Majeſty can juſtly Inflict upon all ſuch as ſhall Contemn or Neglect ſo Religious and Neceſſary a Duty.

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington* the Twelfth Day of *March*, $169\frac{8}{9}$. In the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. $169\frac{8}{9}$.



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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

For Diſſolving this preſent Parliament, and Declaring the Speedy Calling another.

WILLIAM R.



Whereas We have thought fit, for divers Important and Weighty Conſiderations, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Diſſolve this preſent Parliament, which now ſtands Prorogued to Tueſday the Second Day of Auguſt next; We do for that End Publiſh this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Diſſolve the ſaid preſent Parliament accordingly. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Parliament are Diſcharged from their Meeting upon Tueſday the ſaid Second Day of Auguſt. And to the intent Our Good Subjects may Perceive the Confidence We have in their Affections, and how Deſirous We are to Meet Our People, and have their Advice in Parliament, We do hereby make Known to Our ſaid Subjects, that We do intend to give Directions to Our Chancellor for the Iſſuing out of Writs in due Form of Law for the Calling a New Parliament, which ſhall begin and be holden at Weſtminſter on Wedneſday the Twenty fourth Day of Auguſt next.

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the Seventh Day of *July*, 1698. In the Tenth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

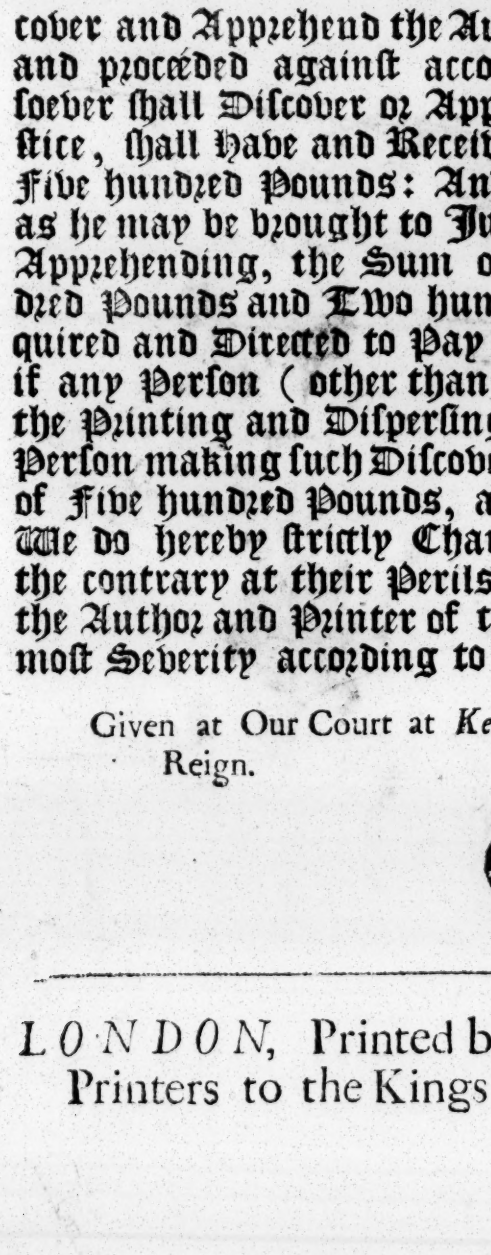
London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd; Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1698.

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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.



Whereas We have been Informed, That a False, Scandalous and Traiterous Libel, Intituled, An Inquiry into the Causes of the Miscarriage of the *Scotch*-Colony at *Darien*, or, An Answer to a Libel, Intituled, A Defence of the *Scots* Abdicating *Darien*, has been Printed and Dispersed, the Design of which Libel was to Create a Misunderstanding betwen Our good Subjects of England and Scotland, and to Stir up Sedition and Rebellion, and is Injurious to, and Reflects on the Honour of both Nations: And whereas the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament Assembled, have humbly besought Us, to Issue Our Royal Proclamation for Discovering and Apprehending of the Author and Printer of the said Libel; We therefore (with the Advice of Our Privy Council) have thought fit to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Requiring and Commanding all Our Loving Subjects whatsoever, to Discover and Apprehend the Author and Printer of the said Libel, to the end they may be dealt withal and proceeded against according to Law. And We do hereby Promise and Declare, That whosoever shall Discover or Apprehend the Author of the said Libel, so as he may be brought to Justice, shall have and Receive, as a Reward for such Discovery and Apprehending, the Sum of Five hundred Pounds: And that whosoever shall Discover or Apprehend the Printer thereof, so as he may be brought to Justice, shall have and Receive, as a Reward for such Discovery or Apprehending, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds; Which said respective Sums of Five hundred Pounds and Two hundred Pounds, the Commissioners of Our Treasury are hereby Required and Directed to Pay accordingly. And We do hereby further Promise and Declare, That if any Person (other than the Author himself) who was any ways Privy to, or Instrumental in the Printing and Dispersing the said Libel, shall Discover or Apprehend the Author thereof, the Person making such Discovery, or Apprehending the said Author, shall not only have the said Sum of Five hundred Pounds, as aforesaid, but also Our Gracious Pardon for his Offence. And We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Our Loving Subjects (as they will answer the contrary at their Perils) that they do not any Ways Conceal, but Discover and Apprehend the Author and Printer of the said Libel, to the end they may be Proceeded against with the utmost Severity according to Law.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the Twenty ninth Day of *January*, 1699. In the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1699.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

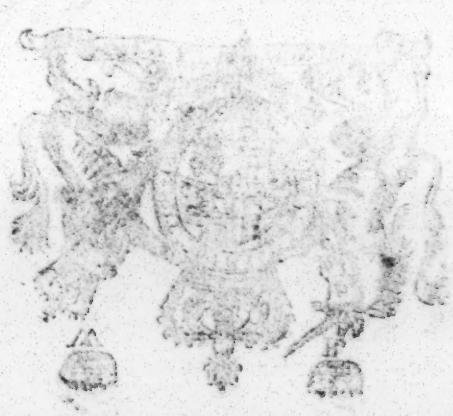
WHereas We have been Informed, That many Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits have preſumed to come into this Kingdom, and to continue therein contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm; We have therefore thought fit to Command all Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits, to depart out of, and not to return or come into this Our Kingdom, under ſuch Penalties as by Law may be inflicted on them: And do by this Our Royal Proclamation (Iſſued by the Advice of Our Privy Council) ſtrictly Charge and Command all Jeſuits and Prieſts whatſoever, who have taken Orders from the See of Rome, or by the Authority or pretended Authority thereof, and not being under Reſtraint by Impriſonment, That they do forthwith depart out of this Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; And that they or any of them, or any other ſuch Prieſts or Jeſuits do not preſume to continue, come, or return into Our ſaid Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick, upon Pain of having the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm put in Execution againſt them.

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington* the Eighth Day of *February*, 1699. In the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1699.

God save the King.



ROYAL MARTYRS:

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OR

A LIST of the Lords, Knights, Commanders, and Gentlemen, that were slain in the late Wars, in defence of their KING and COUNTRY. As also of those Executed by High Courts of Justice or Law-Martial.

PROV. 10.

The Memory of the Just is blessed, but the Name of the Wicked shall rot.

Lords and Earls.

EArl of *Lindsey*, His Majesty's Lieutenant-General, slain at *Edge Hill*, *Octob.* 23. 1642.
Earl of *Northampton*, slain at *Hopton-heath* in Stafford-shire, *March* 19. 1642.
E. of *Carnarvan* } Slain at *Newber-*
E. of *Sunderland* } *ry*, in *Sept.* 1643.
E. of *Litchfield*, slain at *Rowton-Heath* in Cheshire, *Sept.* 29. 1645.
E. of *Kingston*, slain near *Gainsborough* in Lincolnsh.
E. of *Denbigh* received his Deaths-wound at *Bremingham. Apr.* 3. 1643.
The Lord *Francis Villiers*, slain at *Comb Park*, *July* 7. 1648.
Marquess *de Vieuville* (a Native of *France*) slain at *Newbery*, *Sept.* 17. 1643.
Lord Viscount *Falkland* there also.
Lord *D'aubigny* slain at *Edghill.*
Lord *John Stuart* slain near *Alresford* in Hampsh.
Lord *Grandison* received his Deaths-wound at *Bristol.*
Lord *Cary* slain at *Marston Moor* in *July* 1644.
Sir *Henry Constable* L. Viscount *Dunbar*, slain at *Scarborough* Castle.
Baron *D'aunneau* (a Dutch-man) slain at *Nottingham.*

Baronets and Knights.

Sir *Edmund Verney*, His Majesty's Standard-bearer, slain at *Edghill.*
Sir *Bevil Greenvile* at *Landsdown July* 5. 1643.
Sir *Nicholas Slannyng* at *Bristol July* 26. 1643.
Sir *Rich. Lawdy* at *Cover* in Gloucestersh.
Sir *Ingram Hopton* } at *Winthy* near
Sir *George Bowls* } *Horne Castle.*
Sir *Will. Butler* } at *Crapely* Bridge
Sir *Will. Clerk* } *June* 29. 1644.
Sir *Tho. Metham* } at *Marston*
Sir *Will. Lampton* } *More.*
Sir *Anth. Marsel*, at *Newberry.*
Sir *John Smith* (who rescued the Kings Standard at *Edghill*) slain near *Alresford* in Hampsh.
Sir *Anth. St. Leger* at *Newberry Octob* 27. 1644.
Sir *Henry Gage*, at *Custom* Bridge near *Abingdon*, Jan 11. 1644.
Sir *Michael Earnley*, slain at the surprisal of *Shrewsbury.*
Sir *John Girlington*, near *Melton Mowbray.*
Sir *William Manwaring* at *Chester.*
Sir *John Digby* received his Deaths wound at *Langport* in *Com. Somerset.*
Sir *William Croft* slain at *Stokesey* in Shropsh. June 9. 1645
Sir *Tho. Gardiner* in Buckinghamsh.
Sir *Pet. Brown* of *Kiddington*, wounded at *Naisby*, died at *Northamp.*
Sir *Tho. Dallison* } slain at *Naisby*
Sir *Rich. Cave* }
Sir *Henry Fletcher*, at *Chester.*
Sir *Bernard Astley* } at *Bristol* last
Sir *Rich. Crane* } Siege.
Sir *Rich. Hutton* } at *Sherburn* in
Sir *Franis Carnaby* } Yorksh.
Sir *Gilb. Gerrard* Jun. near *Ludlow.*
Sir *Will. Wentworth* } at *Marston*
Sir *Charles Slingsby* } *Moor.*
Sir *Francis Darree.* }
Sir *Richard Goodhill*, wounded in *Wales*, died at *Worcester.*
Sir *Brian Stapleton* in Yorksh.
Sir *Lodowick Wyer* at *Banbury.*
Sir *Philip Byron* at *York.*
Sir *Nicholas Fortescu* (Knight of *Malta*, slain in Lancashire.
Sir *Troilus Turbervil* (Capt. Lieut. of the King's Life Guard) slain at His Majesty's marching from *Newark* to *Oxford.*
Sir *Tho. Tildesly* slain at *Wiggan.*
Sir *Nic. Kemish* at *Chepstow.*
Sir *Rich. Gleddal* at *Hessam Moor.*

Colonels.

Col. *Tho. Howard* (Son of the Lord *William*) slain at *Piersbridge.*
Col. *Charles Cavendish* near *Gainsb.*
Col. *Tho. Howard* (Son of Sir *Francis*) at *Atherton Moor* June 30. 1643.
Col. *George Hern* there also.
Col. *Ferdinando Stanhop* slain in Nottinghamsh.
Col. *Stanhop* his Brother at *Shelford-house* Octob. 25. 1645.
Col. *Cuthbert Conniers* at *Malpas* in Cheshire, August 1644.
Col. *Thomas Morgan* of *Weston* at *Newberry* first battle.
Col. *John Arundel* at *Plymouth.*
Col. *Hen. Lunsford* } slain at *Bristol*
Col. *Buck.* } July 26. 1643.
Col. *Trevanian.* }
Col. *Hern* (son of S. *Edw.* } slain at
Col. *Beton.* } *Gainsb.*
Col. *John Marrow*, in Cheshire.
Col. *Tho. Dalton* wounded at *Newberry*, died at *Marlborough.*
Col. *Bernard* (with divers Gent.) put to the Sword at *Cannon-froom* in Herefordsh. in July 1645.
Col. *Middleton* at *Hopton-heath.*
Col. *Francis Hungate* at *Chester.*
Col. *Myn* slain in Gloucestersh.
Col. *Will Bains* at *Malpas.*
Col. *Billingsly* at *Bridgenorth.*
Col. *Whitley* at *Conway* Castle.
Col. *Pinchback* at *Newberry.*
Col. *Rich. Green* at *Beeston* Castle.
Col. *Kirton* } at *Marston Moor*
Col. *Prideaux* }
Col. *Rich Manning*, near *Alresford.*
Col. *Will. Ewre* (brother of the Lord *Ewer*) at *Marston Moor.*
Col. *John Fenwick*, there also.
Col. *Bluet* slain at *Lyme.*
Col. *St. George* at *Leicester.*
Col. *Dolby* at Winkfield-Manor.
Col. *Cassey Bental* at *Stow.*
Col. *Cuth. Ratcliff* at-
Col. *Philips* near *Winchester.*
Col. *Taylor* at *Bristol.*
Col. *Will. Winn* at *Wem.*
Col. *Bawd* at *Naisby.*
Col. *Cuthbert Clifton* at *Manchester.*
Col. *Leak* at *Newark*
Col. *James Chidley* at *Dartmouth.*
Col. *Bowls* at *Alton.*
Col. *Hugh Windham* in Dorsetsh.
Col. *Rich. Poor* in *Wales.*
Col. *Pert* in *Cornwal.*
Col. *Trollop* at *Wiggan.*
Col. *Bagot* at *Naisby.*

Lieutenant Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas Markham* slain near *Gainsborough.*
L. C. *Monroe* at *Edghill.*
L. C. *Lancelot Holtby* at *Branceford.*
L. C. *Colt* at *Radcoat.*
L. C. *Geo. Preston* at *Bradford.*
L. C. *Howard.* } slain at *Landsdown.*
L. C. *Ward.* }
L. C. *Pavyer* at *Lincoln.*
L. C. *Edw. Wiburn* slain at *Basing-house* in cold Blood.
L. C. *Johnson* slain at *Basing.*
L. C. *Haggerston* at *Preston.*
L. C. *Lisle* } slain at *Marston*
L. C. *Stoniwood* } *Moor.*
L. C. *Jordan Metham* at *Pontfract* Castle, *March* 1. 1644.
L. C. *John Gower* at *Scarborogh.*
L. C. *Tho. Ewre* at *Newberry.*
L. C. *Sayer* at *Naisby.*
L. C. *Lawson* at *Naisby.*
L. C. *Topham* at *Newberry*, 1 at.
L. C. *Will. Hougton* at *Newberry* 2.
L. C. *Philip Howard* } at *Chester.*
L. C. *Michael Constable* }
L. C. *Story* in Glouceſtersh.
L. C. *Moyl* at *Bristol.*
L. C. *Ballard* } at *Taunton.*
L. C. *Muddiford* }
L. C. *Jones* at *Bridgwater.*
L. C. *Slingsby* at *Newberry.*
L. C. *Bolton* at *Nantwich.*
L. C. *Scot* at *Alresford.*
L. C. *Godfrey* at *Tewksbury.*
L. C. *Ger. Salvin* at *Northallerton.*
L. C. *Post Kerton* at——
L. C. *Daws* at *Reading.*

Serj-Majors.

Major *Cufaud* slain at *Basing-house* upon cold Blood.
M: *Hudalestone* at *York.*
M. *Rich. Harborn* } at *Malpas.*
M. *Heskith* }
M. *Beaumont* at *Leeds.*
M. *Geo. Pluckney* near *Stamford.*
M. *Kendal* at *Bristol.*
M. *Smith* at——
M. *Pate* near *Ashby-dela-Zouch.*
M. *Sheldon* } at *Landsdown.*
M. *Lower* }
M. *Williams* in *Southwales.*
M. *Tho. Vavasor* at *Marston Moor.*
M. *Threave* at *Torrington.*
M. *Dubleday* at——
Mr. Gower at *Scarborough.*
Mr. Trevillian at *Newberry.*
Mr. Turner, at——
M. *Price* } at *Bristol.*
M. *Garneer* }
M. *Will Leak* at *Newberry* 2.
M. *Laur. Clifton* at *Shelford house.*
M. *Pilkington* at——
M. *Armstrong* at *Oxford.*
M. *Dewet* (a Frenchman) at *Lechlade.*
M. *Pollard* at *Dartmouth.*
M. *Clark* at *York.*
M. *Metcalf* at——
M. *Wigmore* at *Ilmister.*
M. *Wilson* at *Naisby.*
M. *Spotswood* at *Wem.*
M. *Tho. Westmore* at *Muscam.*
M. *Dean* at *Bristol.*
M. *Dacre* at *Westhoughton.*
M. *Salvin* at *York.*
M. *Walter Baskerfield* in Bedfordsh.
M. *Bunnington* at *Leicester.*
M. *How* at *Keighley.*
M. *Robson* in *Durham.*
M. *Jenkins* at *Colam* in Yorksh.
M. *Wormley* at *Cirencester.*
M. *Rively* wounded at *Naisby*, died in Prison at *London.*

Captains.

C. *Marm. Constable* (Standard-bearer to the L. G. *Lindsey*) slain at *Edgh.*
C. *Henry Lyron* } at *Edghill.*
C. *Kingsmill* }
C. *William Haborn* } slain at *Sheriff-*
C. *Math. Anderton* } *Hutton.*
C. *Plunket* at——
C. *John Hampton* at *Bradford.*
C. *Joseph Constable* at *Newberry* 1.
C. *William Bowls* at——
C. *Tho. Winkley* at *Leverpool.*
C. *Thurston Anderton* wounded at *Newberry*, died at *Oxford.*
C. *Will. Williamson* at——
C. *James* at *Landsdown.*
C. *Cornisham* slain at *Landsdown.*
C. *Ratcliff Houghton* at *Preston.*
C. *Hugh Hen* at *Faringdon.*
C. *Tho. Whittingham* at *Newberry.*
C. *Hugh Houghton* at *Reading.*
C *Vaughan* at——
C. *Goring* at *Newberry.*
C. *Robert Molineux* at *Newberry* 1.
C. *Cha. Osburn* near *Hartland.*
C. *Fry* at *Torrington.*
C. *Char. Thimelby* at *Worcester.*
C. *Cottingham* at--
C. *Gardiner* at *Tame.*
C. *John Bird* at *Marston-Moor.*
C. *Rich* at *Bristol.*
C. *Needham* at *Shrewsbury.*
C. *Tho. Meynel* at *Ponfract* Castle.
C. *Fitz-James* at *Bridgwater.*
C. *Char. Stuart* in Warwicksh.
C. *Christopher Wray* } at *Bradford.*
C. *Bunce* }
C. *John Clifton* at *Shelford-house.*
C. *Redman* at *Pontfract.*
C. *W. Fenwick* at *Boulton* in Yorksh.
C. *Abraham Lance* } Brothers slain
C. *Robert Lance* } in Cheshire.
C. *Slany* at--
C. *Coney* at *Whaley* in Lancash.
C. *Rich. Wolfole* at *Newberry.*
C. *Chamberlain* at--
C. *Farrar* at *Nantwich.*
C. *Bushel* at--
C. *James Basset* at *Lancester.*
C. *Edw. Ron* at *Wakefield.*
C. *Anth. Hammerton* near *Manchest.*
C. *Will. Simcots* at *Newberry* 1.
C. *Gerard* at--
C. *John Whitley* at *Harding.*
C. *Sares* at *Utoxeter.*
C. *Tho. Singleton* at *Newberry* 1.
C. *Fran. Errington* at *Rotheram.*
C. *Nich. Fitzackerly* at *Leverpool.*
C. *Butler* } at *Marston Moor.*
C. *Max. Nelson* }
C. *William Hampton* at *Wakefield.*
C. *Topham* } at *Carlisle.*
C. *L. Burbeck* }
C. *Baxter* at *Baughton* near *Chest.*
C. *Henry Aldersey* } at *Chester.*
C. *John Adlington* }
C. *Baxter* at *Baughton* near *Chest.*
C. *Gilb. Markham* }
C. *Messenger* }
C. *Dan. Thorold* } at *Naisby*
C. *Greenbury* }
C. *Tho. Gough* }
C. *John Rockby* at *Sherburn.*
C. *Gascoign* near *Melton.*
C. *Sandford* at *Nantwich.*
C. *Gilb. Ashton* at *Boulton* in Lanc.
C. *Anth. Awd* } at *Newark* in a
C. *Tho. Coal* } Sally
C. *Huddleston* at *York.*
C. *Dudley Smith* at *Roundway-down.*
C. *Sam. Wenman* in Devonsh.
C. *Ormshaw* near *Oxford.*
C. *Joseph Davison* at *Newcastle.*
C. *Fran. Clifton* at *Newberry.* 1.
C. *Standish* at *Manchester.*
C. *Roger Houghton* }
C. *Edw. Bradley* } at *Marston M.*
C. *Maynel* }
C. *Edw Wynn* }
C. *Swords* } slain at *Denbigh.*
C. *Parrey* }
C. *John Lance* at *Istip.*
C. *Charles Blount* at *Gloucester.*
C. *Geo. Cassey* at *Hereford.*
C. *Anth Girlington* at *Lancaster.*
C. *Langdal* in *Wales.*
C. *Carver* in Monmouthsh.
C. *John Lingen* at *Ledbury.*
C. *Samwaies* at *Newberry* 2.
C. *Will. Arundal* at *Plymouth.*
C. *Fr. Bartis* at *Newberry* 1.
C. *Fr. Godfrey* at *Sherburn.*
C. *John Plumpton* at *York.*
C. *Tates* at *Melton.*

Gentlemen Voluntiers.

Edw. Talbot Esq; } slain at *Mar-*
Charles Townley Esq; } *ston-moor.*
Mr. *Chr. Sherburn.* }
Edw. Sackvyle Esq; near *Oxford.*
Edw. Preston Esq; at *Ormschurch.*
Mr. *Sands* at *Alresford.*
Mr. *Price* at *Washingly* slain at *Lincoln* in cold Blood.
Mr. *Bale* at *Thorp* in Leicestersh.
Ralph Langton Esq; at *Preston.*
Mr. *John Constable* in Yorksh.
Mr. *Steven Tempest* at the *Devises.*
Mr. *Cuth. Ratcliff* at *Newcastle.*
Mr. *John Lathum* at *Newark.*
Mr. *Rich. Lathum* at *Lichfield.*
Mr. *Cary* and } at *Shelford House.*
Mr. *Jennings.* }
Mr. *Blount* near *Manchester.*
Mr. *Bourscale* at *Newberry* 2.
Mr. *Courtney* in Lancash.
Mr. *James Anderton* in *Wales.*
Mr. *Stephen Pudsey* in *Holderness.*
Mr. *Fr. Pavyer* at *Marston M.*
Mr. *Rich. Brown* in the *West.*
Mr. *Christoph. Anderton* at *Marston*
Mr. *Char. Mohun* at *Dartmouth.*
Mr. *Cressel* at *Bridgnorth.*
Alderm. *Davison* } at *Newcastle.*
Mr. *Tho. Ogle* }
Mr. *St. Johns* in the *West.*
Monsieur *St. Paul* at *Marston M.*
Mr. *Mort* Mayor of *Preston* slain there
Mr. *Boniface Kemp* } near *York.*
Mr. *Hesket* }
Mr. *Miles Lechard* at *Gooderich C.*
Mr. *George Moor* in *Wales.*
Mr. *Peter Davis* at *Denbigh.*
Mr. *Edw. Davis* at *Chester.*
Doctor *Weston* Physitian at--
Doctor. *Tho Westby* at *Preston &c.*
With many more.

Exeeuted.

Earl of *Strafford* Executed at Tower-hill *May* 12. 1641.
Mr. *Rob. Yeomans* } at *Bristol May*
Mr. *Geo. Bourcher* } 30. 1643.
Mr. *Nath. Tomkins* } *London July*
Mr. *Chaloner* } 5. 1643.
Sir *Alexander Carew* at Tower-hill, Decem. 23. 1644.
Capt. *Hotham* there Jan. 1. 1644.
Sir. *John Hotham* there Jan. 2. 1644.
Archb. of *Cant.* there Jan. 10. 1644.
Sir *Char. Lucas* } at *Colchester* Aug.
Sir. *Geo. Lisle* } 28. 1648.
Duke *Hamilton* } in the Palace
Earl of *Holland* } Yard at *Westmin-*
Lord *Capel* } *ster Mar.* 9. 1649.
Col. *Jo. Morris* } at York Aug. 20.
Col. *Blackburn* } 1649.
Marq. of *Montross* } at *Edinburgh*
M. G. Urry } *May* 21.
Col. *Spotswood* } 1649.
Col. *Euseb. Andreus* at Tower-hill, Aug. 22. 1650.
Sir *Hen. Hide* near the Exchange *March* 4. 1650.
Capt. *Brown Bushel* at *London* April 21. 1651.
Mr. Love } at Tower-hill.
Mr. Gibbons }
James Earl of *Derby* at *Bolton* in Lancashire, Octob. 15. 1651.
Col. *John Gerrard* at Tower-hill, July 10. 1954.
Mr. *Peter Vowel* at *Charing-cross* July 10. 1654.
Capt *Levins* at the Old Exchange.
Col. *Penruddock* } at *Exeter May*
Mr. *Hugh Grove* } 16. 1655.
Col. *Ashton* in Tower-street.
Mr. John Betley in *Cheapside.*
Mr. Edmund Stacy in *Cornhil.*
Sir *Henry Slingsby* } at Tower-hill
Doctor *John Hewet* } June 8. 1658.

If the Names of any Persons of Quality have escaped the Industry of the Collectors Pen, upon notice given to the Printer they shall be inserted.

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His Majesty's most Gracious Speech
TO THE
States of HOLLAND.
And their humble Thanks, and Answer thereunto.

HAGUE, July 26th N.S. 1701.

ON the 15th the King of Great *Britain* represented to the Assembly of the States in very affectionate Terms; That He always came hither with Joy, but particularly in this dangerous Conjuncture, wherein He thought He might be most serviceable to the State; that He had hop'd and desir'd to spend the rest of His Days in Peace and Tranquility, and to have left the State at his Death in a peaceable and flourishing Condition, which had been His particular Endeavour since the last Peace; but that there had lately happened some great Changes in the World, and what Providence design'd by them we knew not; but that He could sincerely assure them, That whether Matters be determin'd without coming to a Rupture, or that He be oblig'd to betake himself again to Arms, He will continue His wonted Zeal and Affection for maintaining the Interest and Prosperity of the State, that he will do His utmost for supporting their Liberty and Religion, and procuring the common Safety: That He was glad to find things still in Peace, which, next to God, was owing to nothing so much as to their speedy and generous Resolution, to put themselves in a posture of Defence: That he was firmly persuaded, that all the Allies would contribute towards it, since 'twas the only means left either to prevent a War, or to defend the the State from Danger in case of Attack. That He could not only assure them of his own Affection, but of that of the whole People of *England*, who were ready to assist them, and to contribute all that was necessary for their Defence, and for the Advantage of the common Cause; which Their Lordships might depend upon. That He hop'd God would bless the Means proposed for obtaining either by way of Negotiation or, if necessary, by Arms, the designed End; which is chiefly a reasonable Security in Common, and particularly for the State: that His Majesty design'd nothingmore, and that *He* would contribute His utmost towards it; thinking it needless to say any thing further at present, but only to recommend himself to their Lordships good Affections.

The STATES Answer.

THE States humbly thank'd His Majesty for the Honour He had done them to come into their Assembly, and expressed their Joy at His happy arrival, especially in such a dangerous Conjuncture as this; that they were fully persuaded, His Majesty during His absence did always endeavour their Welfare, yet they could not but long for His Presence, which is so necessary and useful to them in this time of Danger, to put their Affairs in a good Condition, and to maintain them so by the Divine Assistance; and that all the Members of their State, from the highest to the lowest, put a great Confidence in the Wisdom, Experience and Zeal of His Majesty, of which they have had such frequent Trials, that they cannot express their Joy, for the real Proofs and new Assurances from His Majesty's Mouth in such a particular manner, that He will continue those His Endeavours: That they acknowledge and are firmly persuaded, that since the Conclusion of the Peace, He hath applied Himself to maintain the publick Tranquility, and that He is willing to continue the same for reasonable Security to this State and His own Kingdoms. That they are extreamly glad to hear that His Majesty approves their Conduct, that they are throughly perswaded, that without the greatest Efforts, they can neither secure their Peace, their Liberty, nor their Religion. That they are resolved to make use of all the Methods which may contribute towards it, and pray His Majesty to act in Concert with them to obtain that end, being resolved to do their utmost to second His favourable Intentions, and hope that God will bless them. They cannot but thank His Majesty from the bottom of their Hearts, for the Assurances He hath given them on His own part, and that of His People to assist them with all their Forces, that they are extream sensible of the good Disposition of the English Nation, and are not ignorant of what weight the Assistance of such a People must be, whose valour is renowned thro' the World; that His Majesty's Influence, on that favourable Disposition, and His sending them Assistance as the Effect thereof, is a new Obligation: That they will reciprocally maintain the Interests of *England*, and look upon them as inseparable from their own: That in the mean time, they will pray God almighty to bless His Majesty's Person and Councils, and the Resolutions of His Parliament, and that he may grant him many Years, a good state of health, and power to make use of for the Welfare of His Kingdoms, and of this State, and for the defence of Liberty and Religion: And, in fine, they pray His Majesty to believe that as His Affection and Zeal are inseparable from this State, their Lordships will preserve an inviolable Affection to His Majesty, and an eternal Acknowledgment for the great and matchless Services they have had the Honour to receive from him, owning, that his wise and generous Conduct hath, by the Grace of God, several times, delivered them from the greatest of Dangers, and hope that they shall still be indebted to him for delivering them from those which threaten them at present.

LONDON, Printed for *Edward Hillson*, near *Cornhil*, MDCCI.

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THE True Patriot Vindicated,

OR

A Justification of his Excellency, The EARL of *ROCHESTER*, LORD LIEUTENANT *of IRELAND.*

From Several False and Scandalous Reports.

The First Part.

SUCH is the Fate of all Great Men that they must expect Detractors. If any Man might pretend to an Exemption, the Person whose Apology I am Writing, is the likest. His great Merits to the King, from his coming over, and those so justly rewarded with such high favours. Governing one Kingdom *in Person*, another *by his Pupill*, and the Principal of the three *by his Counsel*. Well supported by his Party, and above all happy in his Temper and Discretion. And yet this man cannot Escape without Enemies, and Malitious Stories are scattered abroad to lessen his high Character.

I shall not think it worth while to rake together every Spightfull and Impertinent Tale, whispered concerning him, but leave them to perish in Obscurity with their Authors. I shall Confine my self to those objections which seem to leave the greatest Impression on mens minds to his Disadvantage. And if I can wholly justify him, or at least render him very excusable as to every one of those, other things will fall of Course, and honest men will be no longer seduced to doubt his being that true Patriot which his Friends publish him to be.

The First Objection then which is made to him, and which seems most directly to Contradict this Character of him, is that when he was Lord Treasurer to King *James*, he issued out Orders, and caused to be Levied, The Duties of Tonnage and Poundage and other Customs, for several Months after the Death of King *Charles*, without any Warrant or Authority of Law. This Charge is very Malitiously Aggravated. Tis said to be directly contrary to the famous Statute *de Tallagio non Concedendo*, and about 20 other ancient Laws: To be a direct violation of the *Petition of Right* in the Third Year of King *Charles* the First: To be a much higher thing than the *levying of Ship-Money*, and the less excusable because it came after that was Solemnly condemn'd. You see how Envy can Improve things. It will not be allow'd that such Actions can Consist with the Character of a Patriot. It is said this was of all others The most Fatall stroke to Our Constitution, and is totally inconsistent with Property and Parliaments.

As Specious as this Charge Appears, I hope to vindicate this Noble Earl from it, or, which is all one, to shew that there are Men in the World, who are Obliged, and are, (above all others,) able to do it.

It is undoubtedly a Question of Law, whether the Customs may be levied without consent of Parliament, and who but Lawyers are fit to Judge of that Question. I appeal to every man, if amongst all who call themselves by the Name of Lawyers. There can be found two Persons who pretend to be more nice in discerning what is agreeable to the English Constitution, and more Zealous in maintaining it, than Sir *Bartholomew Shower* and Sir *Humfry Mackworth*. Are there two men whose Opinions, even in Mens thoughts at this time, the Noble Earl could more safely Follow than theirs? If then I can shew that in the Opinion of these two Learned Persons, the Collection of the Customs in that case was not only Lawful, but a Gracious Act in King *James*, founded upon as good Right as *Magna Charta*, and much more Ancient, and that all who were against it were Enemies to the Peace and Welfare of the Kingdom ——— I hope I have made a good Step towards the Justification of the Noble Earl. To do this I shall not produce an Opinion given in private, but openly in the face of the Kingdom, presented to King *James*, and publish'd in the *London* Gazett, No. 2015. In the Article from *Whitehall, March* 7. 1684. It is said the Following Addresse from the *Middle Temple* was presented by Sir *Humfry Mackworth*, accompanied with a great many Barristors and Students, being introduced by His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*.

Most Dread Sovereign.

We Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyall Subjects, with all Humility congratulate the legal and peaceable descent of this Imperial Crown upon Your Majestie, the only Remedy for our unspeakable sorrow for the Death of our Late most Gracious Soveraign, of ever Glorious and blessed Memory.

Your Majesties unparallel'd Justice, Courage and Conduct (Signalized to the World before they became Ornaments to the Crown) give a perfect Assurance of Happiness to these Nations under your Government. We cannot therefore but with the deepest sense of Gratitude acknowledge Your Majesties Great Goodness and Condescention in your late Declaration, and in particular, That Your Majestie Hath been Graciously pleased in pursuance of the same to extend your Royall care of the Government to the Preservation of the Customs; The Intermission whereof would not only have disabled your Majesty to maintain the Navy in defence of the Realm; But by taking away the Ballance of Trade, have ruined Thousands of your Majesties Subjects that paid Custom, in the life of our late Soveraign, and by an Excessive Exportation and Importation Custom free, have rendred that Branch of the Revenue unprofitable for some Years to come, notwithstanding all the care, and Loyalty of the Succeeding Parliament. For which reasons the same have bin continually received by your Majesties Royall Predecessors for some Hundred of Years, and never Questioned by any Parliament, unless in that wherein were sown the Seeds of Rebellion against the Glorious Martyr your Royall Father of ever Blessed Memory.

'Tis a Received Maxim of the Common Law [Thesaurus Regis est Vinculum Populi & Bellorum Nervi;] such is the happy Constitution of this Monarchy, That your Majesties High Prerogative is the greatest security of the Liberty and Property of the Subject, so that whoever would Impair the Revenue of the Crown, must by this Fundamentall Law (as binding as Magna Charta, *and more Antient) be esteemed an Enemy to the Peace and welfare of this Kingdom.*

We therefore think it our Indispensible Duty to Endeavour the Choice of such Representatives for the respective Counties and Boroughs to which we belong, as may not only Concur in setling a Revenue to support The Government as formerly, but also shew a grateful sense of the great things you have done and suffered for us already; an entire Confidence in Your Majesties Goodness towards Us for the future, and a chearfull Compliance with your Heroick Inclinations to advance the Honour and intereſt of these Nations. May there be never wanting Millions as Loyall as we are to Sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in defence of your Sacred Person and Prerogative in its full Extent, and incessantly pray the King of Kings to Grant Your Majesty a long and happy Reign over Us.

It may be pretended that tho' it be Certain that Sir *Humfry Mackworth* presented this Address, yet nothing more can be certainly collected from the Gazett. To this I say, that if there were any Danger of these Gentlemens *Receding* (which I can never suspect in Men of their Virtue and Publick Zeal) the Originall Addresse happens to be extant, and may be retorted to, where both their hands appear, and there are men of Great Quality alive who can prove that Sir *Barth.* did not only bear Sir *Humfry* Company at the presenting of it, but put a just Value upon himself as being the happy Penman, of so significant a Compliment to King *James*. It must be confess'd I did hope to have strengthned my Argument from the weight of some other Names to that paper, but I find them upon perusall to be so very obscure and unknown (tho' it be called an Unanimous Address) that I do not pretend to draw any great Consequences from them to make good my defence of the Earl. But I want them not, these two Names are worth Hundreds, they are forth coming, are at the head of the Management, and whenever they shall be called upon, will be ready (as men of Honour ought to be) to make good their Positions, and to shew that they were not time-servers, and did not mislead the Noble Earl.

I have been considering what Malice can say against this Argument, (for Malice I expect should say all it can upon the Occasion.) Suppose then it should be said, (as it has bin,) that Sir *Humfry Mackworth* was a younger Brother without any Fortune, or name in his Profession; that it is true he had bin Knighted, but it was for Revelling, not Law, and that probably this is the only Opinion he was asked to give either before or since.

To this I shall reply, that if Scurrility may pass for Argument, every Body may be run down. I shall use two instances only to shew him to be a great man in himself, let the World Judge as they please. His Notable Management of the Mine Adventure, which if well considered, is a convincing Proof of his Truth and Honesty; and his Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of *England*, is no less a proof of his Modesty in Undertaking, his Candour in true repeating matter of fact, and his Judgment in Managing that Controversy.

But suppose Sir *Humfrys* Opinion alone might not have had weight enough to have Warranted an Action of so great Consequence, yet when Sir *Barth.* gives a sanction to it, what room is left for doubt: What he maintains passes for Law immediately. Whatever Opinion People had of it before. Was there ever a proceeding more decried and detested than that against the Lord *Russell*? but as soon as ever Sir *Barth. Shower* undertook to Justify that whole Matter, in a Pamphlet which he called the *Magistracy and Government of England Vindicated*, has not every Body bin Satisfyed that my Lord *Russell* was Tryed fairly, and suffered justly, and that the King and Parliament were in the wrong in reversing the Attainder. So I doubt not tho' it may appear a Paradox, to say that the King may levy Taxes without Parliament, yet when Sir *Barth.* is heard to that point, all men will readily acquiesce in it.

But some may think I run on too fast, and presume more then I ought on the present Opinion of that Eminent Lawyer. I have bin told, he has Chang'd his mind more than once in a much less time. In his Preface to his Reports on Cases adjudged in the House of Lords, he spoke of their Judicature as the Noblest and most necessary part of the Engiish Constitution, and in a few Months time he treated it in a Speech publickly in the *Middle Temple* Hall, as a down right Usurpation. It has bin also told me when I was thought to lay too much stress upon his support that he got but oddly off when he was charged with another very Solemn Opinion of his, by which the poor Souldiers suffer'd Death for Deserting in King *James*'s time, which some call *Murder*, and setting up martial Law in time of peace, (a thing very *Abhorrent* from the English Constitution) But he did not think it proper or seasonable to justify either his Law or his Honesty upon the Occasion, contenting himself with saying *he was not above 29 Years Old when he did it, and had his Fortunes to make.*

For my part I think those who call to mind loose sayings of this sort, have very Ungentlemen like Memories. I take this Learned Knight to have too great tenderness and regard to the Noble Earl to desert him in so weighty a matter. He will consider that such sort of excuses will not serve above once. It may be easy to get off when only a few poor Common Souldiers, who have bin long dead and buried, are in the case; but it will not be so when the contest is with as many Statutes, that have many of them liv'd long, and 'tis to be hop'd they are pretty healthfull still,

and

and likely to last much longer. No, I have no doubt but when ever he shall be call'd upon he will be ready to make good the Law of his Address, and therefore I shall look upon the Noble Earl as fully Justified in this Point.

A second thing objected to this Noble Earl is his sitting and acting in the High Commission Court, which is pretended to be directly against *One* express Act of Parliament, tho not against *so many* as the former charge.

I ought to be very cautious of what I say in relation to this point, because the *Issuing and causing to be Executed a Commission under the Great Seal for erecting a Court call'd The Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes*, was one of the charges against the late King. But I have been assured by very considerable persons, that in a Debate not long since touching the Deprivation of a Simoniacal Bishop some Noble L———s made a large advance towards shewing the Necessity of such Commission, and would not allow but that there must be a failure of Justice without it.

But supposing that in all the Rigor of Law, as things now stand, this matter cannot be entirely maintain'd. Yet if I can prove the Noble Earl went herein upon as sure Grounds as may justify the Actions of a prudent man in any other case, he ought not to be Censured with Severity.

The Objections against this Commission are, that it was erected against Law, that it was intended for the ruine of the Church of *England*, and that it was carried on to the Establishing of Popery in the Universities.

As to all these matters, I think the Noble Earl has as much to say for himself as can reasonably be expected from any man. As to the First this was a Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes, and who shall Judge of it but Ecclesiastical Lawyers? No man will sett himself upon an equal foot for Knowledge of this kind with the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Hedges*, his Majesties Principal Secretary of State, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. Was not he *Advocate* to that Commission? and was it not by his Advice they Acted? Nothing surely which they did was more Objectable than their Proceedings against *Magdalen College*. And was it not upon him that the Weight of that Expedition lay? I suppose no body will affirm that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as to the Law part at that time, did much rely on the then Bp. of *Chester*, or Lord Chief Justice *Wright*, or Baron *Turner*. The Letter published in the Printed Relation of those Proceedings, written by the Fellows of that College, dated the 20 of *October* 1687 and directed to this Honourable person, says they were glad of his being Employed, because of his Learning and Ingenuity. When an Enemy makes such a Confession, had not this Noble Earl ground enough to Depend upon the Legality of a Commission, where such a Man so frankly took so great a share.

Secondly, as the Noble Earl might well think himself safe in point of Law from what has bin said, so most assuredly he could not think the Church could receive any Detriment from that Commission while he had the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bp. of *Rochester* sitting by his side. I take him to be the Steady Supporter of the Church even at this day. 'Tis he that protects the Inferiour Clergy from Oppression. 'Tis at the Deanery of *W*———, that all the secret Councils of the Church are held: And therefore the Noble Earl might upon good Grounds think himself secure as to hurting the Church while he keept such Company.

I expect to have it objected to me that the Bishop has renounced this Commission in his printed Letter to my Lord *Dorset*, which he owns to be Written only for a *Mitigation of his Offence, and not to Justify his sitting in that Court*. I acknowledge this to be true, but this Letter was Wrote after the Revolution, after all the Mischief over, and after this Court was no more. So let the B——. in his Humility take what shame he pleases to himself, I still insist upon it, that his Example might very well mislead the Noble Earl.

Thirdly, The Noble Earl could never entertain a suspicion that this Commission could be to the prejudice of the Universities, and least of all to the introducting of Popery there, while the M——— of *N*——— made one of the Number of Commissioners, which he did to the very last: His Love to Learning is known by his liberality to Dedicators: his Skill in the Latin Language appear'd eminently in his reading two Commissions lately at a Conference, and could he be engaged in a business which might Prejudice the Universities? As to Popery the Noble Earl I dare say never heard him suspected of the least Bias to that or any thing of that kind, and therefore he could fear nothing from a Commission where he had a Companion so Free from Superstition, from self Love, from Pride, ill Nature, and so known an Enemy to *France* that is upon record to this Day.

I expect to be hit in the Teeth with his Confession and Retraction written to Dr. *Tillotson*, and his devout kneeling at the Elevation on every Solemn Day in the *P*——— Chappel.

To the First of these the Answer is the same as before, this Letter came not out till King *James* was gone. And to the Second I hope that is no great Reflection, why might not his L——p take the same liberty with another great Courtier old *Naaman* the *Syrian* who found it necessary to Bow himself with his Master in the House of *Rimmon*. But *I* do not see how this concerns the Noble Earl, whose Apology I am Writing, and who surely if he did a little Err, deserves great Indulgence from every reasonable man upon the Account of his having Err'd in such Company.

The Third thing which the Enemies of this Noble Earl endeavour to spread abroad to his prejudice, is, (what did provoke me above all other things, because it seem'd to touch him as to his Justice and Integrity, for which he does so truly deserve to be Honoured,) I mean the cutting of Three Leaves out of a Book containing the Accounts of the Hearth-Mony, during his Administration of the Treasury in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, together with other Scandalous Circumstances relating to that affair.

But it pleases me infinitely to think I have the cleerest Answer to give to this unworthy surmise, (for it is no more,) which can possibly be imagin'd. No man doubts of the Noble Earls Wisdom and Foresight, and therefore it is impossible for any man to conceive that, if he had been Conscious of any indirect Practice, in that matter, he would not have made use of his Power (which all will Agree was very great after the time when this was supposed to be done) to have Damned all possibility of a future Enquiry. But on the Contrary, which I urge as a Demonstration of his Innocence, this whole Account is open at this very day. And if any of the Enemies of this Noble Earl have a mind to examine into it, they may do it as soon as they please; and I dare say he boldly Challenges them to do it. I have heard it said in Discourse by his Maligners, that he may be so bold now, because Sir *Patrick Traunt*, Mr. *Kingdon* and Mr. *Shales* are dead, and that this Challenge was never heard of before. To this I say, tho' there be no end of venemous and malitious Insinuations, yet I think it an answer, that there are two worthy Gentlemen still Alive, and of great Reputation for integrity, who know the whole Truth of this matter; I mean *Anthony Row* Esq; and *William Bridges* Esq; and if it should be thought fit to have them throughly examined, I do not in the least doubt but it will tend to the Honour of this Noble Earl, who is ready to abide the severest Scrutiny.

The Fourth thing which is frequently Objected to this Noble E. is surely the most foul and worst Grounded of all Slanders, as if there had bin times when he was not thought a very Resolute and Zealous Protestant. But *I* shall easily Vindicate him.

There are two things urg'd as the Grounds for this Scandal. The First is, a Speech which it is pretended this Lord made many years since, when he was Ambassadour to the King of *Poland*, wherein there are Passages which shew him to have bin at that time in the Secret for Advancing Popery and *France*, and for Ruining the Liberties of *England*, and the Republick of *Holland*. Why may it not reasonably be believ'd that the Speech which is handed about is an Imposture. It is certain that *John Sobiesky* King of *Poland* was a stranger to the *English* Language, and therefore this is not the true Discourse pronounced before him, and possibly it may be very unlike it. To convince the World that there is a protection often found for worth and Vertue when it is least expected: Tho this happened many years ago, yet there is a Reverend Divine, and an unsuspected Son of the Church of *England*, Dr. *Robert South* still living. He waited upon this Noble Earl in that Embassy. He puts this very Speech for him into *Latin*, in which Tongue the Earl Delivered it, and the World will very suddenly see the Authentick Paper Published by that Learned Person, which will doubtless be a full Vindication to his most Honoured Lord and Patron.

The Second occasion taken for Propagating this slander, will I hope appear very trivolous as soon as it is mentioned. It is that this Noble E. in King *James*'s Reign was so little fix'd and Resolved in his Religion, that he yielded to be instructed, and was content to admit of a Dispute between some Priests of the Church of *Rome* and some Divines of our Church, in his Presence, and that after it was over he remain'd so far in suspence as not to Declare which side had the better.

Supposing this Fact be true (which the Divines who were concern'd in the Dispute may perhaps satisfy the World to be quite otherwise;) I do not see what great weight can be laid on it. No man can be too well Inform'd. He might be thought obstinate and unmannerly to his Master, if he had refused the Conference. Nor ought his silence to be Objected to him as a Fault, every one knows how extreamly well bred the Noble E. is, and peradventure he might think it Rude to put the Priests out of Countenance. Perchance he thought it Wisdom at that time to keep his mind to himself. We all know how great a Master of Taciturnity he is. But to leave this kind of Reasoning, and to put all these unjust Suspitions to to an end for ever, I will give you the Character of this Noble E. from one who knows him well, his own Chaplain Dr. *Hickman*, whose word every Body will depend on. In his Dedication of his Printed Sermons to the Noble E. he tells him that he *Asserted the cause of the Established Church in the worst of times, and had given the World a Glorious Example both of a Patriot and Confessor*. It is sure he cannot mean since the Revolution; after so unbiassed and unintersted a Character, I shall add no more, and I hope every one will say it is enough.

I will take notice only of one more Objection made to this Noble Earl, which I think will need little Answer. It is said, He oppos'd the putting the Crown on the Kings Head, would not have had him acknowledged Rightful King, Protested against the Bill of Recognition, and was violently against the Association, and acted the like part in most other things of that nature. Without enquiring how far these things are true, I take this to have a very Seditious Tendency. It is more a Reflection on the King than the Noble Lord. It is to insinuate, as if the King acted by Humour rather than Judgment, when he Chuses Ministers so odly, nay it is to call in question his Wisdom. For most certainly, if Opposing and obstructing be the way to greatness, there never will be wanting Candidates enough of that sort for his Majesties favour? I conclude therefore, that either these things are false, or else that the Noble E. has found out some way to make more than enough Amends to his Majesty for all that is past.

I shall Conclude at present, till *I* know how my poor Endeavours are accepted, where *I* offer them with great Humility; if this succeed, *I* shall soon publish a second Part of the Apology, if otherwise, I have done too much already.

LONDON, Printed in the Year, MDCCI.

A LETTER

From one of the

Miniſtry of *FRANCE*

TO A

Nobleman of *ENGLAND.*

My Dear Friend,

I Cannot but congratulate with you the good Fortune that has lately happen'd to us both in the News that we have by Count *D' Avaux*'s Expreſs concerning the *Dutch.* They are at laſt ſenſible of their Duty to our great Monarch, and have own'd his Grand-Son King of *Spain*, and thereby done Juſtice to the Arms and Prudence of the Moſt Chriſtian King. I can, my Dear Friend, ſpeak to you with Confidence, for I am ſenſible how hearty you have been to the Intereſt of our Nation for theſe many years; and nothing has been able to Byaſs you, nei her the Honours and Poſts you poſſeſs, nor the Tyes of Blood and your Native Country, nor that of your Religion, but that you can diſtinguiſh Merit, that you are capable of Grandeur, and that you have thoughts able to comprehend an Univerſal Monarchy, which we ſpeedily hope will be eſtabliſht in the Family of *Bourbon.* The laſt remittance I made to you was but a trifle, in reſpect of what is due to your ſervices As for your Country, a great man will find it every where. You will always be at home at *Paris*, where Soveraign Princes have been, and ſhall be proud to pay their Court and Adoration. As to your Religion, I would have you eaſie, for I can at the utmoſt provide you a Confeſſor, that ſhall abſolve you for not believing any Article that creates a difference between you and the Church of *Rome.* And I will aſſure you, that I know

know many thouſands amongſt us that believe no more of it than you or I do. In the mean time, my Friend, I know what ſervices you have done, by the continual Jealouſies that you have endeavour'd to ſpread between the *Engliſh* and the *Hollanders*, by the opprobrious language you have given them upon all occaſions, and particularly what ſeaſonable reflections you have made upon the favours that your K. has thought fit to confer on ſome few perſons of his own Nation: You are likewiſe to be commended for the conſtant Encomiums you beſtow on the Genius and Power of my great Maſter. You have at laſt ſeen that accompliſht, which we always hoped. You have ſeen that effected by the daſh of a Pen in the late K. of *Spain*'s ſigning his Will, which all the Forces in the World could not have attained to. You cannot therefore but have a true Veneration for the Fineneſſes and the *Adroit* meaſures of the *French* Politicks; ſee, my Friend, with wonder, the *French* taking poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, without a Sword drawn, or a Cannon fired; but with all the good Graces, all the Compliments, and all the Civilities imaginable. *Namur*, that coſt the *Engliſh* ſo much Blood, is open to receive us. The Magiſtrates of *Bruſſels* have ſo far forgot their reſentments of our having Bombarded their City, that they are willing to give up the government of that and all the other Towns in the *Spaniſh Netherlands* to the Protection of their old friend the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*; who will ſoon diſpoſſeſs the Elector of *Bavaria*, notwithſtanding all the Complacency he has ſhown to this Court. Nor muſt you be ſurpriz'd when you hear, that all this is effected in the Name, and by the Authority of the King of *Spain*, who is his own Siſters Son; for you know very well that Conſanguinity is of little force amongſt Princes, where Intereſt and Maxims of State come in Competition. In a ſhort time you will ſee *Breda* and *Amſterdam* return to the fidelity they owe to *Spain*, and which they have deſerted for ſome Ages. I was ſurpriz'd with Joy, as I told you in ſome of my Letters, to ſee how zealous you were in endeavouring to find fault with the Treaty of Partition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; and the freedom of your thoughts upon that ſubject, ſhew'd that you had a Spirit able to deſpiſe the limits of a ſmall Iſland, and fit to ſerve that Monarch, whoſe Dominions are now likely to extend from the Riſing to the Setting of the Sun. You did my Maſter no ſmall ſervice in it, and you have ſeen a proper uſe made of it in our King's Memorial, preſented to the States General by Count *Briord*, in which we make no difficulty of Ridiculing that Project, as not only incoherent and impracticable, but moſt diſagreeable to the ſenſe and intereſt of the

ple of *England*. I muſt likewiſe acknowledge you al admirable in giving a Turn of diſpleaſure to all that is done at home, and ſetting the beſt appearance upon all advices that you receive from the Miniſters of *France*. Could my Friend imagine the pleaſure I had by one of your Letters, and partake of it, I am ſure it would tranſport you. I ſhew'd it to our Friend the Marquis ——— who being a man of Spirit, immediately gave it the name of the *Engliſh* Lethargy, and ſpoke a thouſand pretty things upon Careleſneſs, Opium, *Lethe*, want of thought, and againſt prevention of all ſorts of Dangers. Nothing can be finer than the deſcription you gave of your Country. How your fears were at home, and not abroad. How you were more jealous of your own Army, and leſt they ſhould enſlave you, than you were of the Power of our Maſter and of all his Batallions, which he daily augments. I was pleas'd at the inconſiderableneſs of your ſtanding Force, the backwardneſs of your Fleet, and the ill proviſion made for both. But my greateſt delight was to find your Notion againſt a War to be receiv'd with ſuch univerſal applauſe. To find the Country-man bleſs himſelf with it, the Citizen rejoyce at it, the Country Gentleman drink a Health to it, the Men of Quality dreſs upon it, and the Miniſters pray for it. It ſeems as if we *French* had nothing elſe to do, but to expect Balls, Maſquerades, Banquets and Triumphal Arches, with the moſt glorious reception upon our paſſage and march from *Calais* to *London*. I am ſenſible that *France* gain'd more true advantage, and made greater progreſs towards the uniting of the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* with the Glorious Empire of *France* and *Spain* under *Lewis the Grand*, by the help of you and ſome more of our Friends, than he could poſſibly have done by *Villeroy* and *Boufflers*. Nor do we fear the *Engliſh* Bullets, when we have the Pens and Wiſhes, the Inſinuations, the Counſels of ſo many men of your Parts, Figure and Intrigue. Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than to hear of your delays in publick affairs; all Rubs and Obſtacles are infinite in their value; a Straw or Mole-hill at preſent is worth a *Spaniſh* Flota, or the Mines of *Mexico* within theſe ſix weeks. A little Fiſh call'd a *Remora* can ſtop a Man of War. A ſmall diſguſt againſt a Miniſter of State may work Miracles, nay, againſt any perſon, though of the ſmalleſt Conſideration in publick affairs. Your endeavours muſt be continued, in caſting in the way of the Parliament, what difficulties you can think of towards the obſtructing of Publick Affairs, take care that the diſputes about Elections be not poſtpon'd to the moſt material points, and ſee that the accuſations (whether true or

falſe)

falſe) againſt the late Miniſtry, afford the Houſe diverſion from the more eſſential debates; which delays may give time for the advance of our Troops and the ſailing of our Fleet; and ſo you may receive my Great Maſter's Batallions as Meſſengers of Peace in a full Aſſembly, and in the midſt of your deliberations. Write to me, for I am impatient to hear what our Friends are doing, what Diſguſts amongſt the Nobility, what Heats amongſt Church-men, what Change of Miniſters, what fear of Taxes, what Diſcontents; in ſhort, what good things you have done, and what further you intend. I commend you to, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

YOu may admire by what ſecret Springs my Maſter has brought over the ſtubborn *Dutch* Nation to this compliance, after having held out againſt the frequent ſollicitations of near four Months. We were reſolved not to dally with them no longer, but to fall into their Country, with no leſs fury then we did in 1672. which they had no hopes to withſtand, now their famous Stadtholder is on the other ſide of the Water. We had ſome diſcourſe here, as if the Town of *Amſterdam* had offered to advance the hunderdth Penny for all the ſeven Provinces; but the great fall of the Stock upon the *Exchange* at *London*, and the endeavours that have been uſed to diſtreſs the Bank of *England*, have frighten'd the rich men of *Amſterdam* out of their Wits; and you know, we are not without a ſtrong party there. Theſe conſiderations, joyn'd to the fear of loſing the Ships they have now trading to *France*, *Spain* and the *Levant*, and the want of timely encouragement from *England*, have induc'd them to come to our Terms. But this large acknowledgment muſt not ſerve their turns: We ſhall ſoon be upon 'em to conclude an Alliance, againſt all thoſe who do not follow their Example. And with the concurrence of their Fleet, you may find us with you ſooner then you expect. This laſt Article muſt be communicated only to ſuch perſons as are of your confidence.

Printed in the Year 1701.

Ego

A

True Account of the Proceedings,

RELATING TO THE

Charge of the Houſe of Commons,

AGAINST

JOHN Lord Haverſham.

13th *June*, 1701. By Order of the Houſe of Commons, Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* brought up the Charge againſt *John* Lord *Haverſham* to the Houſe of Peers, in manner following.

THE Commons deſiring to keep up a good Correſpondence with their Lordſhips, do think it neceſſary to acquaint your Lordſhips with what has happened at the Free Conference.

One thing there is, tho' I cannot ſpeak to it, becauſe I am bound up by the Orders of the Houſe, yet it muſt have ſome Anſwer; that is, as to the Lords Voting in their own Caſe, it required an Anſwer, tho' I cannot go into the Debate of it. The Commons themſelves have made this Preſident: For in theſe Impeachments, they have allowed Men guilty of the ſame Crimes, to Vote in their own Houſe; and therefore we have not made any Diſtinction in our Houſe, that ſome ſhould Vote and ſome not. The Lords have ſo high an Opinion of the Juſtice of the Houſe of Commons, That they hope Juſtice ſhall never be made uſe of as a Mask for any Deſign; and therefore give me leave to ſay (tho' I am not to argue it) 'tis a plain Demonſtration, That the Commons think theſe Lords Innocent, and I think the Propoſition is undeniable: For there are ſeveral Lords in the ſame Crimes, in the ſame Facts, there is no Diſtinction. And the Commons leave ſome of theſe Men at the Head of Affairs, near the King's Perſon, to do any Miſchief, if their Perſons were inclined to it; and Impeach others when they are both alike Guilty, and concerned in the ſame Facts. This is a thing I was in hopes I ſhould never have heard aſſerted, when the beginning of it was from the Houſe of Commons.

Reſolved,

That *John* Lord *Haverſham* be Charged before the Lords, for the Words ſpoken by the ſaid Lord, this Day at the Free Conference: And that the Lords be deſired to proceed in Juſtice againſt the Lord *Haverſham*; and to inflict ſuch Punithment upon the ſaid Lord, as ſo high an Offence againſt the Houſe of Commons doth deſerve.

16 JUNE, 1701.

A Meſſage was ſent to the Houſe of Commons by Sir John Franklin *and Sir* Richard Holford, *to acquaint them, That in order to keep a good Correſpondence between the Two Houſes, to put the Charge againſt* John *Lord* Haverſham *in a Courſe of Juſtice, have order'd (at his Lordſhips Motion) his Lordſhip a Copy of the Charge againſt him; and that he do put in his Anſwer thereunto, in order to bring that Matter to a ſpeedy Judgment.*

The Anſwer of John *Lord* Haverſham, *to the Charge Exhibited againſt him by the Commons, for Words ſpoken at a Free Conference, on the Day of*

THE ſaid Lord *Haverſham* ſaving to himſelf all Advantages of Exception to the ſaid Charge, and of not being prejudiced by any want of Form in this his Anſwer: And alſo ſaving to himſelf all Rights and Privileges belonging to him, as one of the Peers of this Realm. For Anſwer to the ſaid Charge, ſaith,

That on the Sixth Day of *June*, 1701. the Commons by a Meſſage ſent to the Lords deſired a Conference, upon their Meſſage to the Commons of the Fourth of *June*. In which Conference they propos'd to the Lords, That a Committee of both Houſes might be Nominated, to conſider

of

of the moſt Proper Ways and Methods of proceeding on the Impeachments of the Lords, according to the Uſage of Parliament. That on the Tenth of *June* the Lords deſired another Conference with the Commons, in which they delivered them their Reaſons why they could not agree to the appointing of ſuch Committee, (*viz.*) 1ſt, That they could not find, that ever ſuch a Committee was appointed on Occaſion of Impeachments for Miſdemeanours, and their Obligation to be cautious, in admitting any thing New in Matters relating to Judicature. 2*dly*, That altho' a Committee of this Nature was agreed to, upon the Impeachments of the Earl of *Danby*, and the Five Popiſh Lords, for High Treaſon; yet the Succeſs in that Inſtance, was not ſuch as ſhould incourage the purſuing the ſame Method, tho' in the like Caſe: And that after much Time ſpent at that Committee, the Diſputes were ſo far from being there adjuſted, that they occaſioned the Abrupt Concluſion of a Seſſion of Parliament. 3*dly*, That the Method of Proceedings on Impeachments for Miſdemeanours are ſo well ſettled by the Uſage of Parliament, that no Difficulties were likely to happen, nor none had been ſtated to them: And that all the Preliminaries, in the Caſe of *Stephen Goudett*, and others (which was the laſt Inſtance of Impeachments for Miſdemeanours) were eaſily ſettled and agreed to, without any ſuch Committee. 4*thly*, That the Propoſal of the Commons came ſo very late, that no other Fruit could be expected of ſuch a Committee, but the preventing of the Trials during this Seſſion. Whereupon the Commons on the 12th of *June*, deſired of the Lords a Free Conference on the Subject Matter of the laſt Conference.

That the Lords on the ſaid 12th of *June*, came to two Reſolutions in relation to the Lords Impeached. 1*ſt*, That no Lord of Parliament, Impeached of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, and coming to his Tryal, ſhall, upon his Tryal, be without the Bar. 2*dly*, That no Lord of Parliament, Impeached of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, can be precluded from Voting on any Occaſion, except in his own Tryal. And by Meſſengers of their own, the Lords acquainted the Commons with the ſaid Two Reſolutions: And alſo, That they agreed to a Free Conference with the Commons, and appointed the next Day.

That upon the 13th of *June*, Mr. *Harcourt*, one of the Managers, began the Free Conference on the part of the Commons, and argued upon the Four Reaſons given by the Lords, why they could not agree to the appointing a Committee of both Houſes; and principally relied upon the Inſtance in the Caſe of the Popiſh Lords: And inſiſted upon the Delay, That the not agreeing to the Nomination of ſuch a Committee would neceſſarily occaſion, whereby the Lords Tryals, and the Juſtice due to the Nation, would be Retarded. And departing from the Subject Matter of the ſaid Conference (which was, whether it were requiſite to appoint or not appoint ſuch a Committee) the ſaid Manager diſcourſed upon the latter of the Two Reſolutions of the Lords, communicated to the Commons: And ſaid, That he wiſh'd the Lords had ſent down their Reaſons as well as their Reſolutions; which Words ſeem'd to the ſaid Lord *Haverſham*, to carry an Implication, as if the ſaid Reſolution could have no Reaſon to juſtifie it.

That Sir *Bartholomew Shore*, another Manager for the Commons, obſerved the ſame Methods of Diſcourſe; and having argued upon the Lords Reaſons, departed from the Subject Matter of the Free Conference, and Inveighing againſt the Manner of the Lords Judicature, aſſerted by their Reſolution, ſaid, That it was Abhorrent to Juſtice.

Which Expreſſions being Foreign (as the ſaid Lord *Haverſham* apprehended) to the Subject Matter of the ſaid Free Conference, which was whether ſuch Committee of both Houſes ſhould be appointed or not, the ſaid Lord being appointed by the Lords for one of the Managers of the ſaid Free Conference on their Behalf, in Vindication of the Honour and Juſtice of the Houſe of Peers, and of their Judicature and Reſolutions. In anſwer to what had been ſaid by the Managers for the Commons, he ſpoke to the Effect following.

Gentlemen,

I ſhall begin what I have to ſay, as that Worthy Member who open'd this Conference, That there is nothing the Lords more deſire, than to keep a good Correſpondence, which is ſo neceſſary to the Safety of the Nation, and the Diſpatch of Publick Buſineſs; and nothing they have more carefully avoided, than what might create a Miſunderſtanding between the Two Houſes. A greater Inſtance of which could not be given, than the Meſſages my Lords return'd to ſome the Commons had ſent them up; in which they took Care to expreſs themſelves ſo cautiouſly, that no Heat might ariſe from any Expreſſion of theirs. And as to what the Worthy Members mentioned in Relation to Delay, the repeated Remembrances ſent the Commons, with Relation to the ſending up the Articles againſt the Impeach'd Lords, are a ſufficient Inſtance how deſirous they are that theſe Matters ſhould proceed: And the Lords have this Satisfaction, That it is not on their part that the Tryals are not in a greater Forwardneſs. They cannot but look upon't as a great Hardſhip, That any ſhould lie under long Delays on Impeachments; Perſons may be Incapable, Facts may be forgotten, Evidences may be laid out of the way, Witneſſes may die, and many the like Accidents may happen. The Inſtance the Worthy Members give of the Popiſh Lords, as it is a Crime of another Nature, and not fully to the Point; ſo it ſeems to make againſt what it was brought for; for the Worthy Members ſay, there was but one of the Lords brought to Juſtice, tho' Four more (as I take it) were accus'd: And can any Man believe, That the Commons have a Mind to bring only one of theſe Lords to Tryal, it is inconſiſtent with the Opinion that every Body muſt have of their Juſtice? And as to the Point of Judicature, it were very hard upon the Lords, that no Perſon

ſhould

ſhould be brought to Tryal till the Judicature of the Houſe be ſo firſt. The Judicature of the Lords is their Peculiar, and hath in former Ages been Sacred with the Commons themſelves: And this Houſe perhaps, hath as much Reaſon to be Jealous and Careful of it, as any other Houſe ever had, eſpecially when one ſingle Precedent is ſo urged and inſiſted upon. One thing there is, which a Worthy Member mentioned, tho' I can't ſpeak to it at large, becauſe I think my ſelf bound up by the Reſolutions of the Houſe. Yet it muſt have ſome Anſwer; That is, as to the Lords Voting in their own Caſe it requires an Anſwer, tho' I cannot enter into the Debate of it. The Commons themſelves have made this Precedent: For in theſe Impeachments, they have allowed Men equally concerned in the ſame Facts to Vote in their own Houſe; and we have not made the Diſtinction in ours, that ſome ſhould Vote, and ſome not. The Lords have ſo high an Opinion of the Juſtice of the Houſe of Commons, that they believe Juſtice ſhall never be made uſe of as a Maſque, for any Deſign. And therefore give me leave to ſay (tho' I am not to argue it) 'Tis to me a plain Demonſtration, That the Commons think theſe Lords Innocent, and I think the Propoſition is undeniable; for when there are ſeveral Lords in the ſame Circumſtances in the ſame Facts, there is no Diſtinction: And the Commons leave ſome of theſe Men at the Head of Affairs, near the King's Perſon to do any Miſchief if they were inclinable to it, it looks as if they thought them all Innocent. This is a thing I was in hopes I ſhould never have heard aſſerted, when the beginning of it was from the Houſe of Commons.

The ſaid Lord being here Interrupted, he deſired to be heard Out, and that his Words might be taken down in Writing: But the Managers for the Commons broke up and departed, refuſing to hear any Explanation.

Now the ſaid Lord, as to any Implicite Charge of a Deſign to Reflect on, or Diſhonour the Houſe of Commons, Denies any ſuch Deſign, or Intention; having (for many Years) had the Honour to Sit in the Houſe of Commons, and having ever had an Honourable and Reſpectful Senſe thereof.

But the ſaid Lord was let to expreſs himſelf in the manner aforeſaid, for the Reaſons aforeſaid, and takes himſelf to be juſtified therein by the Facts and Reaſons following.

That the Nature of that Conference was, That it ſhould be Free. The occaſion of it, becauſe either Houſe apprehended the other to be in an Errour; and the End of it, that each ſide may Urge ſuch Facts as are true, and ſuch Reaſons as are forcible to Convince.

That one Article of the Impeachment againſt *John* Lord *Sommers* was, That the Treaty of Partition of 1699. was Ratified under the Great Seal (which then was in the Cuſtody of the ſame Lord, then Lord Chancellor of *England*.)

That the Commons, on the 1ſt of *April*, 1701. *Reſolved*, That the Earl of *Portland* by Negotiating and Concluding the Treaty of Partition, was Guilty of a High Crime and Miſdemeanour: And purſuant thereto, lodg'd an Impeachment againſt him in the Houſe of Peers. Which Vote and Impeachment could not have Reference to any Treaty (other than the Treaty of Partition of 1699.) the Treaty of 1698. not being before the Houſe of Commons, till after the time of that Vote and Impeachment.

And yet the Earl of *Jerſey*, who then was Secretary of State and Privy Counſellor, and actually Sign'd the ſaid Treaty of 1699. as a Plenipotentiary with the Lord *Portland*, ſtands Unimpeached, and continues at the Head of Affairs (being Lord Chamberlain) near his Majeſty's Perſon, and in his Preſence and Councils (without Complaint).

That the Earl of *Orford*, and the Lords *Sommers* and *Haliſax*, are ſeverally Impeached for adviſing the Treaty of Partition of 1698.

And yet Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, who then was Secretary of State and a Privy Counſellor, and acted in the promoting the Treaty of Partition of 1698. ſtands Unimpeached, and ſtill continues one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

And Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, who then was a Privy Counſellor, and Tranſacted and Sign'd the Treaty of Partition of 1698. as a Plenipotentiary, ſtands Unimpeached.

That the Lord *Halliſax* is Impeached; for that he being a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, aſſented to the paſſing of divers Grants from the Crown, to ſeveral Perſons of Lands in *Ireland*.

And yet Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, and Mr. *Pelham*, who being ſeverally Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, did ſeverally aſſent to the paſſing of divers like Grants from his Majeſty, of Lands in *Ireland*, ſtand Unimpeach'd.

That in the Impeachments againſt the Earl of *Orford* and Lord *Sommers*, one of the Articles againſt them is, for procuring a Commiſſion to Captain *William Kidd*; and likewiſe a Grant under the Great Seal, of the Ships and Goods of certain Perſons therein named, to certain Perſons in Truſt for them.

And yet other Lords, equally concern'd in procuring the ſaid Commiſſion and Grant, ſtand Unimpeached.

That the ſaid Mr. Sercretary *Vernon*, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, and Mr. *Pelham*, notwithſtanding their being Parties in the ſame Facts charged in the ſaid Impeachments, have been permitted to Sit and Vote in the Houſe of Commons, touching the ſaid Impeachments, and the Matter thereof.

That theſe Facts being true and publickly known, the Conſequences Reſulting therefrom (as the ſaid Lord *Haverſham* apprehended) are Undeniable (*viz.*) That the doing of the ſame thing by Two Perſons in equal Circumſtances, cannot be a Crime in one, and not in the other.

That

That the Commons had no Reaſon to inſiſt, That the Lords ſhould not permit, That, in their Members, which the Commons had firſt permitted and continued to permit, and ſo begun the firſt Precedent in their own Members.

That it muſt be thought, that the Impeached Lords (notwithſtanding the Facts alledg'd in the Impeachments) are Innocent of Danger to the King, When the Lord *Jerſey*, and Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, who were reſpectively concern'd in the Partition Treaties, are permitted (without Complaint) to be at the Head of Affairs, and in the King's Preſence, and of his Counſels, as not dangerous.

That the Word Innocent uſed in the Words ſpoken by the ſaid Lord *Haverſham*, can extend no further, than to ſuch Matters as were done by the Impeached Lords, of the ſame Nature, with what was done by thoſe Unimpeached.

All which Facts being True, and the Conſequences Obvious, the ſaid Lord being ready to prove the ſame; he inſiſts, That the Words ſpoken by him at the ſaid Free Conference were not Scandalous and Reproachful, nor Falſe or Reflecting on the Honour and Juſtice of the Houſe of Commons; but were ſpoken upon juſt Occaſion given, in anſwer to ſeveral Expreſſions that fell from the Managers, remote (as he conceives) from the Matter in Queſtion, and Reflecting on the Honour and Juſtice of the Houſe of Peers: And in Maintenance and Defence of the Lords Reſolution, and Judicature, and conformable to the Duty he owes to the ſaid Houſe. And the ſaid Lord humbly demands the Judgment of this Honourable Houſe therein.

And the ſaid Lord *Haverſham* Denies, That he ſpoke the Words ſpecified in the ſaid Charge, in ſuch Manner and Form as the ſame are therein ſet down.

And having thus given a true Account of this Matter, and it being true and indiſputable, That ſome Lords in this Houſe equally concerned in Facts, for which other Lords are Impeached by the Houſe of Commons, are ſtill near the King's Perſon, in the greateſt Places of Truſt and Honour, and Unimpeached: And alſo, That ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons, equally concerned in the ſame Facts for which ſome of the Lords are Impeached, do however remain Unimpeached. The ſaid Lord thinks ſuch a Truth could never have been more properly ſpoken in the Maintenance and Defence of your Lordſhips Judicature and Reſolutions; and inſiſteth, That what he ſaid at the Free Conference was not any Scandalous Reproach, or Falſe Expreſſion, or any ways tending to make a Breach in the good Correſpondence between the Lords and Commons, or to the Interrupting the Publick Juſtice of the Nation, by delaying the Proceedings on the Impeachments at that Conference, as in the ſaid Charge is alledg'd: But agreeable to Truth, in Diſcharge of his Duty, and in the Defence of the Undoubted Right and Judicature of this Houſe.

HAVERSHAM.

21 JUNE, 1701.

The Houſe being moved to conſider what is fit to be done, in relation to the Charge of the Houſe of Commons againſt John *Lord* Haverſham: *And after due Conſideration thereof, and the Lord* Haverſham *deſiring to be proſecuted,*

It was Propoſed as followeth:

That the Anſwer of John *Lord* Haverſham, *to the Charge ſent up againſt him by the Houſe of Commons, having been ſent down to that Houſe; it is Reſolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, That unleſs the ſaid Charge ſhall be Proſecuted againſt the ſaid Lord* Haverſham *with effect, by the Commons, before the end of this Seſſion of Parliament, the Lords will declare and adjudge him wholly innocent of the ſaid Charge.*

Then this Queſtion was Put, *Whether this Reſolution ſhall be Agreed to?*

It was Reſolved in the Affirmative.

24 JUNE, 1701.

The Commons not having Proſecuted the Charge againſt John *Lord* Haverſham; *it is this Day ordered, That the ſaid Charge againſt* John *Lord* Haverſham, *ſhall be, and is hereby Diſmiſſed.*

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London, November 19. 1701.

...l the Enemies of the King, the Government, and themſelves, within the City of Rocheſter, that appear on the Behalf of Collonel Cage.

'TWas not without great Surprize that I received the News of Mr. *Cage*'s offering himſelf to *Rocheſter*; nothing but the Manner of his appearing at firſt, and the Reception he met withal, could have ſtruck me with greater Amazement. He was brought in by an ill Party, Emiſſaries of the Devil, and the *French* King; who for the ſpace of Two Months, or more, have been walking about, ſeeking to do Miſchief: They have gone on by one ſteady, tho' very ill Principle, of obtaining their End, be it by what Means, and of what Conſequence it will, and have defended unpardonable, thoſe the moſt apparent Crimes in their Candidate, againſt the plaineſt Demonſtration of Guilt, the moſt ſolemn and ſubſtantial Proof that can be had from Oaths, taken according to the Direction of the Law, and againſt that Juſtice which every Man owes, and that Duty which every good Man will diſcharge to his Country; I ſha'l think fit to give the Nation an Account of its profeſſed Enemies; and do believe in my Conſcience, that as an Engliſhman and Proteſtant I am publickly to ſhew my Reſentment to thoſe that would deprive me of the Priviledges I enjoy, by being ſo. The greateſt Zealot I have obſerved on the Behalf of Mr. *Cage* is one Mr. *Bartholomew*, no Kin I dare ſwear to the Saint that bears that Name; he ſhews a raſh Zeal; which, tho' governed by the beſt Reaſon he has, muſt needs be very inconſiderate and vain; he always carries ſomething about him, which, tho' it will not allow of an Apology from him, is a very good Excuſe, not only for the Error, but all that he has or may commit. The next that I ſhall mention in this Letter, is one Alderman *Heal*, a Man as fickle as Fortune; whoſe Actions are governed by private Intereſt, whoſe Promiſes are empty Air; and in ſhort, one that very li tle credits the Cauſe. Theſe, with an illiterate Drawer of the Town, are the topping Intereſt of the Jacobite Party; who quarrel at the King's Prerogative, repine at the Thoughts of Taxes, tho' never ſo neceſſary, and care not what Stock they worſhip, ſo the Idol Money be preſerved; they delude and impoſe upon the ignorant, ſome of which (were their Underſtandings ſuited to their Principles) would be aſhamed of the Villany they are engaged in, they would then know that they become Acceſſaries to the Ruin of their Country; and that to aſſiſt an ill Man, when I know him to be ſo, is to become a Partner with him in the Crime. Upon the now unaccountable Proceedings of that once famed City for Loyalty; 'tis very natural to conclude, That either the Freemen of *Rocheſter* have no honeſter a Gentleman to chuſe, or elſe that they have no Inclination to make Choice of ſuch a Perſon. If the form r could poſſibly be true, their Caſe would be very deplorable; and if they make the latter true, they court the Ruin of themſelves, and may probably curſe their Vote when 'tis out of their Power to recal it; but ſince on the contrary there are ſcarce Three ſuch Gentlemen in the whole County, for Diſaffection to this Government, as Coll. *Cage*; and there are ſome of as good Repute as any the Nation affords, and as well qualified, faithfully to diſcharge the Truſt of a Repreſentative in Parliament, give me Leave, for 'tis only a true Zeal for my Country's Happineſs, that obliges me to tell you that you are now engag'd in a Matter of the greateſt Conſequence; and eſpecially at this Critical Juncture, when either a good or bad Parliament is to determine our Fates, and make us either a very happy, or a very miſerable People; and as ſuch, demands your moſt ſerious Thoughts, and ſincere Endeavours, to prevent impending Ruin. By electing ſuch true Patriots, as by their Actions (which are the beſt and trueſt Indexes of of their Principles) have given you good Reaſon to believe will ſtand by their King and Country, ſuch as will aſſiſt the King in making good his Alliances abroad, which will be the beſt and only Means to preſerve us at home, and make us continue a great and flouriſhing Peop'e. Now what Ground you have to expect this from Mr. *Cage*, (who, had he been as wiſe as he knew himſelf wicked, would never have appeared to expoſe himſelf) I refer you to the following Letter and Affidavit.

Samuel

SAmuel Lucas *of* Dover *in the County of* Kent, *Maſter of the* Lucas *Packe-*
Dover, *maketh Oath, That about the beginning of* Auguſt *laſt paſt, he carried*
to Calais *from* Dover *one Collonel* Cage, *and landed him at* Calais; *and after th*
ponent had landed him at Calais, *he the ſaid Collonel* Cage *went to the Sign*
London *to Lodge; and this Deponent having ſome Buſineſs there, and the ſaid*
lonel Cage *being in the ſaid Houſe, asked this Deponent to drink a Bottel of Wine wi*
him, which this Deponent did; and while they were drinking, they diſcourſed about
State of Engl'and; *this Deponent told him we were very happy in ſo good a King*
King WILLIAM; *he the ſaid Collonel* Cage *anſwered again, and ſpoke very ſlight-*
ing Words of King WILLIAM *and his Government, and ſaid, there would be an Alteration of the Government in a little time; and as we were drinking, he would often be ſpeaking in favour of King* James, *and the Pretended Prince of* Wales. *This Deponent told him he hoped in God that we ſhould never be troubled with King* James, *nor his Pretended Prince of* Wales, *in* England; *and this Deponent ſaith, That he told the ſaid Colonel* Cage, *he was afraid we had too many of his Temper in* England; *and as we were drinking together, this Deponent began King* WILLIAM's *Health to him, which he the ſaid Collonel* Cage *refuſed to drink; and after that we had ſome hot Words, and then this Deponent went to his Bed in the Chamber where he lay in.*

Pius Depon. Jurat. fuit Decimo Septimo
die *Novem.* 1701. Coram me.

Samuel Lucas.

Jo. Hollingberry, Mayor.

Mr. Alderman *Lavender.*

SIR, Dover, 17*th of* Nov. 1701.

I *Have heard nothing from the Perſon you ſent over hither to get Captain* Lucas's *Affidavit, touching Colonel* Cage; *which, notwithſtanding he hath freely made before me for the Service of the Government, by which the City of* Rocheſter *may be the better ſatisfied in the report concerning that Gentleman;* Captain Lucas *tells me, one* Mr. Cauſiber *has been with him lately to enquire into this Matter, of which he gave him the ſame Account he hath ſworn to, at which he ſeemed diſſatisfied; my Service to the Mayor, and your Brethren. I am, Sir,*

Your Humble Servant,

Jo. Hollingberry, Mayor.

WE *whoſe Names are here ſubſcribed, do hereby certifie, That* Samuel Lucas, *of the Town and Port of* Dover, *in the County of* Kent, *is Maſter of a Packet-Boat call'd the* Lucas *Packet-Boat, which commonly goes from this Port to* Calais *in* France: *And that the ſaid* Samuel Lucas *is a Perſon that lives in good Reputation in the Town, and is well affected to the preſent Government. In Teſtimony whereof, we have hereunto ſet our Hands the* 18*th Day of* November, 1701.

Theſe are the chief Men of Dover.

John Hollingberry, *Mayor*,
Edward Wyvell,
Clement Buck,
Peatly Sturgis,
Robert Jacob,
Philip York,
Thomas Raworth,
Nathaniel Matſon.

Others down Precipices run,
Which are not in their Power to ſhun;
You ſee your Danger, ſee your Ruin,
What! ſeek and court your own Undoing?
Conſider well what you're about to do;
Whate'er we ſuffer, will be charg'd on you.

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No 10

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K. England William III

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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION,

For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen, and Landmen, to Enter themſelves on Board His Majeſties Ships of War.

WILLIAM R.



E being deſirous to give all due Encouragement to ſuch Seamen, and alſo to all Able-Bodied Landmen, who ſhall Voluntarily Enter themſelves in Our Service, and Remain on Board Our Ships of War in Our Royal Navy, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to Publiſh this Our Royal Proclamation; and We do hereby Promiſe and Declare, That all ſuch Seamen, and Able-Bodied Landmen, who, either ſince the Firſt Day of this preſent Month, have Entred, or ſhall by the Fifteenth Day of the next Month, Voluntarily Enter themſelves, and Remain on Board any of Our Ships of War, of the Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Rates, or Fire-Ships, or on Board Tenders belonging to Our Fleet, ſhall Receive, as Our Free Gift and Royal Bounty, the reſpective Allowances and Rewards following, (viz.) Each Seaman Two Months Pay, and each Able-Bodied Landman One Months Pay, to be Paid to them before the ſaid Ships do reſpectively go to Sea. And We do further Require and Direct, That if any Seaman, or Able-Bodied Landman, ſhall, within the time before mentioned, Enter himſelf with any Juſtice of the Peace, or Vice-Admiral, to Serve on Board any of Our Ships of the Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Rate, or Fire-Ships, the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace or Vice-Admiral reſpectively, ſhall give to each Man ſo Entring a Certificate under his Hand and Seal, of his Entry, and the time of Entry, and for what Ship, and ſhall limit ſuch a number of Days in the ſaid Certificate, as may be neceſſary for his repairing on Board the ſaid Ship, or any other Ship or Tender in Our Service; which Certificate ſhall be granted Without any Fee or Reward. And We do hereby Declare, That all ſuch Seamen and Able-Bodied Landmen, who ſhall, within the time Limited and Appointed in ſuch Certificate, repair on Board any of Our Ships or Tenders, ſhall be Intituled to Our Royal Bounty herein before Appointed, according to their reſpective Qualifications. And to the end We may be truly Informed what Perſons ſhall ſo Enter themſelves to Serve on Board Our Fleet, in purſuance of this Proclamation, We do hereby Require and Command Our reſpective Juſtices of the Peace and Vice-Admirals Within this Kingdom, and the Dominions of Wales, to tranſmit to the Commiſſioners of Our Navy, Liſts containing the Chriſtian and Sirnames of each Perſon who ſhall Enter with them, the time of their Entry, for what Ship, and the time which ſhall be given to each Perſon to repair on Board. And We do hereby further Charge and Command all Our Captains, Commanding any of Our Ships of War, to tranſmit to the Commiſſioners of Our Navy, true Accounts in Writing under their Hands, of the ſeveral times when the ſaid Men ſhall reſpectively come on Board. And We do hereby Command and Require the ſaid Seamen and Landmen, to Repair on Board the reſpective Ships on which they ſhall ſo Enter themſelves, and give their conſtant Attendance for Fitting out to Sea ſuch Ships as each of them do belong to. And We are alſo Graciouſly pleaſed to Declare, That Conduct-Money, according to the Practice of the Navy, ſhall likewiſe be allowed to ſuch Seamen and Landmen, as ſhall Voluntarily Enter themſelves, and Remain on Board any of Our ſaid Ships, according to the true meaning of this Our Royal Proclamation. And for prevention of any Deceit and Abuſes that may happen by any Perſon or Perſons Leaving the Ships to which they belong, and Entring him or themſelves on Board any other of Our ſaid Ships, as aforeſaid, in order to the Obtaining of the Bounty-Money herein before Granted, We do hereby likewiſe Direct, Declare and Command, That ſuch Seamen and Landmen belonging to any of Our Ships or Veſſels whatſoever, as ſhall Leave any of the Ships or Veſſels to which they belong, and Enter themſelves on Board any other of Our Ships, in Order to the Obtaining of the ſaid Bounty-Money, ſhall not only loſe the Wages due to them in the Ship which they ſhall ſo leave, but alſo be ſeverely puniſhed according to their Demerits.

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington* the Eighth Day of *January*, 170½. In the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty. 170½.



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309 816.m.3
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THE KENTISH PETITION.

The Humble Petition of the Gentlemen, Juſtices of the Peace, Grand-Jury, and other Freeholders, at the General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace holden at Maidſtone, *the* 29th *of* April, *in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord King* William III. *over* England, *&c.*

WE the *Gentlemen*, *Juſtice* of the Peace *Grand-Jury*, and other *Freeholders*, at the General Quarter-Seſſions at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, deeply Concern'd at the Dangerous Eſtate of this *Kingdom*, and of all *Europe*; and conſidering that the Fate of *Us* and Our *Poſterity* depends upon the Wiſdom of Our *Repreſentatives* in *Parliament*, think Our Selves bound in Duty Humbly to lay before this Honourable Houſe the Conſequence in this Conjuncture of Your Speedy Reſolution, and moſt Sincere Endeavour to Anſwer the Great Truſt Repoſed in You by Your Country.

And in Regard that from the Experience of all Ages it is manifeſt, no Nation can be Great or Happy without Union, We hope that no *Pretence* whatſoever ſhall be able to Create a *Miſunderſtanding* among Our Selves, or the leaſt *Diſtruſt* of His Majeſty, Whoſe Great *Action* for this Nation are writ in the Hearts of His Subjects, and can never, without the blackeſt Ingratitude, be forgot.

We moſt Humbly Implore this Honourable Houſe to have Regard to the *Voice of the People*, that Our *Religion* and *Safety* may be Effectually Provided for, that Your *Loyal Addreſſes* may be turned into *Bills of Supply*, and that His Moſt *Sacred* Majeſty, (whoſe *Propitious* and *Unblemiſh'd Reign* Over Us We pray God long to continue) may be Enabled Powerfully to Aſſiſt His Allies before it is too late.

Signed by all the Deputy-Lieutenants there Preſent, above Twenty Juſtices of the Peace, all the Grand Jury, and other Freeholders, then there.

And Your Petitioners ſhall ever Pray, &c.

816. m. 3.
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THE Great Queſtion Reſolved.

WHETHER A King of *ENGLAND* can make WARS and ALLIANCES without notifying it before to his Two Houſes of PARLIAMENT.

SIR,

YOUR Commands have been always ſacred things to me, which I never diſobey'd or diſputed; however give me leave to tell you, that you put too high a Complement upon me, when you were pleaſed to think me capable of giving you a ſatisfactory reſolution in a Queſtion of ſuch Importance; but to convince you how intirely I am at your diſpoſal, as likewiſe to detain you no longer from receiving ſatisfaction, ſuch I mean as I am able to give you, upon ſo tickliſh a point, I will handle it with all the perſpicuity and brevity I can, and out of my little reading offer to you ſuch Examples as our Hiſtories afford, and will then humbly ſubmit the application of them to your ſelf.

You tell me that ſeveral worthy Gentlemen of your acquaintance, well-wiſhers to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and who wou'd be ready upon all occaſions to give the utmoſt proofs of their Zeal and Sincerity to both, are ſomewhat diſſatisfied at the preſent conduct of our Miniſtery, and particularly wou'd have you believe that a Brother and Heir Apparent to the Crown of *England* cannot marry without the Conſent and Approbation of Parliament. As likewiſe, that there is a neceſſity that it ſhould be with a Proteſtant Lady; and laſtly, That his Majeſty's late Alliance with *France*, tho' the main end of it be to humble the inſolent and ungrateful *Hollander*, and vindicate our Soveraignty over the Britiſh Seas, is deſtructive of the real Intereſt of the Proteſtant Religion.

Were I, by a vanity common to moſt Authors, rather inclin'd to make an impertinent oſtentation of my own Learning, than give you a plain reſolution of the abovementioned points, I could eaſily ſhow that the further we run back into the Hiſtory of our Conſtitution, ſo much the more abſolute and unlimited ſhall we find the Authority of our Princes to have been, not only in theſe matters, but many others of different nature. Some few inſtances of this perhaps I may lay before you hereafter, but at preſent I ſhall content my ſelf to obſerve what has been commonly practiſed in the two foregoing Centuries.

'Tis a plain Caſe that King *Henry* the Seventh did not demand, nor had the Conſent or Advice of any of his Parliaments in the Marriage of his Daughter to the King of *Scotland*, which was then, and appeared afterwards to be no ſmall concernment to the *Engliſh* Nation, *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, Mother to our King *James*, and heir to the Crown of *England*, Married with the *Dauphin* of *France*, who was of a contrary Religion to that which then ſeem'd to be moſt countenanced by the *Scottiſh* Nation, in which the ſuffrage of her Parliament was neither called for, or rely'd upon. Our incomparable Queen *Elizabeth* enter'd into a formal Treaty of Marriage with the Duke of *Alençon*, Brother to the then King of *France*, who was of a contrary Religion to her, and, by Iſſue to be had by her, might have annexed the Kingdom of *England* to *France*, and introduced that kind of Government among us; yet our Parliament Records will tell you how often ſhe was diſpleas'd with them for their fears of the Dangers and Incertainty of Succeſſion, and for intermedling with her Marriage; and Mr. *Camden* in his Annals of her Reign, gives us a large account of the Indictment, Tryal, and Sentence of Dr. *Parry*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, and his being Executed and Hang'd in the *Palace-Yard* of *Weſtminſter*, during the Seſſion of Parliament, for ſome Treaſonable and unbecoming Words uſed in the Houſe of Commons concerning that matter; and we may believe, that the Long Parliament, of Execrable Memory, which raiſed Armies againſt their lawful Soveraign, and at laſt diveſted him of his Regal Power, would hardly have had the aſſurance, to give it no harther a name, among the many high flown Propoſitions they offered to the King on the ſecond day of *June*, 1642. to have inſerted theſe following, *viz. That thoſe to whom the Education and Government of the Children ſhould be committed, ſhould be approved by both Houſes of Parliament: And that no Marriage ſhould be concluded for any of the King's Children with any Foreign Prince, or at home without conſent of the aforeſaid Houſes*, had they not known his Majeſty's affairs to have been ſo embroyl'd both at home and abroad, that he was not in a condition to puniſh their Inſolencies and Uſurpations upon his Authority.

The *Jus Gladii*, or ſole power of making War and Peace is by the Fundamental Conſtitution of our Government ſetled in the Crown, or, to expreſs my ſelf more properly, the Crown is ſetled upon it. Neither can the King grant this exercile or Regal Power to any without violation of his Oath, for which reaſon our victorious King *Edward* the firſt ſent word to Pope *Gregory*, who demanded of him the Thouſand Marks *per annum* granted by King *John*, *quod jure juramenti in Coronatione ſua facti aſtrictus quod jura regalia ſua dignitates illibata. 3 E. 1. M. 9. in ſched.*

If the Supreme Power be lodged in the Kings of *England*, as was declared in 24 *H.* 8. 6. 12. and the Crown of *England* is an Imperial Crown, as was declared in 26 *H.* 8. *C.* 1. 1 *Eliz. C.* 1. 1 *Jac. C.* 1. Then without doubt it will neceſſarily follow, That the Right of making Alliances or Leagues is ſolely in them; for to make a League, or contract an Alliance, what is it, but the exercile of the Supreme Power?

The People without the King, cannot make a War, but the King without the People can, 14 *E. f.* 6. The King is Conſervator of our Laws, 8 *H.* 7. *f.* 1. But if he has not the *Jus Gladii* how is it poſſible for him to protect them?

The *Jus Regium* is ſuch an individual Right of the Crown, that a King without it is in truth no more than a *Reyde Havas*, or a *Teſta di ligno*. Let us obſerve what a Celebrated Lawyer ſaid formerly. *Oportet* ſays *Glanvil*, *Regiam Poteſtatem armis eſſe decoratam*, another eminent Author, who was no ſtranger to our Conſtitution, I mean the famous *Bracton*, poſitively aſſerts, that *in Rege, qui recte regit, neceſſaria ſunt hæc duo, arma & leges.* The King is bound to protect and defend his People, but if he has not the aforeſaid *Jus Gladii* how can he do it?

This Sovereign Power of the King's making Leagues and Alliances was never queſtion'd but by ſome mercenary Antimonarchical Scribblers in the late Commotions And indeed reaſon ſhows that this Power muſt be lodg'd in the King, for Parliaments are not always in being, and upon every League that the King makes wi' any Prince, if he ſhou'd be forced to Summon a Parliament, as the Subject wou' receive no intrinſick benefit by it, ſo it wou'd make the Regal Authority preca rious, and leſſen his Majeſty's Reputation with Foreign States.

The learned *Bodin*, who was one of the greateſt Hiſtorians of his time, as well the ableſt Politician, in his Elaborate Treatiſe *de Repub. f.* 165. *G.* 7, maintain That the reſolution of War and Peace depends ſolely upon the Will of the Sovereign Prince. The ſame is own'd in *Calvin's* Caſe, *fol.* 25. This is ſo notorious Truth, that things of an inferiour Nature, as Tilts and Tournaments, cou'd n be kept without the King's expreſs leave. *Non licet torneare, burdeare, juſtas face accenturas, guerrare, ſive ad arma præſumere ſine licentiâ Regis.*

It appears by 2 *H.* 5. *C.* 6. That the King alone may make War or League wit out the conſent of the people, and by 19 *E.* 4. 46. *Fitzh. juriſdict. plac. ultimo.* all the people in *England* ſhould break the League made with a Foreign Prin without the King's Conſent, the League is ſtill valid, and not broken.

I own indeed there are ſome few Preſidents that Leagues and Alliances hav been confirm'd by Parliament, as particularly that famous one between King *H.* his Heirs and Succeſſors Kings of *England*, and *Sigiſmond* King of the *Roman*. But they were not Leagues and Alliances becauſe they were confirmed, but th were confirm'd becauſe they were Leagues and Alliances.

That the *Arcana Imperii*, in which Alliances and Treaties may be juſtly reckon' are better carried on and manag'd by a diffuſive Body of Men, than by a fe ſelect Perſons, whom the Prince pitches upon for their great Abilities and Ex perience, is ſo groſs a Soleciſm, that the moſt ſhallow pretenders to Politick have not ventur'd to maintain.

And of this the Houſe of Commons ſeems to have been ſenſible in forme times; for when our Kings have thought fit to conſult them about War or Peac (not but that they cou'd have made either War or Peace without them, but they did it out of Compliment to thoſe that had the diſpoſing of the Sinews of War) they have frequently expreſſed their diſabilities, and unwillingneſs to adviſe the Kings therein, and have refer'd themſelves to the King and Lords.

The 6 of *R.* 2. the Parliament was called to conſult whether the King ſhould go in Perſon to reſcue *Gaunt*, or ſend an Army? The Commons after two days debate crave a Conference with the Lords, and by Sir *Thomas Puckering*, their Speaker, proteſt that Councils for War properly belonged to the King and his Lords, yet ſince they were commanded to give their advice, they humbly adviſed the King to undertake that expedition, 6 *R.* 2. N. 14, 15.

The 7 of *R.* 2. The Commons are again deſired to adviſe upon examining the Articles of Peace with the *French*, whether War or Amity upon ſuch Terms ſhould be accepted. They modeſtly excuſe themſelves as too weak to interpoſe their Counſel in matters of that importance, but being once more commanded, as they tender'd the reputation and right of their Prince, they made anſwer, and gave their opinion rather for Peace than War, 7 *R.* 2. N. 16.

The 13 of *Edward* 3. The Lords and Commons were ſummon'd to conſult how the Domeſtick quiet might be preſerv'd, the Marches of *Scotland* defended, and the Sea ſecured from Enemies. The Peers and Commons having conſulted a part, the latter deſired that they might be excuſed from giving their advice upon things of which they had no cognizance, *de queux ils n'ont pas cogniſance.* And in the 21. of the aforeſaid *E.* 3. being again call'd upon for their advice, after four days conſultation, they humbly deſired the King that he would be pleaſed to be adviſed by the Lords, and others of more experience than themſelves, in ſuch affairs.

In the Parliament 21 of *Ed.* 3. Sir *Bartholomew Bugherſt*, the King's Chamberlain, declares to the Commons in Parliament, that there was a Treaty of Peace on foot between the Crowns of *England* and *France*, which was in a hopeful way of being concluded, and therefore deſired to know of them whether they approved it. The Commons unanimouſly declare, that as for this matter they entirely ſubmit themſelves to his Maieſty's determination, and that of his Nobles. 28 of *E.* 3. N. 59.

And this is what the Houſe of Commons have almoſt conſtantly practiſed in moſt of our Reigns, as evidently appears by our ancient Records too numerous to be cited here; which we cannot ſuppoſe they would have done, had they believed they had any privilege, Right, or Power in making War and Peace, otherwiſe than by granting Aids and Subſidies, to ſupport and carry on the War. * *Earl of E R.* 2

Upon this wiſe foundation, I mean in keeping undiſcovered the reſults of their Councils, the famous Republick of *Venice* has ſubſiſted and flouriſhed longer than that of *Rome* and *Sparta*, the latter inſtituted by *Licurgus*, the former by *Plato*, were known to do, or even the famous Government of *Rome*, which Conquered the Univerſe: and altho' their Ambaſſadors to Foreign Princes are charged at their return to bring to the Senate, there to be recorded, an exact account of the Manners, Affairs and Cuſtoms of the People among whom they were employ'd, yet they make it highly Criminal for any of their Senators, without ſpecial Licenſe, to viſit or converſe with the Ambaſſadors or Reſidents of any Foreign Princes: I need not mention the *Helvetian* and *Dutch* Republicks, where all the important Affairs of State are conceal'd from the multitude; and indeed if every pretender to Politicks, (and few men are ſo humble as to think deſpicably of their own underſtanding) were allow'd to draw the Curtains of State, and interpoſe their own Opinions as to what meaſures are to be obſerv'd as well with our Neighbours abroad, as our Fellow Subjects at home; we ſhould have ſuch a jarring and diſtraction in all our Conſultations, as would render abortive the beſt

grounded Rules and Methods of preserving Authority and Peace in our own Territories, as likewise Commerce, good Neighbourhood, and Correspondence with Foreign Princes.

All the Stratagems and lawful designs of Sovereign Power, which many times keep off, and hinder a War, and the Miseries that attend it, would be disappointed.

All Treaties and Alliances with Neighbours and Foreign Princes, being the most approved and excellent Antidotes against War, and Troubles, and the best Preservatives of Peace and Quiet, wou'd be so long debated; that the execution of them would be entirely lost.

And now, I foresee, it will be objected, that altho' we should admit Princes to have the aforesaid Power lodged in them, yet the *Salus Populi*, which ought to govern all their actions, will oblige them to make no Alliances, but with such Potentates and States as profess the same Religion with themselves, for fear of involving their People in any Disorders or Tumults, of which Religion is always made the handle. This, I confess, is speciously enough pretended, however experience shows, that Alliances and Leagues may certainly be made with Neighbouring, or more remote Kingdoms, without any danger or scandal to the different Religions professed on either part.

Neither King *David*'s League with *Hiram* King of *Tyre*, an Heathen and Idolater, and of a Religion directly opposite to that of the Kingdom if *Israel*, God's chosen people; nor that which *Solomon* his Son the wisest of King's, made afterwards with the abovementioned Prince, or his sending unto him for Cedar and Firr-Trees, Skilful Gravers, and Workmen, to help to build and adorn the Temple, which he intended to build; nor his making use of *Hiram*'s Servants and Mariners, who were then the most skilful in Navigation, to fetch Gold and Silver from *Ophir* and *Tarshish*, were accounted to be either Sins or Errours in Government, or destructive to the Religion which God himself had blessed and planted amongst them.

When the Pacification was made betwixt the Papists and Lutherans, and the peace of *Germany* tolerably setled by the *Ausburgh*, or *Augustine* Confession, the Religion of either side was not transferred, or devolved one into another.

Our prudent Queen *Elizabeth*, guided by as wise and faithful a Council, as any Prince of the World ever made use of, which her Glorious Actions and steady Government abundantly manifest, was not in her Leagues with the *Muscovites* and *Turks*, for the benefit of Commerce, so unhappy as to be suspected by her own People to have the least inclination either to adopt the *Grecian* Church, or to turn *Mahometan*; or when she did so Cordially interpose, both with her Strength and Interest, to protect and support the Great *Henry* the *Fourth* of *France*, with Men, Money and Arms, and at the same time was not ignorant of the Councils given him, and his propensity, for the purchace of his Subjects Peace, and his own Quiet, to reconcile himself to the Church of *Rome*; this incomparable Princess, could not with any colour of reason, be suppos'd guilty of any of the like purpose.

The Ancient and yet continued Leagues of the *Protestant Swiss* Cantons, with those of the *Popish Perswasion* to defend each other, and the Leagues both of the Protestant and Papist *Swissers* with the *French* King's, who are *Catholicks*, to furnish them for pay in their Wars with great numbers of Souldiers, were never yet understood by them to be prejudicial, either to their own Leagues for common safety one with another, or to any of their established Churches, or Religion.

Oliver Cromwel joyned his Forces with *France*, and promoted and advanced the designs of Cardinal *Mazarine* against the King of *Spain*, yet was never complained of, tho' supposed to have endangered the Protestant Interest by doing so. I would not have drawn a president from any Action of that Execrable Usurper, but because it may serve to stop the Mouths of some People, who still pay a blind veneration to that Idols Memory.

The *Dutch* in their late League with *France* to invade and fall upon *England*, were not looked upon by their Mechanicks and Skippers as Men that design'd to introduce either Popery or Arbitrary Power; and in their late Counter League with *Spain*, cannot be thought to intend to bring again upon themselves the *Spanish* Inquisition. Our *Tangier* Friendship and League with the *Moors*, or that of ours with *Argier*, can afford neither proof nor probability that we begin either to love their Religion, or to be weary of our own; and the King of *Poland*'s late League with the *Czar* of *Muscovy* to imploy their joynt Forces against the *Ottoman* Empire, is not likely to create any Jealousies, either in his Popish or Protestant Subjects, that he is ready or willing to exchange his own Religion for that of *Russia*.

And indeed our Laws do declare that Peace and War, and the determination of them are such inseparable Flowers of the Crown, that none but they that wear the latter, are to meddle with the former: Nay, as it has been already observ'd, our Commons in Parliament, heretofore have modestly declin'd to give their Opinions of these matters, as not belonging unto them; Now the Leagues and Marriages of our Princes having so great an influence in relation to our Peace and War, either in the continuance of Peace, or prevention or ending of War, we are certainly so much to acquiesce in the Wisdom of our Kings, and their Privy-Council, as to leave that, which few can understand, and none but those that know the Intreagues and Secrets of Kings and Foreign Princes, their Actions, Designs and purposes, can pretend to fathom; we ought, I say, to leave these matters to their Care and Management.

And if the event of such Leagues and undertakings shou'd not answer our Expectation, yet, the Ministers of State or Advisers, who act but in a subordinate Sphere, when no deceit or Treachery can be charged upon them, are by their Obedience, necessary to the Commands of their Prince or Superiour, to be acquitted from any misadventures happening, which could neither be discerned or prevented; it being so universal a part of reason allowed, and received by all, or the greatest part of Nations, in their Rules and Orders of Government.

The Alliance and agreement betwixt *Philip* King of *France*, and our King *Richard* the First, to go in Person with their Armies into *Palestine*, and share the Conquests of those Provinces between them, was in it self laudable, and like to have been successful, had not the emulation of the *French*, and their envy at King *Richard*'s Glory divided them: however we don't find in our History that the Advisers of this Expedition, either bore the blame of the King of *France*'s returning home before him, the invasion of the Dutchy of *Normandy* upon the advantage of his absence, and his Unfortunate Imprisonment in his way homeward by the Duke of *Austria*, the great ransom paid for his delivery, and his Brother *John*'s Usurping and domineering in *England* in the mean time.

Nor was the lois of the Battel, wherein King *John* of *France* was taken Prisoner by our brave *Black Prince*, to the almost utter ruin of his Kingdom, imputed to the Ministry of that Prince; or the taking of *Francis* the First, King of *France*, after the Battel of *Pavia*, by the Forces of the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, and his long imprisonment afterwards at *Madrid*, laid upon either the Contrivers or Incouragers of those Wars.

And altho' some Presidents may be found out of many things unseasonably and unreasonably demanded in some, tho' not many of our former great Councils and Parliaments, yet the Gentlemen that have discovered, or would make use of them, may remember, if they please, the pernicious Consequences of taking the exercise of the Regal Power out of the King's hands, and lodging it in any other whatsoever. Not to open our late wounds, let us only reflect upon King *Henry* the Third's unworthy Treatment from his *Barons*, and we shall soon be convinc'd, that what I have asserted here is built upon sufficient proofs.

The abovementioned Prince, at his Parliament held in *Oxford*, in the 40*th*. year of his Reign, met with so many undutiful demands, (not unlike the nineteen Propositions made to King *Charles* the First in 1642.) that he was forced to surrender to the Rebellious Lords the exercise of the Regal Power. They must have the management of all Affairs entrusted to the care of Twenty Four, Twelve of whom were to be elected by themselves, and the other Twelve by the King, who in all things else was left a Cypher, and in this also, for he had neither the Election of publick Officers, nor of his private Attendants: his half Brethren, and their followers he was obliged to divest of all their Fortunes, and direct his Writs to the Earls of *Holland* and *Surry*, *pro transportatione fratrum suorum*, who were not to pass either with their Money, Arms, or Ornaments, *nisi in forma quam dicti Comites injunxerint*.

Nor was this all, but the Castle of *Dover*, and all other places of strength in the Kingdom were put into the hands of their own Creatures, who were obliged to take an Oath to be true to the Government, and the like assurance was taken of all Sheriffs, Bayliffs, *&c.* and other publick Ministers. This, tho' *prima facie* it was popular enough and taking, yet the true design was by displacing the faithful Servants of the King to open a way to their own Dependants.

Montford, *Glocester*, and *de Spencer*, the Heads of these arrogant Rebels, having by their undutiful practises drawn the entire Administration of the State into the hands of Twenty Four *Tribunes* of the people, and finding that power too much dispersed to accomplish their ambitious designs, force the King to summon a Parliament, where they got the Authority of the 24 to be delivered up to themselves, and created a short-liv'd Triumvirate, in order to make a speedier way for one of them to become a *Dictator perpetuus*. These Three elect Nine Councellors, and appoint that *Tres ad minus alternatim semper in curiâ sint*, to dispose of the custody of Castles, and *de aliis regni negotiis*: they reserve to themselves the Choice of Chancellor, Chief Justice, and Treasurer. In short, of all Officers *majores & minores*, and bind the King to this hard bargain, upon such strong Security, that he is content both under his great Seal, and by his Oath, to release them from their duty of Allegiance, if he should be so ill advised as to assert the Honour of the Regal Dignity, *liceat omnibus in regno contra nos insurgere, & ad gravamen nostrum opem & operam dare nobis in nullo tenentur.*

In this low Ebb of Fortune the poor Monarch begins with sale of Lands, then of Jewels, Pawns *Galcoine*, and after that his Imperial Crown, and when this stock was exhausted, the very Jewels and Ornaments of St. *Edward*'s Shrine, and at last not having wherewith to defray the expences of his Court, was forced to break up House, and, as *Matthew Paris* informs us, with his Queen and Children *cum Abbatibus & Prioribus satis humiliter hospitia quasivit & prandia*, and the King himself confessed to the Abbot of *Peterborough*, when he came to borrow Money of him, *Majorem eleemosynam fore sive juvamen pecuniare, quam alicui Ostiatim mendicanti*, that it was a greater Charity, to supply him under those necessities than to relieve a poor Wretch that begg'd from door to door.

And when at last, for preventing the effusion of Blood, the matters so debated between the King and his Barons, by the consent of the Barons themselves, were referred to the Arbitration of the King of *France*, his Christian Majesty, after consultation had with the Bishops, Earls, and Nobility of *France*, upon the Debate and hearing of both parties, did solemnly give Sentence against the Barons of *England*, and make his award, (an Exemplification whereof is yet amongst our Records to be seen) that the said Acts and provisions of Parliament, except that only which concerned the Charter granted by King *John*, were and should be null and void, as derogatory to Kingly Government.

In King *Edward* the Second's Reign certain great Lords, having obtained Commissions from the King to manage the affairs of the Crown, those Powers which were given to them were afterwards by that King in Parliament declared to be void, and the parties obtaining them punished for incroaching upon the Regal Power and Authority.

In the Tenth Year of the Reign of King *Richard* the Second the like Commissions, or something of that Nature, upon pretence of reforming Abuses, having been granted by that King, tho' to endure but for a Year, to certain of the great Lords and Officers of the Crown, they were afterwards in the one and twentieth Year of that unfortunate King's Reign repealed by Act of Parliament, as incroaching upon Royal Authority, and no such Commissions ordered hereafter to be granted.

And in truth those things, which the King is invested with *pro bono publico*, are so inseparably united to the Crown, and annexed to his Person, that he cannot divest himself of them, or grant them to any other. *Coke lib. 7. le Case de Tenal Lands.*

In common Nusances for not repairing of Bridges and High ways, *&c.* the Suit is solely given to the King, *quia nulli magis Rempublicam tueri creditum est quam regi*, but the King cannot pardon or discharge them: for as *Bracton* says, *C.* 3. F. 132. *non potest Rex gratiam facere cum damno & injuria aliorum*; see *Glanvil l.* 7. *c.* 17. and therefore since the restraint of the exercise of these Royal Powers is directly against the safety of the people, he cannot grant them.

In short, the making of Leagues, War or Peace so peculiarly belong to the Crown, that they cannot be taken away by Act of Parliament. There was a design in the beginning of King *James*'s Reign to take away Tenures, by a Statute expresly made to that purpose, but it was resolved by the Judges, that such a Statute had been void, because the Tenures were for the defence of the King and Kingdom. And the King himself will tell you, That *jura coronæ nostræ integra & illæsa pro viribus conservanda*, &c. *ad hoc ex debito astringimur vinculo juramenti.* Regist. fol. 61, 62.. And likewise *Ea quæ jurisdictionis sunt & Pacis, & quæ justitiæ & paci annectuntur, ad nullum pertinent nisi ad Coronam & dignitatem regia, nec à Coronâ separari possunt cum faciem ipsam coronam.* Stanf. pl. 54. 6. Nay many Acts of Parliament made against the King's Prerogative have been nulled and repealed by Parliament it self, as for instance, the Statute 15. *E.* 2. was repealed, because it was against the King's Laws and Prerogative. *Inst.* part. 4. f. 52. 17. *E.* 3. N. 23, 27, 28. 21 *Rich.* 2. n. 2.

Thus I have in as short a compass, as I was able, given you my Sentiments upon your Question, which I have endeavour'd to support all along by instances out of our own and Foreign Historians; such as it is, I entirely submit it to your better Judgment, and am proud of any occasion you give me to approve my self,

Your most Obedient, and Faithful Servant.

LONDON: Printed, and Sold by *E. Mallet* next Door to the *King's-Arms* Tavern by the Ditch-side, near *Fleet-Bridge*. 1702.

* *Printed, and will speedily be Publish'd,* LETTERS *by King* Charles *the* IId. King James *the* IId. *my Lord* Arlington, *my Lord* Middleton, *and Mr.* Abraham Cowley, *from their Originals: with a Discription of* Germany, *its Government, manner of Assembling Diets, the Ceremony of Electing and Crowning the King of the* Romans; *also an Account of the present Emperour's Household: together with the Genealogy of all the considerable Princes of the Empire; with several other Tracts.*

The Opinion of a Divine of the Church of England *about the Oath of Abjuration, or in what Senſe it is to be underſtood, and may be ſafely taken.*

311 8°. m. 3. 139.

Publiſhed for the Satisfaction of Others, and eſpecially of thoſe that live at a diſtance from London.

I Humbly conceive that the Oath of *Abjuration* refers only to the Act of Settlement, as the Crown is now entail'd in the *Proteſtant Line*, and mentioned in the Body of that Oath, and in that Senſe I can freely take it; but if the Senſe of it extends to any thing that is *doubtful or uncertain* relating to the Pretended *Prince of Wales*, then it will be matter of Scruple to me, becauſe I know not what to *believe or ſwear* to in that Caſe.

All Oaths ought to be taken in *Truth* and in *Righteouſneſs*: In *Truth*, ſo as to affirm nothing but what we know to be *true*; and in *Rigteouſneſs*, ſo as to promiſe nothing but what we are convinced in our Conſciences is *Juſt* and *Right*; therefore we ought to ſwear to nothing that is either *Doubtful* or *Uncertain*, or that doth not appear to us to be either *Juſt* or *True*, or both.

§. I can ſafely Diſclaim the *Preſent Right* of the Reputed *Prince of Wales* to theſe Kingdoms, ſince the *Act* of *Settlement* paſt, by which he ſtands *Excluded*. But as for any *Claim* he might lay to them on the Account of his *Birth-Right*, antecedent to that Act; ſeeing his Birth is *Doubtful*, on which ſuch pretended Right is founded, *This* alſo will remain *Doubtful* as long as the *Other* doth; and therefore I do not think my ſelf obliged to be concern'd about it, for *quod non apparet non eſt*. But then becauſe I know not what to believe in this Caſe, I ought not to make it Matter of an Oath either way; becauſe as I have ſaid before, nothing that is *Doubtful* or *Uncertain* can lawfully be ſo.

§. Then as for any Right he may poſſibly acquire hereafter by *Conqueſt* or the *Sword*, this gives him no Right at preſent, neither is it taken notice of in the Act of Settlement, and therefore I judge not included in it.

I do not offer this out of any diſaffection to the preſent Government; for I look upon *Queen Anne* as the next *Undoubted* Heir to the Crown, whoſe *Title* is ſtrengthned and confirmed by a *double* Right, namely that of the *New Settlement*, and *Old Hereditary Succeſſion*, which that *Act* doth ſtill maintain and preſerve, ſo far as conſiſts with the Safety of our *Laws* and *Religion*, by Entailing the Crown on the next *Proteſtant Heir*; and ſo may it for ever continue.

Wherefore in taking this Oath I intend to keep cloſe to the *Act* of *Settlement*, and to what I conceive was the plain and principal Deſign thereof. And therefore when the Oath obligeth us to Declare, That we believe the *Pretended Prince of Wales* hath no *Right whatever* to theſe Kingdoms; I do underſtand it only of a *Legal Right*, or a *Right by Law*, namely by the *Act* of *Settlement* which Excludes him and his pretended Right: But whether he had ever any Right or no, antecedent to this *Act*, the Oath takes no Notice of at all; and therefore we neither are obliged to take Notice of it in our Abjuration, but we are only to Diſclaim his *preſent Legal Right*, which is now cut off by the *Act* of *Settlement*, ſuppoſing he might have had any before: And this appears to be the *plain* and *litteral* Senſe or Meaning of the Words of the Oath, according to which we are bound to ſwear; and in *this* Senſe, I ſee nothing to the contrary, but it may be ſafely taken.

Whoever then ſhall go about to faſten any *other Senſe* upon the Oath, or *ſtretch* it beyond the *Act* of *Settlement*, to any thing that is *Doubtful* to be known, or *Impoſſible* to be obſerv'd, he carries it farther than the Letter of the Oath will bear, or is neceſſary to its End and Deſign, which may be fully Attain'd without putting any ſuch Senſe upon the Words: Moreover in ſo doing, he doth great Diſſervice to the Government; for hereby he renders it an *uneaſy* Oath, not fit to be taken by any Man, that would keep his Conſcience *Free* and *Eaſy*.

I am apt to believe, there are ſome, that bear no *Good Will* to the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*, would be glad, if either the *Clergy* in general would refuſe this Oath, that they might become *Obnoxious* to the Government; or would take it *raſhly*, and at a Venture, without duly weighing the main Intent and Deſign thereof, on purpoſe to render them *Odious* to the People, as Men of profligate Conſciences that will ſtick at nothing to keep their Livings and Preferments; a Reproach which I have heard ſome have formerly caſt upon them, but I hope without any juſt Reaſon or Ground for it. And this together with my own Satisfaction is the chief Reaſon which makes me to explain my ſelf, and uſe this *Caution* in taking of the Oath.

And therefore to prevent all Scruple that may poſſibly ariſe hereafter, in taking an Oath ſo ſtrictly Worded as this is, I thought it the ſafeſt way to declare before-hand in what Senſe I underſtand the Words of the Oath, and am willing to take it if I may be admitted thereunto. And herein, I believe, I ſpeak the Senſe of the generality of my Brethren, if not of the whole Body of the Clergy; *For we truſt we have a good Conſcience willing in all things to live honeſtly.* Heb. 13. 18.

FINIS. *J. E.*

LONDON: Printed for *R. Baſſett* at the *Mitre* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. 1702.

K. Lyd. Hist. - Eccl.
Anne, Queen
312
816. m. 3.
140.

By the Queen,

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the Preventing and Puniſhing of Vice, Prophaneneſs, and Immorality.

ANNE R.



WE moſt Seriouſly and Religiouſly Conſidering, That it is an Indiſpenſible Duty on Us, to be Careful, above all other things, to Preſerve and Advance the Honour and Service of Almighty God, and to Diſcourage and Suppreſs all Vice, Prophaneneſs, Debauchery and Immorality, which are ſo highly Diſpleaſing to God, ſo great a Reproach to our Religion and Government, and (by means of the frequent ill Examples of the Practicers thereof) have ſo Fatal a Tendency to the Corruption of many of Our Loving Subjects, otherwiſe Religiouſly and Virtuouſly Diſpoſed, and which (if not timely Remedied) may juſtly draw down the Divine Vengeance on Us and Our Kingdoms: We alſo humbly Acknowledging, That We cannot expect the Bleſſing and Goodneſs of Almighty God (by whom Kings and Queens Reign) and on which We entirely Rely) to make Our Reign Happy and Proſperous to Our Self and Our People, nor hope for the Divine Aſſiſtance to Deliver Us from the great and imminent Dangers which Our Kingdoms, and the True Proteſtant Religion, Eſtabliſhed among Us, are in this Preſent Juncture Threatned with, without a Religious Obſervance of Gods Holy Laws: To the Intent therefore that Religion, Piety, and Good Manners may (according to Our moſt Hearty Deſire) Flouriſh and Increaſe under Our Adminiſtration and Government, We have thought fit (by the Advice of Our Privy Council) to Iſſue this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Declare Our Royal Purpoſe and Reſolution to Diſcountenance and Puniſh all manner of Vice, Prophaneneſs and Immorality in all Perſons of whatſoever Degree or Quality within this Our Realm, and particularly in ſuch as are Imployed near Our Royal Perſon; and that for the greater Encouragement of Religion and Morality, We will, upon all Occaſions, Diſtinguiſh Perſons of Piety and Virtue by Marks of Our Royal Favour. And We do Expect and Require that all Perſons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will give good Example by their own Virtue and Piety, and to their utmoſt contribute to the Diſcountenancing Perſons of Diſſolute and Debauched Lives, that they being by that means reduced to Shame and Contempt, for their Loſe and Evil Actions and Behaviour, may be thereby alſo Enforced the ſooner to Reform their ill Habits and Practices, and that the viſible Diſpleaſure of God May towards them, may (as far as it is poſſible) ſupply what the Laws (probably) cannot altogether Prevent. And we do hereby ſtrictly Enjoyn and Prohibit all Our Loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality ſoever, from Playing on the Lords Day at Dice, Cards or any other Game whatſoever, either in Publick or Private Houſes, or other Place or Places whatſoever; and do hereby Require and Command them and every of them Decently and Reverently to Attend the Worſhip of God on every Lords Day, on Pain of Our Higheſt Diſpleaſure, and of being Proceeded againſt with the Utmoſt Rigour that may be by Law. And for the more Effectual Reforming of all ſuch Perſons, who by Reaſon of their Diſſolute Lives and Converſations, are a Scandal to Our Kingdom, Our further Pleaſure is, and We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command all Our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers and Miniſters, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, and all other Our Subjects, whom it may Concern, to be very Vigilant and Strict in the Diſcovery, and the Effectual Proſecution and Puniſhment of all Perſons who ſhall be Guilty of Exceſſive Drinking, Blaſphemy, Prophane Swearing and Curſing, Lewdneſs, Prophanation of the Lords Day, or other Diſſolute, Immoral or Diſorderly Practices; and that they take Care alſo Effectually to Suppreſs all Baudy-Houſes, Publick Gaming-Houſes and Places, and other Diſorderly Houſes, and to put in Execution the Statute made in the Nine and twentieth Year of the Reign of Our late Royal Uncle King Charles the Second, Intituled, An Act for the better Obſervation of the Lords Day, commonly called Sunday, and alſo an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Our late Dear Brother King William the Third, Intituled, An Act for the more Effectual Suppreſſing of Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs, and all other Laws now in Force for the Puniſhing and Suppreſſing any of the Vices aforeſaid; and alſo to Suppreſs and Prevent all Gaming whatſoever in Publick or Private Houſes on the Lords Day, and likewiſe that they take Effectual Care to Prevent all Perſons Keeping Taverns, Chocolate-Houſes, Coffee-Houſes, or other Publick Houſes whatſoever, from Selling Wine, Chocolate, Coffee, Ale, Beer, or other Liquors or Receiving or Permitting Gueſts to be or remain in ſuch their Houſes in the Time of Divine Service on the Lords Day, as they will anſwer it to Almighty God, and upon Pain of Our Higheſt Diſpleaſure. And for the more Effectual Proceeding herein, We do hereby Direct and Command all Our Judges of Aſſize and Juſtices of the Peace, to give ſtrict Charges at their reſpective Aſſizes and Seſſions, for the due Proſecution and Puniſhment of all Perſons that ſhall preſume to Offend in any the kinds aforeſaid, and alſo of all Perſons that, contrary to their Duty, ſhall be Remiſs or Negligent in Putting the ſaid Laws in Execution; and that they do at their reſpective Aſſizes and Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, cauſe this Our Proclamation to be publickly Read in open Court immediately before the Charge is given. And We do hereby further Charge and Command every Miniſter in his reſpective Pariſh-Church or Chapel, to Read or cauſe to be Read this Our Proclamation, at leaſt Four times in every Year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and ſtir up their reſpective Auditories to the Practice of Piety and Virtue, and the Avoiding of all Immorality and Prophaneneſs. And to the end that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Virtue Practiſed by all Officers, Private Soldiers, Mariners, and others, who are Imployed in Our Service, by Sea or Land, We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command all Our Commanders and Officers whatſoever, That they do take Care to avoid all Prophaneneſs, Debauchery, and other Immoralities, and that by their own Good and Virtuous Lives and Converſations, they do ſet good Examples to all ſuch as are under their Care and Authority, and likewiſe take Care of and Inſpect the Behaviour of all ſuch as are under them, and to Puniſh all thoſe who ſhall be Guilty of any the Offences aforeſaid, as they will be Anſwerable for the Ill Conſequences of their Neglect herein.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the Twenty ſixth Day of *March*, 1702. In the Firſt Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the Queen.

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Queens moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1702.

8.16.m.3
141.

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A Brief HISTORY of *ENGLAND*, since the Time of *Julius Cæsar*.

A. M. 3980 — A.C. 180

CASSIBELAN succeeding K. *Lud* his Brother, rais'd K. *Lud*'s part of *England* between *Lud*'s two Sons, keeping a final part to himself; with which *Androgeus*, *Lud*'s Eldest Son, being dissatisfy'd, went over into *France* where *Julius Cæsar* was, and invited him over into *Britain*; to sacrificing the Liberty of his Country to his own private Revenge. Hereupon *J. Cæsar* came over, and (not without abundance of Blood-shed) made *England* Tributary to *Rome*.

K. *Lucius* reign'd, who, tho' Tributary to *Rome*, yet was the first Christian King in the World.

208 *Severus* the Emp. reign'd here in Person, and built the *Pict* Wall of stone.

262 *Coil* K. of *Colchester*, marned his Daughter St. *Helena* to *Constantius Chlorus*, by whom he had in *Britain* *Constantine the Great*, the first Christian Emperor.

383 *Britain* being quitted by the *Romans*, was soon invaded by the *Picts* and *Scots*; whereupon, after a long struggle under several British Kings, the *Saxons* are invited over by

448 *Vortiger*, who favouring the *Saxons*, is depos'd, and his Son

464 *Vortimer* put in his Room, who being assassinated, his Father again got the Crown, and agreeing to meet the *Saxons* unarmed, all the English Nobility were treacherously slain by 'em (except the E. of *Warwick*) upon *Salisbury* Plain; in Memory whereof *Stone Henge* is said to have been erected. And tho the *Britains* under

517 *Uter Pendragon*, King *Arthur*, &c. oppos'd the *Saxons*, yet they did at last drive the former into *Wales*, and settled themselves in *England*, which they formed into 7 Kingdoms, called the *Heptarchy*, whereof take the following Account.

455 **Kent** was made a Kingdom by *Hengist*, the first *Saxon* Invader, *An.* 455. and continu'd under 17 Kings, (the last whereof was *Baldred*) till *An.* 824.

595 *Austin* the Monk came into *England*, and converted *Ethelbert* 5th King of *Kent*, and first Christian King of the *Saxons*: He made St. *Austin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

635 *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, divided *England* into Parishes.

488 **South Saxon** Kingdom began *An.* 488. and continu'd under 4 Kings, till 601. when it was united to the *West Saxon* Kingdom, by *Ceadwald* their 10th King. The first King was *Ella*, and last *Ethelwolph*, who was the first Christian King.

501 **West Saxon** Kingdom began *An.* 501. and continu'd under 17 Kings, till 819. when *Egbert*, its last King, Conquer'd the other 6 Kingdoms, and united the Heptarchy. The first King was *Cherdick*, and first Christian King *Kingilis*.

720 King *Ina* went in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, to which See he granted *Peter Pence*, and founded *Glastonbury*-Abbey.

582 **East Angle** Kingdom began *An.* 521. and continu'd under 14 Kings, till 827. *Ecbenwin* being the first, and *Sudred* the last King.

600 *Sebert* the third, but first Christian King, did, with the Advice and Help of *Etheibert* King of *Kent*, build St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, where before stood *Diana*'s Temple.

527 **North-Humbrian** Kingdom beg. *An.* 527. and continu'd under 20 Kings (6 whereof were murther'd by their own Subjects) till *An.* 8-- uncertain: The first Kings were *Ida* and *Ella*, and the last was *Osred*. K. *Ethelfride*,

59- at *Austin*'s Instigation, massacred 1100 Monks of *Bangor*, *Austin* not being able to make 'em submit to *Rome*; which Massacre was revenged by *Cadwan*, whose Son *Cadwallador* was the last King that the *Britains* had, having only Princes after that. *Edwin* was first Christian King, who built *York* Cathedral of Stone, it being but Wood before, and was slain by *Penda* of *Mercia*.

730 Now flourished *Bede*, and soon after *Alcuinus*.

575 **East Angle** Kingdom beg. *An.* 575. and had 15 Kings, but its continuance is uncertain. The first King was *Uffa*, and last *Edmund*, martyr'd by the *Danes*, for which he was Sainted. First Christian King was *Redwald*. The *Danes* first infested this Kingdom.

582 **Mercian** Kingdom began *An.* 582. and continu'd under 20 Kings, till 872. first King was *Crida*, and last *Burdred*: first Christian King was *Peada*. *Offa* the

76- *Great*, made the Ditch call'd by his Name, 48 Foot wide, and 15 deep, to part *England* from *Wales*.

N. B. That tho *Egbert* was *An.* 819. crown'd sole Monarch of *England*, yet several of the Kingdoms continu'd longer, their Kings being perhaps as Tributaries to *Egbert*. Note also, That during the Heptarchy, the *Saxons* had continual Wars with the *Britains*, now call'd the *Welch*.

HEPTARCHY United by

819 1. **EGbert**, the Potent King of the *West Saxons*, was crown'd at *Winchester*, and continu'd the Petty Kings as Vice-Roys or Tributaries, for some Years. The *Danes* invade *England* in this Reign, with no less than 23000 Men. This King was buried at *Winchester*. Reign'd 17 Years.

836 2. **Ethelwolph**, *Egbert*'s Son, being Bishop of *Winchester*, was hardly prevail'd upon to quit his Bishoprick for a Kingdom: most of the *Saxon* Kings being extreamly Bigotted, often preferring a Cowl to a Crown. He utterly routed the *Danes*. In this Reign the *Scots*

839 most cruelly destroy'd the *Picts* Kingdom. He went in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, and confirm'd *Peter Pence*, and made part of *England* Tributary to the *Roman* See. Reign'd 19 Years.

855 3. **Ethelbald**, *Ethelwolph*'s Son, married his Mother in-Law *Judith*. He at first repulsed, but afterwards neglected the *Danes*. And was buried at *Salisbury*. Reign'd 5 Years.

860 4. **Ethelbert**, *Ethelwolph*'s Son, was a very excellent and virtuous Prince, and most sadly pester'd by (the often Victorious over) the *Danes*. He was buried at *Sherbourn*. Reign'd 6 Years.

866 5. **Ethelred**, *Ethelwolph*'s Son, in one Years time fought 9 set Battles with the cruel *Danes*, who burnt *York*, and abundance of Monasteries; *Ingwar* and *Hubba*, two Danish Dukes, having no respect to either Age or Sex. He was buried at *Wimburn* in *Dorsetshire*. Reign'd 6 Years.

872 6. **Alfred**, *Ethelwolph*'s Son, born at *Wantage* in *Berks*, was the first absolute Monarch over *England*, yet reduced to utmost extremity by the *Danes*, into whose Camp he used to get, by counterfeiting himself a Musician; and seeing their security, he gather'd his scatter'd Forces together, and near *Abingdon* routed 'em, killing *Hubba*, and taking their

88- Banner *Reafan*; and having wholly banish'd the *Danes*, he divided *England* into Shires, and by things; by which means Justice flourish'd wonderfully. He founded the University of *Oxon*, and University College; was a great Lover of Learning, and Learned Men, and was a most excellent Prince. Buried at *Winchester*. Reign'd 29 Years.

901 7. **Edward** the Elder, *Alfred*'s Son, was mightily assisted against the *Danes* by his Sister *Ethelda*: he kill'd several Danish Kings and Dukes; and after several Battles made the *Danes* his Subjects, and extended his Dominions to *Scotland*, whose King and Nobles did him Homage. Buried at *Winchester*. Reign'd 23 Years.

924 8. **Athelstan**, *Edward*'s Son, was the first anointed *Saxon* King; he was admir'd, and courted by most Princes of *Europe*; caus'd the Bible to be translated into English; made *Scotland* and *Wales* Tributary; vanquish'd the *Danes*; in one Battle killing 5 Kings. Now liv'd *Guy* of *Warwick*, who slew the Danish *Goliah Colbron*. Buried at *Malmsbury*. Reign'd 16 Years.

940 9. **Edmund**, *Edward*'s Son, was aided by *Indulph* Faithful King of *Scots*, against *Anlaff* the Danish Invader. Stabb'd, interposing 'twixt two Duellers. Buried at *Glastonbury*. Reign'd 6 Years.

946 10. **Edred**, *Edmund*'s Son, was Tutour'd by *Dunstan*, Abbot of *Glastonbury* in *Somersetshire*, and was oppos'd by *Wolfstan* Archbishop of *York*. Buried at *Winchester*. Reign'd 9 Years.

955 11. **Edwy**, *Edmund*'s Son, succeeded his Unkle *Edred*; was a bad Prince; hated the Monks; banished *Dunstan*; and was depos'd; which broke his Heart. Buried at *Winchester*. Reign'd 4 Years.

959 12. **Edgar**, Sirnam'd the *Peaceable*, *Edmund*'s Son, he riding the Circuit himself, made Justice to Flourish: had of the *Welch* a yearly Tribute of 300 Wolves. He recall'd *Dunstan*, and was a most excellent, tho a Lustful Prince. He marry'd *Elfrida*: was Row'd up the *Dee* to *Chester* by 8 Kings: had a Navy of 3600 Sail. At *Dunstan*'s Instigation, he put out the marry'd Priests: was the greatest of all the *Saxon* Monarchs. Buried at *Glastonbury*. Reign'd 16 Years.

975 13. **Edward** *the Martyr*, *Edgar*'s Son. Tumults rose between the Monks and secular Priests, which *Dunstan*, by a Trick, ended in the Monks Favour, in hopes to please the Pope. The King was assassinated by his Mother-in-Law *Elfrida*'s Order, and buried at *Shaftsbury*, *Dorsetshire*. Reign'd 3 Years.

978 14. **Ethelred**, firnamed *Unready*, *Edgar*'s Son by *Elfrida*, was reduced to the utmost extremity by the *Danes*, to whom he paid an Annual Tribute of 40000 *l.* call'd *Dane-Gelt*. Whereupon he sent private Orders to his Subjects, that on the 13th of

1002 *Nov.* they should Massacre all the *Danes* under their Roofs, which they with utmost Rigour executed: in one Night killing 24000. which *Swein* King of *Denmark* revenged with as great severity. The King was buried at *Glastonbury*. Reign'd 38 Years.

1016 15. **Edmund**, firnamed *Ironside*, *Ethelred*'s Son, often fought with, and had certainly vanquish'd the *Danes*, had not *Edrick* prov'd a cursed Traytor. *Edmund* was a most Valiant Prince, and divided the Kingdom with *Canute*, in *Alny-Isle*, *Gloucestershire*, and was soon after assassinated by wicked *Edrick*. Buried at *Glastonbury*. Reign'd 7 Months.

DANISH Kings.

1017 16. **CAnute** beheaded *Edrick*, and set his Head on the highest Tower in *London*, and obtain'd the Kingdom, after the *Danes* had struggled for't near 230 Years. He kept the English under: Married *Emma*, King *Ethelred*'s Widow, and going to *Rome*, bought St. *Augustin*'s Arm for 150 Talents of Silver, and one of Gold. Buried at *Winchester*. Reign'd 18 Years.

1035 17. **Harold** *Harefoot*, *Canute*'s Son, was a Tyrant, and Cruel to Qu. *Emma*; kill'd her Son *Alfred* treacherously, and hated the Clergy. Buried at *Westminster*. Reign'd 5 Years.

1040 18. **Hardy-Canute**, *Canute*'s and Q. *Emma*'s Son, was kind to Qu. *Emma* and her Son *Edward*, but was a great *Epicure*, and dy'd at a Wedding. Buried at *Winchester*. Reign'd 2 Years.

SAXONS Re-insthron'd.

1042 19. **EDward** the *Confessor*, *Ethelred*'s and *Emma*'s Son, born at *Islip*, *Oxon.* he remitted the *Dane-Gelt*; made his Mother *Emma* undergo the *Ordalium*, and deny'd his Wife *Editha* the Rights of the Marriage Bed. He very much favour'd the *Normans*, which with his Continency made way for the *Norman* Conquest. He banish'd Earl *Godwin*, but soon recall'd him, whose Son *Harold* Conquer'd the *Welch*. Earl *Godwin* was choaked by a piece of Bread. The King rebuilt *Westminster*-Abbey, wherein he was buried. Reign'd 24 Years.

1066 20. **Harold** II. Earl *Godwin*'s Son, got the Crown, which without any Ceremony he himself set upon his own Head, to the Prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*. He reign'd most justly and courteously, but was soon disturb'd by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who offer'd to referr it to the Pope, or Fight it in single Combat. Before the Conquest, the English Nobility and Gentry

☞ lost all good Literature and Virtue, and nothing would go down but the *French* Language, and *French* Fashions, which introduc'd *French* Government in the end. The Night before the Battle the *Normans* spent in Prayer, &c. but the English (a sure of Victory) in carousing, &c. Next day being *Octo.* 14. 1066. 9 Miles from *Hastings* in *Sussex*, the *Normans* were most valiantly charg'd by the English, but by the Duke's seeming Retreat were overcome, and the King, with 67974 English, slain, and but 6013 *Normans*. The King's Body being found, was Royally buried at *Waltham* in *Essex*. Reign'd 8 Months.

NORMANS.

1066 **WIlliam** I. *the Conqueror*, 7th D. of *Normandy*, Son of *Robert* by *Arlot* a *Tanner*'s Daughter, having got the Victory, began to act like a Conqueror: For seizing Offices of all honour and profit, he gave 'em to his *Normans*, disarm'd the English, allowing 'em no Fire nor Candle after 8 at Night, nor any numerous Assemblies. Built the Tower of *London*, with several others, to curb the English. He made Laws in the *Norman* Tongue, which tho' not understood by the English, yet they paid dear for transgressing 'em, and seiz'd abundance of Church-Lands, and made *The Dooms-Day-Book*. Being surpriz'd by the *Kentish* Men by a Stratagem, of carrying Trees, he granted them several Special Privileges. The See of *Canterbury* was now made Metropolitan of all *Eng.* and that of *York* Metropolitan of *England*. He levell'd with the Ground 36 Towns, and as many Churches in *Hampshire*, to make the New Forrest, wherein two of his Sons were kill'd in hunting. He built *Battle*-Abbey, in the place where King *Harold* was slain, endowing it with divers Privileges. He was the first brought the Jews into *England*. He died at *Caen* in *Normandy*, where he was buried without any Ceremony, tho' not without some difficulty. Reign'd 21 Years.

1087 **William** II. Sirnam'd *Rufus*, *William*'s Son, succeeded, in prejudice of Duke *Robert*, his Eldest Brother, who coming over, the matter was peaceably adjusted, *William* paying 3000 Marks per *An.* and *Robert* being to succeed him. He was much Milder to the English than his Father; and banish'd *Odo* the Bishop, his Uncle, who had stirr'd up his Brother *Robert* against him. He made *Malcolm* King of *Scots* Tributary. Duke *Robert* going with *Godfrey* of *Boulloign* into the *Holy Land*, he pawn'd his Dukedom to his Brother *William* for 10000 *l.* the King had some disputes with *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for checking his Authority. *Main* in *Normandy* being Besieg'd: He never turn'd his Back till he had raised the Siege. He kept the See of *Canterbury* vacant 4 Years, he getting the Revenue on't.

1099 He built *Westminster-Hall*, which tho 90 Yards long, and 24 ½ broad, he said was not half big enough. He quell'd several *Welch* Rebellions, and was kill'd by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*, as hunting in *New-Forrest*. Buried at *Winchester*. Reign'd 13 Years. Earl *Godwin*'s Lands being 5000 Acres, were overflown in his Reign.

1100 **Henry** I. Sirnam'd *Beau-Clerc*, *William* the first's Youngest Son, succeeded his Brother *William*: Duke *Robert* being in the *Holy Land*. Restor'd the free use of Fire and Candle; forgave all Debts to the Crown before his coming to it. Establish'd our Yard-Measure; confirm'd *Edward* Confessor's Laws; Married *Maud*, descended from *Edmund Ironside*. To

1208 He granted *London* to chuse yearly a *Mayor*, &c.

1209 *London*-Bridge finish'd of Stone.

Now liv'd the strong Helmet-splitting *John Convey*.

1216 **Henry** III. *John*'s Son, born at *Winchester*, 1206. Upon his agreeing to establishing *Magna Charta*, *Lewis* the *French* King's Son was forced to depart *England*, where he was when *John* was poison'd. His advancing Foreigners, and neglecting his own Nobility, made his Reign, (tho the longest of any King of *Eng.*) never to be free from Wars with his Barons, who were very encroaching, and the King not very Wise. For 300000 *l.* this King for ever renounced his Right to *Normandy*, and the *French* Provinces.

1233 Four monk Suns appear'd, which was follow'd by a Famine. 700 Jews were slain for one's exacting above two Pence a Week, for the use of 20 Shillings. *Salisbury* Cathedral began to be built by *Richard Poor* Bishop there. Now liv'd *Mat. Paris*. The King was buried at *Westminster*. Reign'd 56 Years.

1272 **Edward** I. call'd *Longshanks*, was in the Holy Land when his Father dy'd, where his Qu. *Elianor* fuck'd his poison'd Wound. He banished 15009 Jews. Dr. *Scotus* now Preach'd against the Pope. He gave the Crown of *Scotland* to *John Baliol*, who ungratefully rebelling, he Conquer'd that Kingdom four times, having it wholly under his Subjection: brought into *England* their Crown, Robes of State, and Chair of Marble. He made his Son *Edward* Prince of *Wales*; and being Victorious over the *French* King, married his Sister, and renounced Pope *Boniface*'s Supremacy, and slighted his Inhibition to forbear *Scotland*, and banish'd *Pierce Gaveston*, curfing his Son if ever he recall'd him. He dy'd at *Burgh upon Sands*. Buried at *Westm.* Reign'd 35 Years.

1307 **Edward** II. of *Carnarvon*, where he was Born, *Edward* I's Son, recall'd, and three times rebanish'd *Pierce Gaveston*, who was at last beheaded, when the King took for his Favourites *Hugh Spencer*, and his Son *Hugh*, who were also banish'd and recall'd, and cut in Pieces by Qu *Isabella*, and her Son *Edward*'s Forces, who also depos'd the King, the Barons being on their side, and the King having before lost *Scotland*. He being imprison'd in *Brakly* Castle in *Northamptonshire*, was there cruelly kill'd by *Mortimer*'s means. Buried at *Gloucester*. Reign'd 20 Years.

1314 **Henry** II. call'd *Fitz-Empress*, *Henry* first's Grandson, and *Maud*'s and *Plantagenet*'s Son, was born at *Mentz*, and added to *England* the Provinces of *Anjou*, *Main*, *Tourain*, *Saintonge*, *Guienne*, *Gascoigne*, and *Poitou*. He subdu'd the *Welch*, and appointed Judges to ride the six Circuits, and made *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; But several Rapes and Murders being committed by the Clergy, for which *Becket* refusing to punish 'em, and for many other incredible Insolencies, the King banish'd him; and being recall'd, and still continuing refractory, was

1170 Murder'd on *Christmas-day* by four Courtiers; for which, after a three Miles walk on his bare Feet, the King receiv'd 80 Lashes on the Back, from the Monks of *Canterbury*. He caus'd his Eldest Son *Henry* to be Crown'd in his Life time, who with his three Brothers prov'd all very Undutiful to the King their Father.

1172 *Ireland* was brought into Subjection to the English. King *Henry* being in *Normandy*, Qu. *Eleanor* got into Fair *Rosamond*'s Labyrinth, and poison'd her, for which she was imprison'd all her Husband's Reign. He was an excellent Prince, and United the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood. Dy'd at *Chinon*. Buried at *Font-Everard* in *Normandy*. Reign'd 35 Years.

1184 30 *Waldenses* flying into *England*, were starv'd to Death.

1185 *Glastonbury*-Abbey was consum'd by Lightening.

1189 **Richard** I. Sirnam'd *Cœur de Lion*, *Henry* Second's Son, born at *Oxon.* releas'd his Mother, and going into the *Holy Land*, he sold *Berwick* and *Durham*, rather than levy Taxes on his Subjects, making the Bishop of *Ely* (a very wicked Fellow) Regent during his Absence. He departed, and took *Cyprus*, but being deserted by the *French* King, return'd without taking *Jerusalem*; and in his way home, being separated from his Fleet, and coming by Land through *Germany*, was discover'd, and took Prisoner by the Duke of *Austria*, and Ransom'd with 100000 *l.* Upon his Arrival in *Normandy*, his Brother *John* met and submitted to him, and he pardon'd him (for *John* had Usurp'd the Throne.) War breaking out with *France*, the King gain'd a Victory over the *French*, with a much inferior Army, and said, not we, but *Dieu & mon Droit*. He took *Gysors*, and was kill'd with an Arrow as he was befieging *Challons*. Buried at *Font-Everard*, at his Father's Feet. Reign'd 10 Years. King *Richard*'s Name was used by the *Saracens* to quiet their Children, he was so terrible to 'em. Now lived *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, who robb'd the Rich, and help'd the Poor.

1199 **John**, Sirnam'd *Lackland*, *Henry* Second's Son, succeeded in Prejudice of his Brother *Geoffery*'s Son, who being taken, was Murther'd: After which *John* never prosper'd; and for preferring one to the See of *Canterbury* against the Pope's Order, he was excommunicated, and the Kingdom interdicted by Pope *Innocent* the Third; for six Years and 14 Weeks the People living worse than Heathens. His Barons hated, and were in Arms against him; and he forced, in a most base manner, to submit to the Pope, and receive, and hold his Kingdom in Fee of him. Curs'd Submission sure! and paid the Pope 1000 Marks per *Ann.* The *French* King seized all his Provinces on that side, and had like seiz'd *England* too. His Son being invited over by the Barons, The King was poison'd by a Monk at *Swinstead* Abbey in *Lincolnshire*. Buried at *Worcester*. Reign'd 17 Years.

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1327 **Edward** III. *Edward* second's Son, born at *Windsor*, was hardly perswaded to be Crown'd: And by the prevailing interest of *Mortimer*, his Mother's Minion, concluded a dishonourable Peace with *Scotland*; soon after which, *Mortimer* was hang'd at *Tyburn*. The King conquer'd *Scotland* again, forcing *Edward Baliol* on 'em, for King. After which they rebelling, were routed, and while the King was in *France*, his Queen took *David* King of *Scots* Prisoner at *Nevils Cross*, *Durham*. He instituted the *Garter*, consisting of 26 Knights of *Windsor*. The King pursuing his Right to *France* by his Mother, obtain'd a most signal Victory at *Cressey*, and another at *Poictiers*, wherein the *Black Prince* took *John* King of *France* Prisoner; *Knowles* and *Calvely* doing Wonders.

1376 Dy'd the valiant and most Lamented *Edward* the *Black Prince*, who was the first Duke of *Cornwall*. The King dy'd at *Shene* in *Surrey*. Buried at *Westminster*. Reign'd 50 Years.

Now liv'd *John Wickliff*. Cloth Manufacture first brought into *England*. *Peter Pence* deny'd to *Rome*.

1377 **Richard** II. *Edward Black Prince*'s Son: born at *Bourdeaux*, levy'd a Tax of 4 *d. per* Head, which caus'd the Insurrection of *Wat Tiler* and *Jack Straw*: but the former being stabb'd by Sir *William Walworth*, the Rebels dispersed. *Robert de Vere*, and *Michael de la Pool*, being advanced by the King, and the Duke of *Glocester* smother'd, with other misinanagements, made *Richard*'s Reign very troublesome: and the King's unjust seizing the Duke of *Lancaster*'s Goods, and intending to banish his Son, procur'd his being depos'd by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*'s Son who succeeded him, and King *Richard* being made Prisoner, was cruelly murther'd in *Pontfret* Castle in *Yorkshire*. Buried at *Langley*. Reign'd 22 Years. Now liv'd *Hawkswood*, and *Chaucer* the Poet.

Line of LANCASTER *Red-Rose.*

1399 **HEnry** IV. Son to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Edward* the Third's fourth Son, born at *Bullingbrook*, *Lincolnshire*; got and kept the Crown by the Sword. Dy'd at *London*. Buried at *Canterbury*. Reign'd 13 Years. Now liv'd *H. Chichely* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as did *Owen Glendower* the *Welch* Rebel. Now pass'd an Act for burning the *Lollards*.

1412 **Henry** V. *Henry* the Fourth's Son, born at *Monmouth*. Of a loose Youth, made a most excellent King. Banish'd from Court all his debauch'd Companions; and pursuing his Right to *France*, landed there, and tho' with a tired Army, fix times Inferiour to that of the *French*, obtain'd the Victory of

1414 *Agincourt*, wherein the great *Beauchamp* did Wonders. Soon after the Dauphin being disinherited, and King *Henry* marrying the *French* King's Daughter, was declar'd Regent and Heir apparent to the Crown of *France*. The *Scots* yet continu'd implacable Enemies to *England*. Now were burnt Sir *John Oldcastle*, and 7 Wickliffites. The King dy'd at *Boice*. Buried at *Westminster*. Reign'd 10 Years, and was a Pious Prince. Now liv'd *Whittington*.

1422 **Henry** VI. *Henry* the Fifth's Son, born at *Windsor*, Crown'd at 9 Months old, was twice crown'd, twice depos'd, and twice buried. Duke of *Glocester* was Regent in *England*, and Duke of *Bedford* in *France*; where all things looked well for a while; but the Seige of *Orleans* being rais'd by *Joan* the Shepherdess, the English interest declin'd apace. The old King of *France* dying soon after *Henry* V. the King married *Margaret* of *Anjou*, who was of a very martial Spirit: wherefore she oppos'd the Duke of *York* in his Pretensions to the Crown; on which Accounts 13 Battles were fought with various success. King *Henry* was fitter for a Cowl than a Crown, being a very Charitable and Pious Prince, tho always Unfortunate. Reign'd 39 Years.

Line of YORK *White Rose.*

1461 **EDward** IV. defended from *Edward* III. by's Third Son, made his way to the Crown through a Sea of Blood; fix Battles being fought by's Father, and seven by himself, the last being fought near *Tewksbury*, *Gloucestershire*; wherein Qu. *Margaret* was taken Prisoner, and her Son *Edward* kill'd by *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, as was his Father King *Henry*, soon after, by the same cursed Hand, in the *Tower*, but the Queen was ransom'd.

1465 He gave some *Cotswold* Sheep to the King of *Spain*. *Jane Shore* was his Concubine.

1471 *PRINTING* brought into *England*. He was buried at *Windsor*. Reign'd 22 Years.

1483 **Edward** V. *Edward* the Fourth's Son, born at *Westminster*; he with his Brother *Richard* were smother'd by *Richard* their cruel Unkle. Buried unknown. Reign'd 2 Months.

Richard III. *Crookback'd*, Usurp'd the Throne by Duke of *Buckingham*'s, and his own wicked Policy; but killing King *Edward*, &c. incensed the Duke of *Bucks* so, that he invited over *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, of the Line of *Lancaster*; who coming over, gave *Rich.* Battle near *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*, killing and succeeding him. Reign'd 2 Years.

LANCASTER and YORK United.

1485 **HEnry** VII. of the House of *Lancaster*, and by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, *Edward* Fourth's Daughter, United the two Houses, and suppress'd 2 Insurrections under *Symnel* and *Warbeck*, who personated *Edward* V. and his Brother. He beheaded *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, with whom ended that Race. He built the Chappel in *Westminster*, call'd by his Name, and as he grew old, grew covetous, extorting vast Summs from his Subjects, by means of *Empson* and *Dudley*. Buried in his own Chappel at *Westminster*. Reign'd 24 Years. And left in ready Money 1800000 *l.*

1509 **Henry** VIII. *Henry* Seventh's Son, born at *Greenwich*, 1491. Beheaded *Empson* and *Dudley*. At first Reign'd well, afterward grew Arbitrary. His Favourites were *Tho. Wolsey* a Butcher's and *Thomas Cromwell* a Smith's Son: the latter he beheaded; and the former had been so too, but dy'd before. He marrying *Katherine* his Brother *Arthur*'s Relict, and afterwards growing weary of her, fought to be divorced, which the Pope delaying to do, he did it without him; by advice of *Thomas Cranmer*, &c. which made way for his advancement, and was the first step towards the throwing off the Romish Yoke, when 'twas made Treason to own the Pope's *Supremacy* over *England*; for owning which Sir *Tho. More*, and Bishop *Fisher* lost their Heads. He had six Wives, two he beheaded, two divorced, one died, and one survived. He took on him the Title of King of *Ireland*, and was stil'd *Defender of the Faith*. He warr'd Victoriously with *France* and *Scotland*. Suppress'd 313 Monasteries, 290 Priories, 122 Friaries, 142 Nunneries, 152 Colleges, 129 Hosp. Yearly Rent whereof was 183707 *l.* 13*s.* In 40 Years *Rome* had had from *Eng.* for Investitures of Bishops, 160000*l.* King buried at *Windsor*. Reign'd 38 Years.

1547 **Edward** VI. *Henry* Eighth's Son, born at *Hampton-Court*, 1437. defeated the *Scots* at *Musselburg*, killing 14000. was a most excellent Protestant Prince, and perfected the *Reformation*. He founded *Christ*'s and St. *Thomas*'s Hospitals; quell'd three Rebellions, and unwillingly beheaded his two Unkles, and lost *Boulloign* in *France*. Buried at *Westminster*, *ætat.* 16. Reign'd 6 Years. Now flourish'd *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, *Latimer*, *Hooper*, *Bucer*, *Peter Martyr*.

1553 **Mary** I. *Henry* Eighth's Daughter, born at *Greenwich*, proclaim'd Queen by *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* Men, and at last prevail'd against Lady *Jane Grey*, whom she beheaded, and her two Fathers, the Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Suffolk*. And her Match with *Philip* of *Spain* causing the Rebellion of *Wiat*, &c. he was taken and beheaded with abundance more; soon after which her Marriage was consummated. She quite abolish'd the *Reformation*, for maintaining whereof she burn'd 241 Persons of all sorts, by instigation of *Bonner* and *Gardiner*. The loss of *Calais*, &c. broke her Heart. Buried at *Westminster*. Reign'd 5 Years.

1558 **Elizabeth**, *Henry* Eighth's Daughter, born at *Greenwich*, 1533. Restored and perfected the Reformation. Aided the *French* Protestants, and the States of *Holland*. Subdu'd rebelling *Irish*. Destroy'd *Spanish* Invincible Armado, consisting of 134 Sail. Earl of *Essex*

1600 took *Cadiz*, and was beheaded, as was Qu. of *Scots*, 1587. Now flourish'd *Roper*, *Gresham*, *Drake*, *Hawkins*, *Rawleigh*, *Camden*, *Cavendish*, *Fourbisher*, and *Davis*. The Queen dy'd at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, universally lamented. Buried at *Westminster*. Reign'd 44 Years.

ENGLAND and SCOTLAND United.

1602 **James** I. descended by's Mother, from *Henry* VII. stil'd King of *Great Britain*, &c. was a Learn'd and Peaceable Prince.

1604 *No.* 4. Powder Plot discover'd. New *Exchange* built. Baronets instituted. New River brought to *London*.

1612 Prince *Henry* dy'd. King buried at *Westminster*. Now flourish'd *Bacon*, *Carr*, *Bodely*, *Cook*, *Overbury*, *Villiers*, *Whitgift*.

1625 **Charles** I. *James* first's Son, born at *Dunferling* in *Scotland*, several Parliaments being call'd, and falling upon Grievances, the King raises Money by Loan. *Rochelle*'s sue for aid. Duke of *Buckingham* stabb'd by *Felton*. Book of Sports ratify'd. *Scots* rebel. 200000 *English* massacred in *Ireland*. No Parliament for 12 Years; which with other Grievances, cause the Civil War. First Battel fought at *Edge-Hill* in *Warwickshire*, *Sept.* 9. 42. and in that, and many others, the King being defeated, fled to the *Scots* Army at *Newcastle*, and was by them delivered to the English, by whom he was cruelly Beheaded. *Jan.* 30, 1648. Buried at *Windsor*. Reign'd 24 Years.

1648 **Charles** II. *Charles* First's Son, born at St. *James*, *London*, 1630. The *Rump* resigning, and *Oliver* being made Protector of the Commonwealth, is own'd by most Foreign Princes, as such. *Dutch*, after being reduc'd to extremities, sue for Peace. *Scotland* and *Ireland* wholly subdu'd. *Jamaica* taken by *Pen* and *Blake*, and *Spaniards* much humbled. *Dunkirk* deliver'd to the English.

1658 *Aug.* 8. *O. Cromwell* dy'd; and soon after, by influence of *Monk*, *Charles* II. brought in. Now flourish'd *Baxter*, *Cowley*, *Hale*, *Hammond*, *Lightfoot*, *Usher*.

1660 *May* 29. King proclaim'd.

1665 100000 dy'd of the Plague.

1666 *London* burnt, the loss being computed at 9000000 *l.* War and Peace with *Dutch*. Several Plots discover'd, and *Murders* committed. King buried at *Westminster*. Reign'd 36 Years.

1684 **James** II. *Charles* First's Son, born at St. *James*'s, was a Papist, and endeavouring to bring in *Popery*; upon the Prince of *Orange*'s landing at *Torbay*, departed for *France*, where he dy'd. Buried at St. *Germains*. Reign'd 4 Years.

1688 **William** III. **Mary** II. *James* Second's Daughter, born at St. *James*'s. King Conquer'd *Ireland*. Made *France* sue for Peace, which was concluded at *Reswick*. *Dec.* 28, 94. Qu. *Mary* dy'd. *Mar.* 8. 1701. King *William* dy'd, both deservedly and universally Lamented.

1701 **Anne**, *James* II's Daughter, born at S. *James*'s, 1664.

1702 Duke of *Ormond* took and destroy'd the Spanish Gallions, and French Men of War at *Vigo*.

1704 Duke of *Marlborough* obtain'd a signal Victory over the French and Bavarians at *Blenheim*.

1705 Earl of *Peterborough* took *Barcelona*; and the Province of *Catalonia* declar'd for K. *Charles* III.

LONDON, Printed by *J. Humfreys*, for *Andrew Bell* at the Cross Keys and Bible in *Cornhill*; and *Ralph Smith* at the Bible under the Piazza of the *Royal Exchange*. 1706.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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A Short STATE OF THE WAR and the PEACE,

With Additions.

THE Grand Alliance was concluded on the First of *September* 1701, and the main Design thereof appears from the Words of the Second Article, *viz.*

His Sacred Imperial Majesty, His Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, *and the States General, desiring nothing more earnestly than the Peace and general Quiet of all* Europe, *have judg'd, That nothing can be more effectual for the Establishment thereof, than the procuring* an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction *to his Imperial Majesty for* his Pretension *to the* Spanish Succession, *and, that the King of* Great Britain *and the States General, may obtain a particular and sufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects.*

In pursuance of this Agreement the War was Proclaim'd, and with these Views, was carry'd on to the Year 1706. The Annual Charge of this Nation, and the Progress of the Increase of that Charge may be seen by the following Account.

The Expence of the War came to, in the Year

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1702	3,706,494	02	10½
1703	3,898,066	13	10¼
1704	4,444,947	04	01½
1705	5,087,783	07	01
1706	5,693,529	08	10¼

It pleas'd God to bless the Arms of Her late Majesty, and of Her Allies, with so many signal Victories, during these five Years, especially in the last of them, *viz.* 1706. that the great End of undertaking this War, so clearly express'd in the above-mention'd Article, seem'd to have been fully answer'd, and the Power of the Enemy reduc'd to a just Balance.

On the 21st of *October* 1706, the Elector of *Bavaria*, in the Name of the *French* King, propos'd to open a Treaty of Peace, but this Offer was rejected.

The Estimate of the War amounted to, in the Year

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1707	6,180,413	18	02¼
1708	6,381,926	06	01
1709	6,713,645	05	04½
1710	6,734,043	09	11¼
1711	6,851,468	16	07¼

The Reader will observe, That the Charge of the Year 1702, was a great deal short of Four Millions, and that in the Year 1711, it amounted to near double that Sum; and there was likewise a Debt incur'd of Eight Millions; yet the Revenues of *England* were under such Anticipations, that she was not able to raise, within the Compass of any one Year, more than Two Millions and a half, over and above the Interest she was oblig'd to pay for the Debts she contracted.

These two Millions and a half came so far short of the Capital Sum that *England* was to furnish even in the least expensive Year of the War, as appears by the foregoing Account, that it is not to be wondred the Nation should be sunk under so great a Debt in the Year 1711, that the bare Interest thereof amounted to three Millions.

For the Payment of this Annual Interest of three Millions, the whole Trade of *England* was clogg'd with new Duties, from which the *Dutch* reap'd a double Benefit, since they did not only by this means spare themselves, but as every Branch of our Trade suffer'd by new Impositions, theirs increas'd in proportion: For it is an establish'd Rule in Trade, that as it ebbs in one Nation, it must flow in another.

The Expences of the *Dutch* were all this time upon so easy a foot, that from 1702 to 1711. no additional Duty was laid on their Trade, excepting only one *per Cent.* for Encouragement of their own Privateers; and this Duty was to determine with the War, because the Occasion for which it was rais'd would then cease. So tender were the *Dutch* of their Trade, which they call the Apple of their Eye; that when *England* furnish'd Ten Thousand additional Troops for the War in *Flanders*, on condition they shou'd prohibit Trade with *France*, in the same manner the *English* had done, the *Dutch* accepted the Troops, but never comply'd with the Condition.

The Emperor, during the War, mortgag'd part of the Dutchy of *Silesia* to the *English*, and the Mines in *Hungary* to the *Dutch*; but these Mortgages were for such inconsiderable Sums, that the Imperial and Hereditary Revenues were in a much better Condition in 1711 than they were in 1702.

What was the State of the K. of *Prussia*'s Revenues, either in the Year 1702, or in 1711, the Author of this Paper is not at present inform'd; but if a Judgment may be made of the Charge of that Crown in the War of 1702, by the Charge she was at in the War of 1688. we may conclude she did not suffer much by the War of 1702. since one of the Ministers of the late King of *Prussia*, then Elector of *Brandenburgh*, complain'd in the Year 1699, that 40000 Crowns, which is near 8000 *l.* Sterling, had been issued out of the Military Chest of that Prince in the War of 1688. over and above the *Subsidies he had* receiv'd from *England* and *Holland*, and therefore demanded to be reimburs'd.

The rest of the Allies did not only not contribute to the War, but on the contrary receiv'd large Sums from *England* and *Holland*, for their own private Advantage, over and above the payment of their Troops.

The Proportion of Forces to be furnish'd by *England* and *Holland* for the War of *Flanders*, was thus adjusted, *viz.* *England* to furnish Two Parts of Five by Land, and *Holland* the other Three. By Sea *England* was to furnish Five Parts of Eight, and *Holland* the other Three. The Quota's were thus settled by the late King *William*, as Mr. Secretary *Vernon* acquainted the House of Commons, by his Order.

Vide, Repreſentation of the Houſe of Commons, 1712.

From the Year 1702 to 1711, both incluſive, ſuch were the Deficiencies of the Allies, that *England* was oblig'd to furniſh above this Quota, the Sum of Twenty Millions.

The Princes of the Empire being requir'd to pay their Quota, according to the Conſtitution of the Empire, they alledg'd their Inability, by pleading, that their Men were already engag'd in the Service of *England*; ſo that all this while we actually paid thoſe Men, who were otherwiſe by previous Contract, oblig'd to ſerve in the Common Cauſe: On the other ſide, the *Dutch* alledg'd, That they were under no other Obligation than to exert their Strength *totis viribus*, and by Conſequence, that They alone were the Judges how far it was proper or convenient for them to exert that Strength.

It is to be obſerv'd, That *Great Britain* thus exceeded her Proportion, tho' ſhe neither did, nor was it poſſible for her to gain any thing by a Land-War. At the ſame time the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which had made ſuch a prodigious Acquiſition as that of the Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, and ſeveral other Territories in the Empire; of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchies of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Mirandola*, &c. in *Italy*; which Countries were thought ſufficiently able to maintain 90,000 Men; and the *Dutch*, who had poſſeſſed themſelves of *Flanders*, and receiv'd all Contributions to their own Uſe, were ſtill defective.

Great Britain then being burthen'd above her natural Strength, and having 244,020 Men in Pay, was fall'n under an immenſe Debt, the Annual Intereſt whereof amounted to Three Millions, for Payment of which Intereſt the Nation labour'd under a general Exciſe, excepting Bread and Fleſh; the Duties apply'd in former Times to the Support of the Government, and many more ſince laid, in the Courſe of two long Wars, were alienated for the Payment of the aboveſaid Intereſt; ſo that the Taxes on Land and Malt, which every Body underſtood to be for extraordinary Uſes, are now to be apply'd to the Maintenance of ſuch Ships and Guards as ſhall be neceſſary, even in time of Peace, and are therefore, in effect, perpetual; what would be our Reſource in caſe of New Wars, is dreadful to imagine! Whereas, if Peace had been made in 1706, at which Time the End propos'd by the Declaration of War was fully anſwer'd, and good Conditions offer'd, the Nation would have ſav'd above Thirty Two Millions.

Between the Years 1706 and 1712, we made ſome Conqueſts in *Flanders* and *Italy*: On the other hand we loſt two great Battles in *Spain*, the laſt of which was deciſive, for by the taking of our Troops at *Brihuega*, which cauſed the Rout of *Villa Viciosa*, the War was in a manner extinguiſh'd on that ſide; ſo that the Affairs of the Confederacy in general, were in a worſe Situation in 1712, than they were in 1706.

However the Finances of *France* being in great Diſorder, and that Nation labouring under a ſevere Famine, Monſieur de *Torcy* was ſent in the Year 1709. to Negotiate a Peace at the * *Hague*. Among other Things he offer'd in the Name of the King his Maſter to abandon King *Philip*, and acknowledge *Charles* King of *Spain* and the *Indies*; but his Propoſals were not accepted.

Note, Monſieur Torcy *came to the* Hague *with a Paſſport, which the States had granted without the Queen's Knowledge.*

* Note, *On the 22d of* May 1709. *a Ratification paſs'd under the Great Seal of* Great Britain, *ſetting forth, That the* French *Miniſters had* Sign'd *the Preliminary Articles at the* Hague; *tho' in Fact the ſame never had been Sign'd by thoſe Miniſters. This was a Miſtake in a very eſſential Point, and may deſerve to be conſider'd.*

In the beginning of the Year 1710. Monſieur *Rouillé* confer'd with the *Dutch* Miniſters at *Gertruydenberg*, and the *French* King then renew'd the ſame Propoſal, that in Caſe of a Peace he would abandon King *Philip*, and acknowledge *Charles* King of *Spain* and the *Indies*; but the Propoſal was again rejected.

In 1710. the *French* were recover'd from the Effects of the Famine; and the extraordinary Demand made by the Allies, that the *French* King ſhou'd himſelf make War upon his Grandſon, had raiſed ſuch a Spirit of Reſentment and Indignation in his People, that they chearfully ſubmitted to the *Dixme Royal*, which alone could retrieve the ill Condition of his Finances; and which the *French* Court, until that time, did not think ſafe to impoſe on them; a general Belief did then prevail in the *French* Nation, that the Allies had no other View in inſiſting that the King ſhou'd act ſo unnatural Part, but in order to break off the Treaty, and perpetuate the War.

The breaking off this Treaty was *indeed fatal*, for it was ſoon follow'd by the Misfortunes in *Spain*, which left King *Philip* entirely Maſter of that Monarchy.

In the ſame Year, *viz.* 1711. the Emperor *Joſeph* dy'd, the Hereditary Countries devolv'd on King *Charles*, the only ſurviving Prince of the Male Line, of *Auſtria*, who was likewiſe choſen Emperor; upon which the King of *Pruſſia*, and other Princes of the Empire, the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, declar'd they would never conſent that the ſame Perſon ſhou'd be Emperor and King of *Spain*; the *Dutch* were likewiſe of this Sentiment, for when an Article was propos'd by *England* to be inſerted in the *Barrier-Treaty*, That no Peace ſhould be made till the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy was reduc'd to the Obedience of the *Auſtrian* Family; the States-General ſtruck it out of the Counter-Project, tho' agreed to by the Queen in Council, and ſtrongly recommended to my Lord *Townſend*, by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*: And that they have proceeded always upon this Maxim, appears from the following Clauſe of the 2d Partition-Treaty, enter'd into by King *William* and the States, on the 3d of *March*, 1700. *viz. That the Kingdom of* Spain *and the* Indies *ſhall never be united, nor belong to the Perſon of him who ſhall be Emperor or King of the Romans.*

In conformity to the Senſe of this Article, and to the univerſal Conſent of the Allies, *who would not, nor ever have yielded, that a King of* Spain *ſhould be Emperor of* Germany; Her late Majeſty wrote to the ſeveral Electors in favour of King *Charles*, in ſo ſtrong Terms, that he has ſince own'd Her Goodneſs in his behalf, as what was moſt Eſſential towards raiſing him to the Imperial Dignity.

The Campagne of 1711. paſs'd without any conſiderable Action, and the *Dutch* refus'd to contribute towards the Expence of Baracks and Forage; by which the Projects for Quartering the whole Confederate Horſe under the Cannon of the Frontier Towns, and making Incurſions from thence into the Heart of *France*, during the Winter, as well as opening the Campagne early in 1712, were intirely fruſtrated; notwithſtanding the Duke of *Marlborough* repreſented, that if ſuch Baracks and Forage were not provided, it would be impoſſible to gain any Advantage over the Enemy the following Summer, for they wou'd be ſuperior to the Confederates by Sixty Squadrons of Horſe.

Things being in this Situation, that is to ſay, all Treaties for Peace being broke off, and the Meaſures that wou'd moſt probably have reduc'd the Enemy, meeting with Oppoſition from our Allies, Her Majeſty thought it proper not to refuſe a Paſſport, which the *French* King deſir'd for a Perſon whom he intended to ſend to Her with Propoſals of Peace. The Paſſport was accordingly diſpatch'd, and * Monſieur *Meſnager* came hither Inveſted with the Character of Plenipotentiary, and with a Letter from the *French* King, acknowledging Her late Majeſty Queen of *Great Britain*; that Prince having firſt acquainted *the States-General, that he did intend to Addreſs himſelf to the Queen on that Subject.* Her Majeſty Receiv'd this Perſon favourably, and Order'd Her Miniſters to hear his Propoſals: In Obedience to Her Orders they confer'd with him, and in ſome time General Articles were agreed to, by which the *French* King was oblig'd to give Satisfaction to all the Allies; the Points relating to *England*, were likewiſe adjuſted, and were to take effect in caſe that Satisfaction was given, and a general Peace concluded, not otherwiſe; for the late Queen was free from any Obligation whatſoever to the *French* King.

* Note, *Mr.* Meſnager *coming into* England *with a Paſſport from the Queen, could not be look'd upon as an Enemy.*

The States having been thus previouſly acquainted by the *French* King, that Propoſals were to be made at *London* for opening a Treaty of Peace; the Propoſals that were made having been immediately communicated to them by the late Queen and the Conditions ſtipulated for Her own Subjects, being to take Effect only in caſe of a General Peace: It is evident She did, in the ſtricteſt manner, adhere to the Terms of the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance; by which it was agreed, That neither Party ſhould Treat without the Privity of the other. It has been objected by ſome, That the ſaid Propoſals or Preliminary Articles were properly a Treaty, but the *Dutch* themſelves take off that Objection; for they were ſo far from thinking them a Treaty, that they declar'd them not to be a ſufficient Foundation to Treat upon.

Let us examin what has been the Conduct of the *Dutch* on the like Occaſions, and we ſhall find, That when Articles were concerted at *Gertruydenberg*, thoſe Conferences were held by the

the *French* and *Dutch*, without the Intervention of the reſt of the Allies; for when the Imperial Plenipotentiary inſiſted, that he had a Right to be preſent, the *Dutch* refus'd to admit him; and when he complain'd to Prince *Eugene* of this Treatment, he receiv'd an Order from his Highneſs to follow the Example of the *Britiſh* Miniſter, whoſe Miſtreſs he ſaid, tho' She contributed more to the War than any of the Allies, did, however, reſign Her Self ſo entirely to the Wiſdom of the States, that She truſted them alone with that Preliminary Negotiation. If we look farther back, we ſhall find Mr. *d'Aligre* made Propoſals of Peace to the *Dutch* in *February* 1706; that Mr. *Meſnager* was in *Holland* moſt part of the Years 1707 and 1708, and convers'd with ſeveral of the *Dutch* Miniſters, upon the Propoſals he brought with him from *France*, by the Connivance, and with the Privity of the States-General; as Mr. *Callieres* had formerly done, in the Years 1695 and 1696, and all this without any Notice given to *England*.

Here it may be proper to obſerve, That it does not appear in the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the States, that any of their Miniſters had full Powers, in Form, to Treat either with Mr. *d'Aligre*, Mr. *Meſnager* or Mr. *Callieres*, becauſe the Miniſters who ſerve the Prince or Commonwealth, in whoſe Dominion any Negotiation is tranſacted, are ſufficiently Authoriz'd, by the Offices they bear in the State, to Treat with any Foreign Miniſter; but in caſe of concluding any Agreement, it is requiſite all Miniſters ſhould be furniſh'd with full Powers in Form, which full Powers are not for the Juſtification of the Miniſters who exhibit them, but for that of the Party with whom they Treat, and therefore the Originals are always exchang'd, which they could not be, if the Perſon Treating were to be juſtify'd by his own full Powers; for in that caſe he would be oblig'd to keep them in his own Hands, to be produc'd as Evidence in his Behalf, whenever Occaſion ſhall require.

Whoever conſiders the nature of a Negotiation between Princes, or has Curioſity enough to look back into former Tranſactions of that kind, will eaſily perceive, that they always have and muſt owe their firſt Beginning to an Intercourſe of Letters, or ſome private Converſations; and that even the greateſt Obſtacles are frequently remov'd by ſuch Correſpondencies, before any Powers are granted in Form, and that this has been the conſtant Practice in all Nations, eſpecially in *England*.

It was thought neceſſary to make this ſhort Digreſſion, in order to expoſe a groundleſs Notion lately entertain'd, That it is not lawful for One who is a Privy-Counſellor, and an avow'd Miniſter of State, to hear the firſt Overtures of a legitimated Miniſter of a Foreign Prince, upon * verbal Orders from his own Sovereign, without a Special Commiſſion for that purpoſe under the Great Seal.

* Note, *The Earl of* Portland *Treated with Mareſchal* Boufflers, *by verbal Orders from King* William.

Purſuant to the Preliminary Articles, or Propoſitions, which had been communicated to the Confederates, conformable to the Grand Alliance, a Treaty was open'd at *Utrecht*, by their unanimous Conſent and Approbation, in *January* 1712: And notwithſtanding the great Obſtructions given to it, was happily concluded *March* 31. 1713; all Care having been taken to prevent the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, that the Nature of the Caſe wou'd admit of, ſince there was but one Prince of the Male-Line of the Houſe of *Auſtria* now remaining, and that the Powers above-mention'd, had determin'd, that the *Spaniſh* Crown ſhou'd never be united to the Imperial; ſpeedy Meaſures were therefore taken for paſſing the Acts of Renunciation, which would not have ſo eaſily been obtain'd, if King *Philip* had been in actual poſſeſſion of the Dignity of Dauphin of *France*; and the great Mortality among the Princes of that Houſe, gave juſt Reaſon to apprehend that ſuch a thing might happen.

Whilſt this Treaty was depending, a Ceſſation of Arms was proclaim'd for two Months, as had been uſually practis'd in the like Caſes, leſt any Event of War might interrupt the Courſe of the Negotiation; but that even thoſe two Months might not be fruitleſs, the Queen inſiſted, and it was granted, that *Dunkirk* ſhould be immediately deliver'd into her Hands, the Demolition whereof being of great Importance to *England*, She had formerly propos'd *it might be made an Article of the Barrier-Treaty, but the* Dutch *rejected it*. Her Majeſty had all the Reaſon in the World to ſecure this Point of *Dunkirk*, by a Treaty, ſince it was not to be obtain'd by Action; for in the compaſs of fifteen Campaigns in the two laſt Wars, the States could never be prevail'd with to aſſiſt in any way towards the Siege of that Town, *alledging, it would be the Work of Two Years*.

Certainly it was as lawful for the Queen to declare, without Conſent of the *Dutch*, that Her Troops ſhould not engage, as it was for the *Dutch* to make the like Declaration without Conſent of the Queen; and that the *Dutch* did make ſuch Declarations, is ſtill freſh in every Body's Memory: For when the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Concurrence of all the Generals, would have forc'd the *French* Lines, *Auguſt* 1703. the Deputies of the States refus'd to let their Troops march, alledging, That if the *French* ſhould get the Victory, the United Provinces would remain expos'd to their Incurſions. That the Deputies of the States acted in the ſame peremptory manner on another occaſion, appears from a Letter of the Duke of *Marleborough*'s, of *Aug.* 19. 1705. wherein his Grace complains, in very moving Terms, 'That at the Moment when he was going 'upon the Attack, when he had already flatter'd himſelf he 'ſhould ſoon have congratulated their High Mightineſſes on a 'Glorious Victory, he found his Hands ty'd up by their Depu-'ties. His Grace adds, 'The Opportunity was too fair to be 'ſlip'd; and that his Heart was ſo full, that he could not for-'bear complaining he had not the ſame Authority in the Army 'that he had the preceding Year. Shall not the Crown of *Great Britain* have the ſame Authority over her own Troops, that the States of *Holland* have over theirs? Or ſhall it be more Criminal for a General in *Flanders*, not to follow the Confederates wherever they ſhould think fit to lead him, when, by the poſitive Command of his Sovereign, he was forbid to enter upon Action; than it was for a General in *Spain*, to ſeparate the *Britiſh* Army from that of the Confederates, at his own Diſcretion, without Order? Which *Fatal Separation* was ſoon follow'd by the Loſs of himſelf and his Troops: And yet it would be hard Treatment to charge ſo great a Misfortune upon that Honourable Gentleman, whom all Parties own to have ever acted with a true Zeal for the Good of his Country.

The Peace of *Utrecht* may be ſaid to have been as General as any that was ever made, for all the Parties in the War Sign'd their Peace with *France* on the ſame Day, excepting the Emperor and the Empire.

Here it is to be obſerv'd, *That the Emperors of* Germany *have not made Peace at* Ryſwick, Nimeguen, *or any other Congreſs, at the ſame time with the reſt of their Allies*; leſt the Princes and States of the Empire, who, as Sovereigns, have a Right to aſſiſt at ſuch Conferences, ſhould by that means have an opportunity to juſtify their particular Claims: It has therefore been an Eſtabliſh'd Maxim of the Imperial Family, to put off the Signing of their Treaties of Peace for ſome time, that the Members of the Empire may be under the Neceſſity of ſubmitting their Pretentions to the Imperial Dyet, where the Emperor has more immediate Influence and Authority.

However, for Argument ſake, let it be conſider'd how far *England* had been blameable if She had made a Separate Peace. *England* came into the Confederacy Rich, the Allies Poor; *England* in the War was become Poor, the Allies Rich; the Allies, tho' neareſt to the Danger, contributed leaſt to the War; *England* the moſt remote from Danger, bore the greateſt Share of Expence. Whatever ſhould be gain'd by the War in *Europe*, was by expreſs Agreement to accrue to the Allies: *England* once intimated a Deſire to be poſſeſs'd of *Oſtend*, the Lords the *States* refus'd it with Indignation. The Trade of *Holland* was exempt from any additional Duties, ſome Branch of the Trade of *England* was every Year depreſs'd by new Impoſitions. The Trade of *Holland* was extended by the Acquiſitions in *Flanders*, the Trade of *England* to that Country lay under particular Diſcouragements. Would not the Queen have receiv'd the Applauſes of the Univerſal World, if in theſe Circumſtances She had told the Allies they firſt broke the Contract, by not performing their Part in the War, and She was therefore no longer under any Engagements? Such a Conduct would have been juſtify'd by all Laws, Sacred and Civil, and of all Nations on the Earth; the *Dutch* would have had the leaſt Pretence to complain, ſince it remains upon Record, * That the *Dutch* Miniſters told thoſe of *France*, in 1648, They would make a Separate Peace, alledging this only Reaſon, That it was for the Intereſt of their State, which they ſaid was to be prefer'd to their Alliances. They made the like Anſwer to the Miniſters of *Brandenburg* in 1678, at which time

* Vide Neuville's *Hiſtory of* Holland, *Tom.* 1. *Book* 9. *Chap.* 10.

ame they made a Separate Peace, tho' that Prince had hazarded his own Country to ſave theirs.

But ſuch was the Diſpoſition of the Pious Queen towards all Her Allies, that She determin'd to puſh on the War with new Vigour, or to make ſuch a Peace as ſhould be to their common Satisfaction. With this View Her Miniſters did, by Her Order, Sign a Treaty with Mr. *Buys*, on the 18th of *December* 1711, whereby Her Majeſty was engag'd to proſecute the War *Jointly* with the States, to make Peace *Jointly*, to Guaranty the Peace *Jointly* when made, and to Invite the reſt of the Confederates into ſuch Guaranty; but when the *Britiſh* Miniſters explain'd to the States, that by making War *Jointly* was meant, by a proportionate Expence of each Nation, according to the Quota's ſettled by King *William*, and declar'd, * That the Ten Thouſand additional Troops were given upon Condition, they ſhould prohibit Commerce with *France* as *England* had done, the States refus'd to Ratify the Treaty which Mr. *Buys* had Sign'd on their Part.

* Note, *This Treaty had been negotiated Six Weeks, yet the full Powers bore Date but the 11th of the ſame Month of* Dec. 1711.

When the Imperial Miniſters were told the Queen expected their Maſter ſhould bear his Proportion in the War; Count *Galas*, in a very ſolemn Manner, declar'd, by a Memorial in Form, That if Her Majeſty had exceeded in Expence, She was overpaid in GLORY; That the GLORY Her Majeſty had acquir'd, was infinitely more valuable than the Dominions acquir'd by the Emperor; and, That if the Emperor had Money to Purchaſe, he would have Out-bid Her Majeſty, and Bought GLORY at a much greater Rate.

It has been given out by ſome, That the *Dutch* were willing to have come into the Queen's Meaſures, if She had thought fit to let them know what thoſe Meaſures were: This is ſo far a miſtake, That it is apparent they would not come into Her Meaſures, becauſe they did know what they were, and that Her Majeſty had procur'd for Her Subjects ſome Advantages in Trade; for Mr. *Buys* declar'd, That if *England* would let the States into a Share of thoſe Advantages, they would neither obſtruct the Treaty, nor endeavour to wreſt it out of the Queen's Hands.

When they found the Queen reſolv'd to make no Conceſſion of that kind, their utmoſt Efforts were then employ'd to obſtruct the Treaty: This gave but too fair a Handle to the *French*, to raiſe as many Difficulties on their Side, and to this Cauſe it is to be aſcrib'd, that ſome Points were not obtain'd which might otherwiſe have been expected: To which may be added, That after the Loſs of Twelve thouſand of their beſt Troops at *Denain*, and of three conſiderable Towns in *Flanders*, they could not reaſonably hope for as good Terms as they might have done, if they had agreed to a † Suſpenſion of Arms according to the Queen's Deſire, by which thoſe Misfortunes would have been prevented.

† Note, *Among all Nations in the World, there has been generally a Ceſſation of Arms before the concluſion of a Peace.*

But in ſpight of all Oppoſition the Queen purſu'd the Intereſt of Her People, and when She had procur'd for the Emperor an equitable and reaſonable Satisfaction for his Pretenſion to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, and for the *States-General* a ſufficient Barrier, purſuant to the Grand Alliance, She made Peace with Her Enemies.

That this Peace was beneficial to *Great Britain*, will appear from the following Conſiderations;

Firſt, That ſeveral Advantages were obtain'd for this Nation above what had been ever ask'd before in our Behalf, either at the *Hague*, or at *Gertruydenberg*, viz. † *Hudſon's Bay*, part of the Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*, all *Nova-Scotia*, or *Accadia*, with the City of *Port-Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis-Royal*, the Iſland of *Minorca*, the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*, and the Trade to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*. Add to this, that more ample Proviſion hath been made for the Freedom, Rights, and Immunities of the *Britiſh* Subjects, than will be found in any former Treaty whatſoever.

† Note, *Treaty of* Breda, 1667, *Article* 10. *Lord* Hollis *and Mr.* Coventry *yielded up* Nova-Scotia *to* France. *Treaty between* England *and* France, *for ſettling Peace in* America 1686. *Sign'd by the Lords* Sunderland *and* Godolphin, *yielded up* Newfoundland *and* Nova-Scotia, *Art.* 4*th. and* 5*th.*

Secondly, From the Increaſe of our Shipping, and the Improvements of our Trade, which will appear from the following Abſtract, faithfully collected out of the publick Regiſters.

By what has been already ſaid, it is believ'd the Reader is convinc'd it was abſolutely neceſſary for the *Britiſh* Nation to have Peace, and that the Terms of the Peace ſhe had were Advantageous to herſelf and her Allies; who are ſo far convinc'd that the Ends of the Grand Alliance are anſwer'd, and the Power of their former Enemy brought within due Bounds, that they have no farther Apprehenſions from him, but think themſelves at liberty to conteſt with each other for Dominion.

The Satisfaction Her late Majeſty had in this Negotiation, has been ſignify'd in Speeches from the Throne to Two Parliaments ſucceſſively; that thoſe Two Parliaments approved all the Steps taken in it, will be ſeen by their Votes; and that the Opinion of their Repreſentatives was confirm'd and approv'd by the whole Nation, is evident from their ſeveral Addreſſes.

Here it is not improper to take Notice, that former Parliaments declin'd entring into any Diſquiſition of the Treaties of *Ryſwick* and *Limerick*, tho' *Hudſon's Bay* was given up by the former; the Popiſh Religion eſtabliſh'd, with all its Priviledges and Immunities, and the *French* Armies ſupply'd with their beſt Troops, by the latter.

By the Laws of this Kingdom the Power of making Peace and War is veſted in the Sovereign; if then the Command of the Sovereign, after mature Deliberation in Council, with the previous Conſent of Her Allies, follow'd by the Approbation of Two Parliaments, be not ſufficient Juſtification to Miniſters employ'd in a Treaty, acting againſt no known Law, nor charg'd with any Corruption, whoſe Life, whoſe Property is ſafe in *Great Britain?* And where are the Liberties of thoſe People, who upon any Change of Adminiſtration, may be made a Sacrifice to private Reſentments?

But there is ſtill room to hope, that however Paſſion may rage for a while, the generous Sentiments of Honour and Juſtice will at length prevail; in a compaſs of Seven and Twenty Years, no Blood has yet been ſpilt on account of Party-Quarrels: Thoſe who are moſt Conſpicuous for their Riches and Titles, ought to take care how they make ſuch Precedents; for we are taught in Scripture, *Whoſo ſheds Mans Blood, by Man ſhall his Blood be ſhed:* Which has been frequently verify'd in *Engliſh* Story.

By the Viciſſitude of Human Things *Great Britain* may happen to be involv'd in ſome new War hereafter, ſhall it be render'd impracticable for Miniſters ever to make Peace? Or ſhall the Three Eſtates of Parliament go to *Nimeguen*, or elſewhere, to Negotiate?

The late Pious Queen, and both Houſes of Parliament, the Great Officers, and all Ranks of People, return'd ſolemn Thanks to Almighty God, for the Bleſſing of the Peace of *Utrecht*, Happy and Beneficial to *Great Britain*, and Her Allies; Would it not be mocking of God to call that Peace deſtructive?

816. m. 3.
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A Short STATE OF THE WAR and the PEACE,

The Third Edition, with Additions.

THE Grand Alliance was concluded on the Firſt of *September* 1701, and the main Deſign thereof appears from the Words of the Second Article, *viz.*

His Sacred Imperial Majeſty, His Sacred Royal Majeſty of Great Britain, *and the States General, deſiring nothing more earneſtly than the Peace and general Quiet of all* Europe, *have judg'd, That nothing can be more effectual for the Eſtabliſhment thereof, than the procuring* an equitable and reaſonable Satisfaction *to his Imperial Majeſty for* his Pretenſion *to the* Spaniſh *Succeſſion; and, that the King of* Great Britain *and the States General, may obtain a particular and ſufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects.*

In purſuance of this Agreement the War was Proclaim'd, and with theſe Views, was carry'd on to the Year 1706. The Annual Charge of this Nation, and the Progreſs of the Increaſe of that Charge may be ſeen by the following Account.

The Expence of the War came to, in the Year

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1702	3,706,494	02	10½
1703	3,898,066	13	10¾
1704	4,444,947	04	01½
1705	5,087,783	07	01
1706	5,693,529	08	10¼

It pleas'd God to bleſs the Arms of Her late Majeſty, and of Her Allies, with ſo many ſignal Victories, during theſe five Years, eſpecially in the laſt of them, *viz.* 1706. that the great End of undertaking this War, ſo clearly expreſs'd in the above-mention'd Article, ſeem'd to have been fully anſwer'd, and the Power of the Enemy reduc'd to a juſt Balance.

On the 21ſt of *October* 1706, the Elector of *Bavaria*, in the Name of the *French* King, propos'd to open a Treaty of Peace, but this Offer was rejected.

The Eſtimate of the War amounted to, in the Year

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1707	6,180,413	18	02¼
1708	6,381,926	06	01
1709	6,713,645	05	04½
1710	6,734,043	09	11¾
1711	6,851,468	16	07¼

The Reader will obſerve, That the Charge of the Year 1702, was a great deal ſhort of Four Millions, and that in the Year 1711, it amounted to near double that Sum; and there was likewiſe a Debt incur'd of Eight Millions; yet the Revenues of *England* were under ſuch Anticipations, that ſhe was not able to raiſe, within the Compaſs of any one Year, more than Two Millions and a half, over and above the Intereſt ſhe was oblig'd to pay for the Debts ſhe contracted.

Theſe two Millions and a half came ſo far ſhort of the Capital Sum that *England* was to furniſh even in the leaſt expenſive Year of the War, as appears by the foregoing Account, that it is not to be wondred the Nation ſhould be ſunk under ſo great a Debt in the Year 1711, that the bare Intereſt thereof amounted to three Millions.

For the Payment of this Annual Intereſt of three Millions, the whole Trade of *England* was clogg'd with new Duties, from which the *Dutch* reap'd a double Benefit, ſince they did not only by this means ſpare themſelves, but as every Branch of our Trade ſuffer'd by new Impoſitions, theirs increas'd in proportion: For it is an eſtabliſh'd Rule in Trade, that as it ebbs in one Nation, it muſt flow in another.

The Expences of the *Dutch* were all this time upon ſo eaſy a foot, that from 1702 to 1711. no additional Duty was laid on their Trade, excepting only one *per Cent.* for Encouragement of their own Privateers; and this Duty was to determine with the War, becauſe the Occaſion for which it was rais'd would then ceaſe. So tender were the *Dutch* of their Trade, which they call the Apple of their Eye; that when *England* furniſh'd Ten Thouſand additional Troops for the War in *Flanders*, on condition they ſhou'd prohibit Trade with *France*, in the ſame manner the *Engliſh* had done, the *Dutch* accepted the Troops, but never comply'd with the Condition.

The Emperor, during the War, mortgag'd part of the Dutchy of *Sileſia* to the *Engliſh*, and the Mines in *Hungary* to the *Dutch*; but theſe Mortgages were for ſuch inconſiderable Sums, that the Imperial and Hereditary Revenues were in a much better Condition in 1711 than they were in 1702.

What was the State of the K. of *Pruſſia*'s Revenues, either in the Year 1702, or in 1711, the Author of this Paper is not at preſent inform'd; but if a Judgment may be made of the Charge of that Crown in the War of 1702, by the Charge ſhe was at in the War of 1688. we may conclude ſhe did not ſuffer much by the War of 1702. ſince one of the Miniſters of the late King of *Pruſſia*, then Elector of *Brandenburgh*, complain'd in the Year 1699, that 40000 Crowns, which is near 8000 *l.* Sterling, had been iſſued out of the Military Cheſt of that Prince in the War of 1688. over and above the Subſidies he had receiv'd from *England* and *Holland*, and therefore demanded to be reimburſed.

The reſt of the Allies did not only not contribute to the War, but on the contrary receiv'd large Sums from *England* and *Holland*, for their own private Advantage, over and above the payment of their Troops.

The Proportion of Forces to be furniſh'd by *England* and *Holland* for the War of *Flanders*, was thus adjuſted, *viz.* *England* to furniſh Two Parts of Five by Land, and *Holland* the other Three. By Sea *England* was to furniſh Five Parts of Eight, and *Holland* the other Three. The Quota's were thus ſettled by the late King *William*, as Mr. Secretary *Vernon* acquainted the Houſe of Commons, by his Order.

From the Year 1702 to 1711, both inclusive, ſuch were the Deficiencies of the Allies, that *England* was oblig'd to furniſh above this Quota, the Sum of Twenty Millions.

Vide, *Repreſentation of the Houſe of Commons*, 1712.

The Princes of the Empire being requir'd to pay their Quota, according to the Conſtitution of the Empire, they alledg'd their Inability, by pleading, that their Men were already engag'd in the Service of *England*; ſo that all this while we actually paid thoſe Men, who were otherwiſe by previous Contract, oblig'd to ſerve in the Common Cauſe: On the other ſide, the *Dutch* alledg'd, That they were under no other Obligation than to exert their Strength *totis viribus*, and by Conſequence, that They alone were the Judges how far it was proper or convenient for them to exert that Strength.

It is to be obſerv'd, That *Great Britain* thus exceeded her Proportion, tho' ſhe neither did, nor was it poſſible for her to gain any thing by a Land-War. At the ſame time the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which had made ſuch a prodigious Acquiſition as that of the Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, and ſeveral other Territories in the Empire; of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchies of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Mirandola*, &c. in *Italy*; which Countries were thought ſufficiently able to maintain 90,000 Men; and the *Dutch*, who had poſſeſſed themſelves of *Flanders*, and receiv'd all Contributions to their own Uſe, were ſtill defective.

Great Britain then being burthen'd above her natural Strength, and having 244,020 Men in Pay, was fall'n under an immenſe Debt, the Annual Intereſt whereof amounted to Three Millions, for Payment of which Intereſt the Nation labour'd under a general Exciſe, excepting Bread and Fleſh; the Duties apply'd in former Times to the Support of the Government, and many more ſince laid, in the Courſe of two long Wars, were alienated for the Payment of the aboveſaid Intereſt; ſo that the Taxes on Land and Malt, which every Body underſtood to be for extraordinary Uſes, are now to be apply'd to the Maintenance of ſuch Ships and Guards as ſhall be neceſſary, even in time of Peace, and are therefore, in effect, perpetual; what would be our Reſource in caſe of New Wars, is dreadful to imagine! Whereas, if Peace had been made in 1706, at which Time the End propos'd by the Declaration of War was fully anſwer'd, and good Conditions offer'd, the Nation would have ſav'd above Thirty Two Millions.

Between the Years 1706 and 1712, we made ſome Conqueſts in *Flanders* and *Italy*: On the other hand we loſt two great Battles in *Spain*, the laſt of which was deciſive, for by the taking of our Troops at *Brihuega*, which cauſed the Rout of *Villa Viciosa*, the War was in a manner extinguiſh'd on that ſide; ſo that the Affairs of the Confederacy in general, were in a worſe Situation in 1712, than they were in 1706.

However the Finances of *France* being in great Diſorder, and that Nation labouring under a ſevere Famine, Monſieur de *Torcy* was ſent in the Year 1709. to Negotiate a Peace at the * *Hague*. Among other Things he offer'd in the Name of the King his Maſter to abandon King *Philip*, and acknowledge *Charles* King of *Spain* and the *Indies*; but his Propoſals were not accepted.

Note, Monſieur Torcy *came to the* Hague *with a Paſſport, which the States had granted without the Queen's Knowledge.*

* Note, *On the 22d of* May *1709. a Ratification paſs'd under the Great Seal of* Great Britain, *ſetting forth, That the* French *Miniſters had* Sign'd *the Preliminary Articles at the* Hague; *tho' in Fact the ſame never had been Sign'd by thoſe Miniſters. This was a Miſtake in a very eſſential Point, and may deſerve to be conſider'd.*

In the beginning of the Year 1710. Monſieur *Rouillé* confer'd with the *Dutch* Miniſters at *Gertruydenberg*, and the *French* King then renew'd the ſame Propoſal, that in Caſe of a Peace he would abandon King *Philip*, and acknowledge *Charles* King of *Spain* and the *Indies*; but the Propoſal was again rejected

In 1711. the *French* were recover'd from the Effects of the Famine; and the extraordinary Demand made by the Allies, that the *French* King ſhou'd himſelf make War upon his Grandſon, had raiſed ſuch a Spirit of Reſentment and Indignation in his People, that they chearfully ſubmitted to the *Dixme Royal*, which alone could retrieve the ill Condition of his Finances; and which the *French* Court, until that time, did not think ſafe to impoſe on them; a general Belief did then prevail in the *French* Nation, that the Allies had no other View in inſiſting that the King ſhou'd act ſo unnatural Part, but in order to break off the Treaty, and perpetuate the War.

The breaking off this Treaty was *indeed fatal*, for it was ſoon follow'd by the Misfortunes in *Spain*, which left King *Philip* entirely Maſter of that Monarchy.

In the ſame Year, *viz.* 1711. the Emperor *Joſeph* dy'd, the Hereditary Countries devolv'd on King *Charles*, the only ſurviving Prince of the Male Line, of *Auſtria*, who was likewiſe choſen Emperor; upon which the King of *Pruſſia*, and other Princes of the Empire, the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, declar'd they would never conſent that the ſame Perſon ſhou'd be Emperor and King of *Spain*; the *Dutch* were likewiſe of this Sentiment, for when an Aticle was propos'd by *England* to be inſerted in the *Barrier-Treaty*, That no Peace ſhould be made till the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy was reduc'd to the Obedience of the *Auſtrian* Family; the States-General ſtruck it out of the Counter-Project, tho' agreed to by the Queen in Council, and ſtrongly recommended to my Lord *Townſend*, by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*: And that they have proceeded always upon this Maxim, appears from the following Clauſe of the 2d Partition-Treaty, enter'd into by King *William* and the States, on the 3d of *March*, 1700. *viz. That the Kingdom of* Spain *and the* Indies *ſhall never be united, nor belong to the Perſon of him who ſhall be Emperor or King of the Romans.*

In conformity to the Senſe of this Article, and to the univerſal Conſent of the Allies, *who would not, nor ever have yielded, that a King of* Spain *ſhould be Emperor of* Germany; Her late Majeſty wrote to the ſeveral Electors in favour of King *Charles*, in ſo ſtrong Terms, that he has ſince own'd Her Goodneſs in his behalf, as what was moſt Eſſential towards raiſing him to the Imperial Dignity.

The Campagne of 1711. paſs'd without any conſiderable Action, and the *Dutch* refus'd to contribute towards the Expence of Baracks and Forage; by which the Projects for Quartering the whole Confederate Horſe under the Cannon of the Frontier Towns, and making Incurſions from thence into the Heart of *France*, during the Winter, as well as opening the Campagne early in 1712, were intirely fruſtrated; notwithſtanding the Duke of *Marlborough* repreſented, that if ſuch Baracks and Forage were not provided, it would be impoſſible to gain any Advantage over the Enemy the following Summer, for they wou'd be ſuperior to the Confederates by Sixty Squadrons of Horſe.

Things being in this Situation, that is to ſay, all Treaties for Peace being broke off, and the Meaſures that wou'd moſt probably have reduc'd the Enemy, meeting with Oppoſition from our Allies, Her Majeſty thought it proper not to refuſe a Paſſport, which the *French* King deſir'd for a Perſon whom he intended to ſend to Her with Propoſals of Peace. The Paſſport was accordingly diſpatch'd, and * Monſieur *Meſnager* came hither Inveſted with the Character of Plenipotentiary, and with a Letter from the *French* King, acknowledging Her late Majeſty Queen of *Great Britain*; that Prince having firſt acquainted *the States-General, that he did intend to Addreſs himſelf to the Queen on that Subject.* Her Majeſty Receiv'd this Perſon favourably, and Order'd Her Miniſters to hear his Propoſals: In Obedience to Her Orders they confer'd with him, and in ſome time General Articles were agreed to, by which the *French* King was oblig'd to give Satisfaction to all the Allies; the Points relating to *England*, were likewiſe adjuſted, and were to take effect in caſe that Satisfaction was given, and a general Peace concluded, not otherwiſe; for the late Queen was free from any Obligation whatſoever to the *French* King.

* Note, *Mr.* Meſnager *coming into* England *with a Paſſport from the Queen, could not be look'd upon as an Enemy.*

The States having been thus previouſly acquainted by the *French* King, that Propoſals were to be made at *London* for opening a Treaty of Peace; the Propoſals that were made having been immediately communicated to them by the late Queen, and the Conditions ſtipulated for Her own Subjects, being to take Effect only in caſe of a General Peace: It is evident She did, in the ſtricteſt manner, adhere to the Terms of the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance; by which it was agreed, That neither Party ſhould Treat without the Privity of the other. It has been objected by ſome, That the ſaid Propoſals or Preliminary Articles were properly a Treaty, but the *Dutch* themſelves take off that Objection; for they were ſo far from thinking them a Treaty, that they declar'd them not to be a ſufficient Foundation to Treat upon.

Let us examin what has been the Conduct of the *Dutch* on the like Occaſions, and we ſhall find, That when Articles were concerted at *Gertruydenberg*, thoſe Conferences were held by the

the *French* and *Dutch*, without the Intervention of the reſt of the Allies; for when the Imperial Plenipotentiary inſiſted, that he had a Right to be preſent, the *Dutch* refus'd to admit him; and when he complain'd to Prince *Eugene* of this Treatment, he receiv'd an Order from his Highneſs to follow the Example of the *Britiſh* Miniſter, whoſe Miſtreſs he ſaid, tho' She contributed more to the War than any of the Allies, did, however, reſign Her Self ſo entirely to the Wiſdom of the States, that She truſted them alone with that Preliminary Negotiation. If we look farther back, we ſhall find Mr. *d'Aligre* made Propoſals of Peace to the *Dutch* in *February* 1706; that Mr. *Meſnager* was in *Holland* moſt part of the Years 1707 and 1708, and convers'd with ſeveral of the *Dutch* Miniſters, upon the Propoſals he brought with him from *France*, by the Connivance, and with the Privity of the States-General; as Mr. *Callieres* had formerly done, in the Years 1695 and 1696, and all this without any Notice given to *England*.

Here it may be proper to obſerve, That it does not appear in the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the States, that any of their Miniſters had full Powers, in Form, to Treat either with Mr *d'Aligre*, Mr. *Meſnager* or Mr *Callieres*, becauſe the Miniſters who ſerve the Prince or Commonwealth, in whoſe Dominion any Negotiation is tranſacted, are ſufficiently Authoriz'd, by the Offices they bear in the State, to Treat with any Foreign Miniſter; but in caſe of concluding any Agreement, it is requiſite all Miniſters ſhould be furniſh'd with full Powers in Form, which full Powers are not for the Juſtification of the Miniſters who exhibit them, but for that of the Party with whom they Treat, and therefore the Originals are always exchang'd, which they could not be, if the Perſon Treating were to be juſtify'd by his own full Powers; for in that caſe he would be oblig'd to keep them in his own Hands, to be produc'd as Evidence in his Behalf, whenever Occaſion ſhall require.

Whoever conſiders the nature of a Negotiation between Princes, or has Curioſity enough to look back into former Tranſactions of that kind, will eaſily perceive, that they always have and muſt owe their firſt Beginning to an Intercourſe of Letters, or ſome private Converſations; and that even the greateſt Obſtacles are frequently remov'd by ſuch Correſpondencies, before any Powers are granted in Form, and that this has been the conſtant Practice in all Nations, eſpecially in *England*.

It was thought neceſſary to make this ſhort Digreſſion, in order to expoſe a groundleſs Notion lately entertain'd, That it is not lawful for One who is a Privy-Counſellor, and an avow'd Miniſter of State, to hear the firſt Overtures of a legitimated Miniſter of a Foreign Prince, upon * verbal Orders from his own Sovereign, without a Special Commiſſion for that purpoſe under the Great Seal.

* Note, *The Earl of* Portland *Treated with Mareſchal* Bouffliers, *by verbal Orders from King* William.

Purſuant to the Preliminary Articles, or Propoſitions, which had been communicated to the Confederates, conformable to the Grand Alliance, a Treaty was open'd at *Utrecht*, by their unanimous Conſent and Approbation, in *January* 1712: And notwithſtanding the great Obſtructions given to it, was happily concluded *March* 31. 1713; all Care having been taken to prevent the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, that the Nature of the Caſe wou'd admit of, ſince there was but one Prince of the Male-Line of the Houſe of *Auſtria* now remaining, and that the Powers above-mention'd, had determin'd, that the *Spaniſh* Crown ſhou'd never be united to the Imperial; ſpeedy Meaſures were therefore taken for paſſing the Acts of Renunciation, which would not have ſo eaſily been obtain'd, if King *Philip* had been in actual poſſeſſion of the Dignity of Dauphin of *France*; and the great Mortality among the Princes of that Houſe, gave juſt Reaſon to apprehend that ſuch a thing might happen.

Whilſt this Treaty was depending, a Ceſſation of Arms was proclaim'd for two Months, as had been uſually practis'd in the like Caſes, leſt any Event of War might interrupt the Courſe of the Negotiation; but that even thoſe two Months might not be fruitleſs, the Queen inſiſted, and it was granted, that *Dunkirk* ſhould be immediately deliver'd into her Hands, the Demolition whereof being of great Importance to *England*, She had formerly propos'd *it might be made an Article of the Barrier-Treaty, but the* Dutch *rejected it*. Her Majeſty had all the Reaſon in the World to ſecure this Point of *Dunkirk*, by a Treaty, ſince it was not to be obtain'd by Action; for in the compaſs of fifteen Campaigns in the two laſt Wars, the States could never be prevail'd with to aſſiſt in any way towards the Siege of that Town, *alledging, it would be the Work of Two Years*.

Certainly it was as lawful for the Queen to declare, without Conſent of the *Dutch*, that Her Troops ſhould not engage, as it was for the *Dutch* to make the like Declaration without Conſent of the Queen; and that the *Dutch* did make ſuch Declarations, is ſtill freſh in every Body's Memory: For when the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Concurrence of all the Generals, would have forc'd the *French* Lines, *Auguſt* 1703, the Deputies of the States refus'd to let their Troops march, alledging, That if the *French* ſhould get the Victory, the United Provinces would remain expos'd to their Incurſions. That the Deputies of the States acted in the ſame peremptory manner on another occaſion, appears from a Letter of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s, of *Aug.* 19. 1705. wherein his Grace complains, in very moving Terms, 'That at the Moment when he was going 'upon the Attack, when he had already flatter'd himſelf he 'ſhould ſoon have congratulated their High Mightineſſes on a 'Glorious Victory, he found his Hands ty'd up by their Depu-'ties. His Grace adds, 'The Opportunity was too fair to be 'ſlip'd; and that his Heart was ſo full, that he could not for-'bear complaining he had not the ſame Authority in the Army 'that he had the preceding Year. Shall not the Crown of *Great Britain* have the ſame Authority over her own Troops, that the States of *Holland* have over theirs? Or ſhall it be more Criminal for a General in *Flanders*, not to follow the Confederates wherever they ſhould think fit to lead him, when, by the poſitive Command of his Sovereign, he was forbid to enter upon Action; than it was for a General in *Spain*, to ſeparate the *Britiſh* Army from that of the Confederates, at his own Diſcretion, without Order? Which *Fatal Separation* was ſoon follow'd by the Loſs of himſelf and his Troops: And yet it would be hard Treatment to charge ſo great a Misfortune upon that Honourable Gentleman, whom all Parties own to have ever acted with a true Zeal for the Good of his Country.

The Peace of *Utrecht* may be ſaid to have been as General as any that was ever made, for all the Parties in the War Sign'd their Peace with *France* on the ſame Day, excepting the Emperor and the Empire.

Here it is to be obſerv'd, *That the Emperors of* Germany *have not made Peace at* Ryſwick, Nimeguen, *or any other Congreſs, at the ſame time with the reſt of their Allies*; leſt the Princes and States of the Empire, who, as Sovereigns, have a Right to aſſiſt at ſuch Conferences, ſhould by that means have an opportunity to juſtify their particular Claims: It has therefore been an Eſtabliſh'd Maxim of the Imperial Family, to put off the Signing of their Treaties of Peace for ſome time, that the Members of the Empire may be under the Neceſſity of ſubmitting their Pretentions to the Imperial Dyet, where the Emperor has more immediate Influence and Authority.

However, for Argument ſake, let it be conſider'd how far *England* had been blameable if She had made a Separate Peace. *England* came into the Confederacy Rich, the Allies Poor; *England* in the War was become Poor, the Allies Rich; the Allies, tho' neareſt to the Danger, contributed leaſt to the War; *England* the moſt remote from Danger, bore the greateſt Share of Expence. Whatever ſhould be gain'd by the War in *Europe*, was by expreſs Agreement to accrue to the Allies: *England* once intimated a Deſire to be poſſeſs'd of *Oſtend*, the Lords the *States* refus'd it with Indignation. The Trade of *Holland* was exempt from any additional Duties, ſome Branch of the Trade of *England* was every Year depreſs'd by new Impoſitions. The Trade of *Holland* was extended by the Acquiſitions in *Flanders*, the Trade of *England* to that Country lay under particular Diſcouragements. Would not the Queen have receiv'd the Applauſes of the Univerſal World, if in theſe Circumſtances She had told the Allies they firſt broke the Contract, by not performing their Part in the War, and She was therefore no longer under any Engagements? Such a Conduct would have been juſtify'd by all Laws, Sacred and Civil, and of all Nations on the Earth; the *Dutch* would have had the leaſt Pretence to complain, ſince it remains upon Record, * That the *Dutch* Miniſters told thoſe of *France*, in 1648, They would make a Separate Peace, alledging this only Reaſon, That it was for the Intereſt of their State, which they ſaid was to be prefer'd to their Alliances. They made the like Anſwer to the Miniſters of *Brandenburg* in 1678, at which time

* Vide Neuville's *Hiſtory of* Holland, *Tom.* 1. *Book* 9. *Chap.* 10.

time they made a Separate Peace, tho' that Prince had hazarded his own Country to save theirs.

But such was the Disposition of the Pious Queen towards all Her Allies, that She determin'd to push on the War with new Vigour, or to make such a Peace as should be to their common Satisfaction. With this View Her Ministers did, by Her Order, Sign a Treaty with Mr. *Buys*, on the 18th of *December* 1711, whereby Her Majesty was engag'd to prosecute the War *Jointly* with the States, to make Peace *Jointly*, to Guaranty the Peace *Jointly* when made, and to Invite the rest of the Confederates into such Guaranty; but when the *British* Ministers explain'd to the States, that by making War *Jointly* was meant, by a proportionate Expence of each Nation, according to the Quota's settled by King *William*, and declar'd, * That the Ten Thousand additional Troops were given upon Condition, they should prohibit Commerce with *France* as *England* had done, the States refus'd to Ratify the Treaty which Mr. *Buys* had Sign'd on their Part.

* Note, *This Treaty had been negotiated Six Weeks, yet the full Powers bore Date but the 14th of the same Month of* Dec. 1711.

When the Imperial Ministers were told the Queen expected their Master should bear his Proportion in the War; Count *Galas*, in a very solemn Manner, declar'd, by a Memorial in Form, That if Her Majesty had exceeded in Expence, She was overpaid in GLORY; That the GLORY Her Majesty had acquir'd, was infinitely more valuable than the Dominions acquir'd by the Emperor; and, That if the Emperor had Money to Purchase, he would have Out-bid Her Majesty, and Bought GLORY at a much greater Rate.

It has been given out by some, That the *Dutch* were willing to have come into the Queen's Measures, if She had thought fit to let them know what those Measures were: This is so far a mistake, That it is apparent they would not come into Her Measures, because they did know what they were, and that Her Majesty had procur'd for Her Subjects some Advantages in Trade; for Mr. *Buys* declar'd, That if *England* would let the States into a Share of those Advantages, they would neither obstruct the Treaty, nor endeavour to wrest it out of the Queen's Hands.

When they found the Queen resolv'd to make no Concession of that kind, their utmost Efforts were then employ'd to obstruct the Treaty: This gave but too fair a Handle to the *French*, to raise as many Difficulties on their Side, and to this Cause it is to be ascrib'd, that some Points were not obtain'd which might otherwise have been expected: To which may be added, That after the Loss of Twelve thousand of their best Troops at *Denain*, and of three considerable Towns in *Flanders*, they could not reasonably hope for as good Terms as they might have done, if they had agreed to a † Suspension of Arms according to the Queen's Desire, by which those Misfortunes would have been prevented.

† Note, *Among all Nations in the World, there has been generally a Cessation of Arms before the conclusion of a Peace.*

But in spight of all Opposition the Queen pursu'd the Interest of Her People, and when She had procur'd for the Emperor an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction for his Pretension to the *Spanish* Succession, and for the *States-General* a sufficient Barrier, pursuant to the Grand Alliance, She made Peace with Her Enemies.

That this Peace was beneficial to *Great Britain*, will appear from the following Considerations;

First, That several Advantages were obtain'd for this Nation above what had been ever ask'd before in our Behalf, either at the *Hague*, or at *Gertruydenberg*, viz. † *Hudson's Bay*, part of the Island of St. *Christophers*, all *Nova-Scotia*, or *Accadia*, with the City of *Port-Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis-Royal*, the Island of *Minorca*, the Town and Castle of *Gibraltar*, and the Trade to the *Spanish West-Indies*. Add to this, that more ample Provision hath been made for the Freedom, Rights, and Immunities of the *British* Subjects, than will be found in any former Treaty whatsoever.

† Note, *Treaty of Breda, 1667, Article 10. Lord Hollis and Mr. Coventry yielded up* Nova-Scotia *to* France. *Treaty between* England *and* France, *for settling Peace in* America *1686. Sign'd by the Lords* Sunderland *and* Godolphin, *yielded up* Newfoundland *and* Nova-Scotia, *Art. 4th. and 5th.*

Secondly, From the Increase of our Shipping, and the Improvements of our Trade, which will appear from the following Abstract, faithfully collected out of the publick Registers.

By what has been already said, it is believ'd the Reader is convinc'd it was absolutely necessary for the *British* Nation to have Peace, and that the Terms of the Peace she had were Advantageous to herself and her Allies; who are so far convinc'd that the Ends of the Grand Alliance are answer'd, and the Power of their former Enemy brought within due Bounds, that they have no farther Apprehensions from him, but think themselves at liberty to contest with each other for Dominion.

The Satisfaction Her late Majesty had in this Negotiation, has been signify'd in Speeches from the Throne to Two Parliaments successively; that those Two Parliaments approved all the Steps taken in it, will be seen by their Votes; and that the Opinion of their Representatives was confirm'd and approv'd by the whole Nation, is evident from their several Addresses.

Here it is not improper to take Notice, that former Parliaments declin'd entring into any Disquisition of the Treaties of *Ryswick* and *Limerick*, tho' *Hudson's Bay* was given up by the former; the Popish Religion establish'd, with all its Priviledges and Immunities, and the *French* Armies supply'd with their best Troops, by the latter.

By the Laws of this Kingdom the Power of making Peace and War is vested in the Sovereign; if then the Command of the Sovereign, after mature Deliberation in Council, with the previous Consent of Her Allies, follow'd by the Approbation of Two Parliaments, be not sufficient Justification to Ministers employ'd in a Treaty, acting against no known Law, nor charg'd with any Corruption, whose Life, whose Property is safe in *Great Britain?* And where are the Liberties of those People, who upon any Change of Administration, may be made a Sacrifice to private Resentments?

But there is still room to hope, that however Passion may rage for a while, the generous Sentiments of Honour and Justice will at length prevail; in a compass of Seven and Twenty Years, no Blood has yet been spilt on account of Party-Quarrels: Those who are most Conspicuous for their Riches and Titles, ought to take care how they make such Precedents; for we are taught in Scripture, *Whoso sheds Mans Blood, by Man shall his Blood be shed:* Which has been frequently verify'd in *English* Story.

By the Vicissitude of Human Things *Great Britain* may happen to be involv'd in some new War hereafter, shall it be render'd impracticable for Ministers ever to make Peace? Or shall the Three Estates of Parliament go to *Nimeguen*, or elsewhere, to Negotiate?

The late Pious Queen, and both Houses of Parliament, the Great Officers, and all Ranks of People, return'd solemn Thanks to Almighty God, for the Blessing of the Peace of *Utrecht*, Happy and Beneficial to *Great Britain*, and Her Allies; Would it not be mocking of God to call that Peace destructive?

The Advantages arising to Great Britain *since the Peace, by the Encreaſe of the Navigation and Exportation of the Manufactures and Produce of* England, *which is as follows,* viz.

OF Woollen Manufactures from *England* to *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Eaſt*-Country, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, *Streights*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, *Jamaica*, *New England*, *New York* and *Weſt-Indies*, beſides great Quantities carry'd to other Places, of which a particular Account cannot yet be had.

Species of Goods.	*The Amount of the Exportation of Woollen-Manufactures to the ſeveral Places aboveſaid, for the Years* 1709, 1710, *and* 1711.	*For the Years* 1712, 1713, *and* 1714.	*The Encreaſe of the Years* 1712, 1713, *and* 1714, *more than the Years* 1709, 1710, *and* 1711.
Bays	127,492 ½	158,903 ½	31,411 pieces
Cloth of all Sorts	107,888	152,642	44,754 cloths
Cottons	273,017	525,227	252,210 goads
Kerſies	59,884 ⅔	83,110	23,225 ⅓ pieces
Perpets and Serges	8,250,805 lib.	8,643,505 lib.	392,700 lib.
Flannel	990,451 yards	1,213,949 yards	223,498 yards
Stockings	81,472 dozen	96,939 dozen	15,467 dozen
Stuffs	3,186,031 lib.	5,586,968 lib.	2,400,937 lib.
Says	495,457 ditto	619,262 ditto	123,805 ditto
Northern Dozen	19,385 ditto	52,151 ditto	32,766 ditto
Hatts	25,383 dozen	39,373 dozen	13,990 dozen
Lead	37,557 tons	41,383 tons	3,826 tons
Manufactures.			
Spaniſh Wool imported into *England*,	13,986 bags	20,388 bags	6,402 bags
Cochineal imported	177,785 lib.	220,667 lib.	42,882 lib.
Fiſh.			
Red Herrings	115,819 barrels	235,492 barrels	119,673 barrels
White *ditto*	7,897 ditto	15,459 ditto	7,562 ditto
Pilchards	23,737 hogſh.	60,565 hogſh.	36,828 hogſh.
Salmon	260 barrels	870 barrels	610 barrels

Memorandum, The Fiſhing Ships and Fiſhing Boats to *Newfoundland* are greatly encreaſed ſince the Peace, of which a particular Account will be given hereafter. As alſo an Account of the great Encreaſe of the Cod-fiſhing Veſſels from *Yarmouth*, and the Places adjacent.

An Account of the Groſs and Net Produce of the Cuſtoms, from Chriſtmas 1708. *to* Chriſtmas 1714, viz.

		Groſs Receipt.	*Net Produce.*
In the Year	1709	2,306,784 08 01 ¼	1,342,833 14 04 ½
	1710	1,945,792 06 02 ½	1,177,810 05 06 ½
	1711	2,248,679 17 02 ½	1,202,040 12 09 ½
	1712	2,191,348 19 06 ¼	1,396,633 03 11 ¼
	1713	2,488,968 09 07	1,454,868 17 06
	1714	2,705,029 10 10 ¼	1,765,695 04 02 ½
		13,886,603 11 06	8,339,881 18 04 ¼
Net Produce of the Year 1709			1,342,833 14 04 ½
Ditto 1714			1,765,695 04 02 ½
Encreaſe in the Year 1714, more than the Year 1709			422,861 9 10 ¼
Encreaſed the Three laſt Years in Peace, more than the Three preceding Years in time of War			894,512 12 11 ¼

Merchant or Freight of Shipping.

Ships from all Ports of England.

From the Year 1709 to 1710----3550 Ships.
1711----3750
1712----4267
1713----5807
1714----6614

Encreaſed in the Years 1713 and 1714. being the Two Years ſince the Peace, more than the Two Years 1710 and 1711, in time of War, 3064 Ships.

Memorandum, That the Exchange and Benefit of Trade, from the ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, hath been ſo much to the Advantage of *England* ſince the Peace, as hath occaſion'd the Great Coinages of Money at the *Mint*, as will appear by the following Account.

There was Coined, and ready for Coinage, in Gold and Silver, in the *Mint* in Two Years, ending at *Lady-day* laſt 2,435,000 *l.* whereas the Coinage in time of War was inconſiderable.

L O D N O N, Printed for *John Morphew*, near *Stationers-Hall*, 1715. Price 3 *d.*

A MAP of the
STATE
OF THE
WAR
AND THE
PEACE.

The Third Edition with Additions.

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THE

E. of Wh---on's SPEECH

TO THE

Houſe of L—ds.

My L--DS,

SInce my arrival from my Poſt in *Ir---d.* I hear of nothing but Railing and Accuſations againſt me, nay every vulgar Fellow will have the Confidence to challenge my Management, and to throw ſuch Odiums upon me that are groundleſs and utterly falſe; and in a late ſurrilous Pamphlet, (call'd a Character of me) ſeveral Particulars are mention'd, and pretended they ſhall be made appear, which wou'd leſſen my Character and Reputation among good Men, could they prove their baſe Aſſertions: But as they are ſcatter'd Abroad purely for Scandal-ſake, I matter 'em not, and doubt not but to clear my ſelf from the wicked Calumny's of my numerous Enemies, and to make it appear to your L---ſhips my Friends, (if occaſion be) that I am of more Honour than to be guilty of any baſe Act againſt my Queen and Country; which I hope moſt of your L---ſhips will believe of me.

Whatever I have tranſacted, either in *England* or *Ir---d*, was out of pure Zeal for our Nation, and for the keeping **Peace** and **Moderation** among us, not out of any Self-Ends, for the Lucre of this World.

In my poor Judgment, my L---ds, we ſhould lay all Cavils and Piques aſide among us, and bear with each others *Failings*, and join Hands in the vigorous Proſecution of the War againſt our Common Enemy. You well know our Bleſſed Saviours New Commandment, *To Love one another.* Let us therefore ſhew our Duty to our Queen, by unanimouſly Reſolving to give her our utmoſt Aſſiſtance in Defeating her Enemies, and gaining a happy Peace to her People.

Printed for *J. Woodward*, at *Temple-Bar*, 1711.



A LETTER *to the B---p of St.* A--ph *on Burning his* PREFACE *by the Hands of the Common Hangman, on* Thurſday *the* 12*th of* June, 1712.

My L---d,

THERE are very few, I believe, who are Chriſtians and Proteſtants, but out of a due Sence of the high Station your L——p bears in the C——h, will avoid all manner of rude Reflections upon an unhappy Event, which probably you might not foreſee, or perhaps intend. Nay, 'tis poſſible that even thoſe who in Vindication of their Principles and Practices paſs'd Sentence on your PREFACE, were not themſelves without ſome generous Sentiments of Sorrow for the Eyes it might draw on your L——ps Perſon and Character.

Your L——p ſeems to Aſſign the Reaſons for Printing the Sermons, as well as the Preface it ſelf, to an occaſion which Methinks you ſhou'd moſt of all have avoided; (the laſt of which you ſay was Printed about Eight, and the firſt above Seventeen Years ago) for I am very unwilling to imagine that your L——p reviv'd the *Former*, or added the *Latter*, in Oppoſition to the happy Model of Government; and yet my L——d, it is not to bring ones ſelf to a Belief, you ſhou'd put your ſelf to all this Trouble, purely to evince, That your *Principles* are the very *Same* they were formerly; which no Man could have queſtion'd, conſidering that all but the laſt Sermon were Preach'd under the Influence of Thoſe to whoſe Principles they were Calculated and Aſſign'd.

This brings me to the Second Reaſon your L——p gives, where you ſay, *You have a mind to do your ſelf ſome Honour, by doing what Honour you can to the Memory of Two moſt Excellent Princes, &c. whoſe Names you have liv'd to ſee very rudely handled &c.* Which Expreſſions, my L——d, ſeem as if ſome Party-Emulation had rais'd this Wonderous Concern in you; for while we have the Proteſtant ſucceſſion ſo firmly ſecur'd to us, which is the moſt Noble Column of all the Revolution Structure, and Supports and Maintains the whole, I cannot ſee that your L——p's Fears and Amuſements were any way neceſſary to our preſent Good.

What Glory, my L—d, can it give a Character like yours, to joine with the Enemies to Peace? You ſeem no Envier of Her Majeſty's Praiſes, yet ſeem to abridge the Extent of 'em. *Never*, ſay you, *did Seven ſuch Years together, paſs over the Head of any* Engliſh *Monarch*, &c. and is it not requiſite that ſuch Happy Years ſhould be Crown'd with a Peace equally Glorious? 'Tis true Her General Triumph'd for Her Abroad, and Her Reign was made Glorious by Conqueſts; but alas! that very Glory was our Ruin! It eat into the Heart of the Kingdom, and while we were render'd *Great* by our continual *Triumphs*, we were *Reduc'd to Beggery*, by an *Inſatiate* G——l, and a *Rapacious* M——y. They may be ſaid to have *Redeem'd* us from our *Enemies*, indeed, but they *Sold* us to our *Friends* at the ſame time.

I Conclude, with requeſting your L——p to bear with Patience, not only the preſent Diſaſter, but the Finiſhing of ſuch a Peace as Her Majeſty is pleas'd to Term a GOOD-ONE, which cannot be better Expreſs'd then by Diſcouraging and Diſcountenancing all Thoſe

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A N

ACCOUNT

OF THE

EXAMINATION

OF

Robert Walpole, Esq;

One of the Mannagers *against Dr.* Sacheverell, *before the* H--se of C---ns, *for Bribery and Corruption, in Embezzling the Queens Money. With his Commitment last Night to the Tower.*

ON the 22d of *December* last, when the Depositions were made against the *Duke* of *Marlbrough*, by Sir *Solomon de Midina*, Kt. *John Mongomery*, Esq; did the like again against *Robert Walpool*, Esq; Member of the House of Commons, for Money Received for Forraging the Troops of *North Britain*; Which having been Examin'd before the Commons for Taking, Examing and Stating the Puplick Accounts; it was Yesterday mov'd in the *House* against him, and Voted that he was Guilty of willful and corrupt Bribery.

It was then Voted to Expell him the House, which was carried in the Affirmative, and lastly to send him to the *Tower*, which pass'd by a very great Majority; and he was accordingly sent thither this Morning.

So may all those who Injure or Defraud their Country be serv'd that others may have warning to deter them such evil practices

LONDON: Printed for *M. Newman* near *Fleetstreet*. 1712.



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Beware of the *PRETENDER*,

OR,

A Great Hurricane at Court:

For they are all Fall'n out at Laſt.

THAT the Lady *Maſſam* is out of Favour, the Lord *Bolingbroke* is under Diſgrace; that the preſent Ld. Treaſurer has done ſeveral ſtrange Things, and that he and the Lord *Bolingbroke* call'd one another Names before the Q——n's Face, and that the Duke of *Buckingham* Banters them, are things hotly talk'd of and in every Bodys Mouths, are Truths undeniable, and which I ſhall prove beyond all Contradiction; neither ſhall the moſt cunning Sophiſter or Tory of them all, be able to deny or palliate the Matters of Fact.

I ſhall not launch into a Diſcuſſion of the Uncertainty of Things in this Life, nor Animadvert on the many Changes and Revolutions that have happen'd at Court, in all Reigns and in all Ages; Tyings ſo uſual and cuſtomary in theſe Nations, that there is nothing for the Wiſe to wonder at in them, tho' I may venture to ſay there has never been any thing among us ſo ſudden, and ſo ſurprizing, as what I am going to relate.

In the firſt Place I ſhall begin with the Lady *Maſſam*, and do very willingly aſſign the Cauſe of her Diſgrace to proceed from Obſequiouſneſs, Faithfulneſs, and an entire Affection for the Beſt of Queens; for which the moſt Gracious Monarch raiſes her continually in Her Eſteem and Favour, which She continually redoubles and heaps upon her; and this is an undeniable Inſtance of her Diſgrace with the Whigs, which any body that pleaſes to go to St. *James*'s Houſe may be an Eye-witneſs of; for there they may ſee the fineſt Apartment near the Q——ns, on the ſame Floor, and with a Door to

go to Her Majeſty on all Occaſions, ſitting up for her. This, O ye Whiggs, is a convincing Proof of her Diſgrace, with a Vengeance t' ye.

In the next place, as to the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*'s being under Diſgrace, I refer you to the *Gazette* of laſt Week, wherein to publiſh his Diſgrace to all the World, 'tis ſaid, *That the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount* Bolingbroke, *one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, is made Lord Lieutenant and* Cuſtos Rotulorum *of the County of* Eſſex. And the Lord of *Oxford* knows what other Honours and Favours are deſign'd him, a Garter at leaſt, and God knows what beſides. Was ever Man ſo Diſgrac'd?

As to the calling Names which happen'd in the Royal Preſence, one call'd the other *Lord Treaſurer and Earl of Oxford, &c.* and t'other call'd his old Friend my Lord, and your Lordſhip, and Lord *Bolingbroke* and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Eſſex*, and I can't tell what my ſelf. Nay, I heard it reported from very good Hands, Tongues I ſhould have ſaid, that there was leading Men of the Houſe of Commons, who were by the Earl of *Oxford* call'd out of their Names in the very ſame manner; therefore tho' there was neither a Sarcaſm nor an Irony in what he ſaid, either expreſs'd, imply'd or intended; yet it ſeems to be a very ſtrange thing, not to ſay an unaccountable thing, for him to call ſuch Eminent Perſons Names at ſuch a Rate. Well, God forgive him, for he has almoſt undone the Whiggs and broke their Hearts: Well, Heavens have Mercy on the poor Creatures, for they ſay the good Q——n is daily in Tears for them, to ſee thoſe very People that erſt while lived ſo well, they were uſed to Eat nothing but the very beſt and moſt dainty Morſels of the Nation, now ſcrambling, running and pulling one another to pieces; ſo eager are they to ſnap at the leaſt Cruſt of Hopes the *Dutch* condeſcend to caſt among them; but I have long thought what their Swearing, Forſwearing, Abjuring, and Lying like the Devil, would bring them to at laſt.

And as to the Duke of *Buckingham*, whether you will believe he banter'd the Miniſtry or no, yet 'tis confidently reported he ſays my Lord *Wh——ton* is come over to the *Tory Party*, and rather than be *Not-in—game*, is become their *French*

French Prophet, on the probability there is, that the Prophecy his Lordſhip made almoſt a Year ago, will very ſpeedily be fulfilled, *viz.* If Little *Robin* carries his Point, he'll be a Great Man.

Now to confeſs the Truth, to make a laſting, happy and honourable Peace, and to have a Dukedom and a Garter to Boot, is enough to make any Body a Great Man, eſpecially when we conſider that he is making no leſs then Eight Payments of the Navy at once; one at *Plymouth*, one at *Portſmouth*, two in *Broad-ſtreet*, and the reſt at others of the Queen's Yards; inſomuch that every poor Seaman and his Family throughout theſe Nations will have reaſon to bleſs their God, their Queen, and his Lordſhip, for doing them Juſtice in giving them their own, due to them for faithfully Serving Her Majeſty and their Country, and yet ſo long unjuſtly detain'd from them by the outed Miniſtry: Nor will the Poor of theſe Kingdoms be without a general Obligation to bleſs his Lordſhip, ſince by paying off all the Poor Seamen to a Farthing; Cheapneſs and Plenty will enſue of Courſe all over the Nations as the Price of Proviſions is already ſunk at *Portſmouth*, now there is no longer occaſion to Engroſs ſuch prodigious Quantities of Proviſion for the uſe of the Navy.

Laſtly, how many Thouſand of Poor Debtors have infinite Obligations laid on them wherever they go, to ſpeak well of the preſent Miniſtry, and to bleſs them; who out of general Sence of Humanity, have extended their Care and Compaſſion to them, in ſetting them at Liberty to breathe in the wholſom Air with Joy and Satisfaction. Let me ſee the Curſed Dog of a Whig that can ſnarl at ſuch Actions as theſe: Let ſuch a one always be led into a Dance, ten thouſand Times worſe then that Dance by which the King of *Sweeden* was led into *Muſcovy* by the Piper, to whom the D—— of M—— gave Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds of his Countries Money, not his own, to do it; and who after this will dare to call a Prince Niggard? Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds to a Piper, bleſs us, a very Princely Sum! Well, let Folks ſay what they will, let him be of never ſo Snotty a Temper in all other Caſes, yet in this, to his Immortal Honour be it ſpoken, by way of Proverb among us, *He Paid the Piper Well.*

Henceforth I'll never join with thoſe who affirm there are Five and Thirty Millions to be Accounted for, for here's a fair Account of half a Million, which being ſubſtracted from Thirty and Five; no Body in Conſcience can deny that there are more then Thirty four Millions, and Five Hundred Thouſand *Pounds* to be Accounted for.

'Tis true, ſome Millions *People* may inſinuate, that it was a Miſapplication of the *Publick* Monies, and that *Five* Hundred Thouſand *Pounds* was too much to pay the *Piper* at once; but then allowing it prevented the *Peace of Europe* at that time, and gave the Whigs an opportunity of *Plundering* their Native Country of ſeveral Millions of Money, to the enriching themſelves and our *Dear, Dear*, very *Dear* Allies the *Dutch*; he that gave the *Piper* the five Hundred Thouſand *Pounds*, did not part with it unprofitably, eſpecially if he got five Millions Sterling by it ſince. And after all, it was a notable piece of *Policy*, as well as Intrepidity, to corrupt the *Prime* Miniſtry of a Crown'd Head in his own *Army*, and engage him to lead the King his Maſter, and all his Gallant *Forces* into *Lobbs-Pound.*

Heaven grant, that inſtead of ſending us ſuch a Piper to rid us of all our Whiggs, thoſe miſchievous Rats of out Nation, our Diſcords may be all Harmonized by the Melodious Notes of of the *Robin Red-Breaſt*; and that our Whiggs being thereby reſtor'd to their Senſes, may diſcern their Friends from their Foes: No longer hanging an Arſe on all Occaſions, or lying like a dead Weight on all the preſent Excellent and Honourable Endeavours for the Publick Good: May henceforth ceaſe to dance after the Antimonarchical Pipe or Whiſtle of Faction, Schiſm and Rebellion; for 'tis with Sorrow that I obſerve, that our Whiggs in all their Out-cries about the *Pretender*, entirely reſemble the unluck Boy in the Fable, who often falſely alarm'd the Villages about the coming of the *Wolf*, that when the *Wolf* came indeed, none would believe him. As

As to their Averſion to the *Pretender*, 'tis not ſo deeply grounded as they would have you believe; for I heard an Old *Whig* ſay, That he could not deny but that when they were Introduc'd into all the Corporations of the Nation by King *James* the Second; they not only promiſed him to ſtand by him and his Son with their Lives and Fortunes, but alſo Addreſs'd him, and confeſt the Ligitimacy of the Prince of *Wales*: But then ſays he, Have any of us Addreſs'd the QUEEN for the Peace? No, quoth I, O ye Blood-thirſty and Deceitful Men.

This Naturally led me to draw the Character of our Preſent ſet of Whiggs. Unſtable in all their ways, Unjuſt in all their Dealings, Diſloyal, King-killers, and Murders of Monarchy, Dutch-ify'd Mongrels, whoſe refuge is in Lyes. A Lye being to them Meat, Drink, and Cloth, inſomuch, that do but provide One of their truly Scrupulous Conſciences with an Harlemick or Dutch-ify'd Lie, 'twill hold out Six Months Seige againſt the moſt powerfull Truths and ſtrongeſt matters of Fact in the World.

As for Example, Fort Knock ſurpriz'd with one Hundred and Thirty Men in it, is of more Conſequence to them and the Dutch, *than all their Loſſes at* Denain, Doway Marchiennes, Bouchain, *and the loſs of Thirty Thouſand Men, kill'd, wounded and made Priſoners, ſince the Duke of* Ormond *left them, beſides ſome* Millions Sterling *Expence.*

Oh! Fort Knock! Knock! Knock! What a Deſperate Knock has the ſurprizing thee given to the French, *and what a ſtrong Cordial art thou to our* Whiggs; *inſtead of the Lord being their Strong Fort, thou O Fort Knock, art their Strong Fort, and thou ſhalt be praiſed by them and in thy Strength, thy Stone Walls, thy Beauty and the mighty Floods about thee, ſhall they mutually rejoyce and comfort one another, for Six Months to come and in thee ſhall be all their Truſt.*

And next Summer, in thee ſhall they all ſafely fall together, and Knock at the very Gates of Paris, *and Knock down the Statue of the Immortal Man, with all the proud Towers thereof, or if they do not,*

The Devil Knock *his* Noſe *againſt them.*

London: Printed by *J. Read*, near *Fleet-ſtreet*. 1712.

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A Word in Season.

816. m. 3
148.

'Tis high Time to look about us.

Brethren and Fellow Subjects,

YOUR own Reaſon and Experience will tell you, that always to preſerve and ſupport the Queen and the Eſtabliſh'd Church, conſequently the Happineſs of the People, againſt Factious Evil-deſigning Men, is only by a PARLIAMENT of the ſame *Mind* and *Loyal Principles* with your ſelves.

Look back (as I ſhall ſhew you anon); likewiſe caſt an Eye forward to the Evil which may happen again; then let there be *a Word in Seaſon* utter'd among your ſelves, The Safety of the *Queen* is our Delight, the Security of the *Church* is our Comfort, and our Love and Zeal to both, our only Intereſt: Shall our **Enemies** think to prevail! ſhall all lie at Stake! is there day of Trial, and will any among us ſay, his Heart doth fail him?

Remember what a Houſe of *Commons* of this Land can, and have done; therefore, I ſay, conſider well, that They who are to repreſent your Selves, muſt be Men ſtedfaſt in your own Faith, and Loyal Principles, otherwiſe too late you'll find, but too ſoon will feel the conſequence.

No Man wou'd ſerve a Maſter of dangerous Principles, or knowingly imploy a wicked Servant; chooſe well, and you may reſt in quiet; put not the hazard of your own Liberties and all that's dear to you, any more in danger of being ſwallow'd up by **Faction**, **Diſorder** and **Confuſion**: ſtick by that which will ſurely ſtand by you, the *Queen*, the *Church*, and the *Laws of the Land*; and, to uphold them, ſtand by one another.

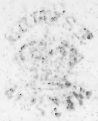
You are Friendly and Charitable with your Neighbour, but ſtill you would not truſt your ſelves, and all your Hopes, from your Wives and Children into his Hands, without knowing *him* well at Bottom: This

This is the Caſe which will ſhortly come to Tryal; you'll be ask'd, intreated, and fondled, and begg'd, and pray'd, and preach'd to, brib'd, Brow-beaten, and if all that won't do, you'll be violently threatned; and all this by a Race of Men in whom there never was Truth, and who always have it moſt at Heart to *Deceive you*; ſome diſguiz'd, others too well known not to be bare-faced among you.

Believe it *Brethren*, no Man can be for the *Church* that is not of her *Congregation*; but how many have pretended to be the greateſt Sticklers for her, that afterwards, pulling off the Mask, Voted *to pull her down*, times peſt? And the Blood and Treaſure of *her* true *Sons*, our Anceſtors, in *her* Defence, is ſtill of woful Memory. Men choſen for the Honour of ſitting in Parliament to conſult the *Intereſt* and *Safety* of their King, the Church and their Fellow Subjects, yet, like a certain kind of **Monſter** that deſtroys its own Parent, took upon them to *Diſſolve* the very *Power* that gave *themſelves* Being. But as you'l ſay this was impoſſible to be done by the courſe of Nature, experience hath ſhew'd us how far **Policy** cou'd and did effect it: Firſt they began with the *Church*, (as it were) to *Exclude* GOD himſelf, from their **Councils**; whence 'tis eaſie to imagine what muſt befal their *King*: and afterwards found out **Ways** and **Means** of Hollooing the poor credulous *People* at one another, to *Blood*, *Ruin* and *Deſolation*.

And now to look more directly back into the Cauſe of theſe horrid dreadful Confuſions, 'tis enough to charge it wholly on the **Whigs** of thoſe days, who (you all very well know) under the ſham Pretences of *Liberty*, *Property*, and *Loyalty*, having once got the Power into their own Hands, ſhew'd then what the Church of *England* may always expect, when that **Generation** can have but an opportunity to flouriſh and triumph in *her* Ruin; the Deſtruction of *Monarchy* and the *Land*, and Captivity of ſuch *Loyal Subjects* as they falſly (to ſerve a Turn) call *Brethren* What has been may be; therefore I ſay *A Word in Seaſon.*

For the Race of theſe very People are ſtill among us, a Generation brim full of the ſame **Principles** of their Forefathers left them, as it were by Inſtinct, ſuck'd with their Mother's Milk, improv'd in their Schools, daily preach'd in their Congregations,



gregations, and, in fine, never to be rooted out; beſides that impious Solemn **Oath** and **Covenant** among them, to which all other Oaths they *occaſionally* ſwallow, are ſubſervient to ſtand faſt by one another with Lives and Fortunes; together with a **Curſe** denounc'd on him that ſhall fail *to oppoſe Monarchy*, the *Church*, and *all their Adherents*. This they moſt Blaſphemouſly call *The Cauſe of God, the Lord's Battle.*

Have not they on all Occaſions, ſince thoſe fatal Days offer'd to Execute the ſame Deſigns over again, and but here lately, what a Happy eſcape has our Gracious QUEEN the *Church* and *we* our *ſelves*, who are Born, and Bred, and Bound by Divine and Humane Laws to Support and Defend both? But what cou'd we have done, if God in Mercy had not, in that juncture ſtrech'd forth his Hand to our Deliverance, ſet the Abominable Deſigns of our Enemies at nought, and to ſhew that the Shield of the Almighty is alone ſufficient, when he wou'd preſerve his own People. We all know he made but a few MEN the Inſtruments of his Power, in Reſtoring to us again, the inеſtimable Bleſſings of PEACE and FREEDOM.

MEN that for their *Sagacity*, *Wiſdom*, *Courage*, and *Unbiaſs'd Reſolutions*, every one of us for himſelf in gratitude, ought to Love and Eſteem, and leave to Poſterity a Memorial of their worthy Names and Actions. What had we, I ſay, left to ſecure our *ſelves*, what to Truſt to, if theſe Noble *Patriots*, back'd by a peculiar Providence, as was viſible at that time, had not bravely reſolved to become the *Armour of our Defence*, and ſo far under God, we owe our All to their Superior *Genius*, and ſurprizing *Conduct*, that our very Adverſaries, nay all *Europe* ſtand Amaz'd, how the long ſtudy'd *Schemes*, and cloſe concerted *Meaſures* of ſo formidable a Party againſt us, were all defeated in a moment, except, indeed, what is not yet poſſible to be retrieved,——The Millions of Money they have apply'd to their own proper Uſes, and for which Reaſon have left the Nation thoſe Millions in Debt.

Thus far, we may Praiſe God, the Almighty has Confounded their Devices, but that their Pride and Malice, ſtill ſuperabundantly remains, and will fall heavy upon us, if ever they have power, Witneſs their daily Books, Pamphlets, Libells, News-Papers, Circular Letters, ſham Stories, Healths, Oaths and Imprecations, bitter Invectives againſt the *Queen*, the *Church* and *Miniſtry*, contrived to change, if poſſible, the Minds of Honeſt Men and beget **Faction** and **Rebellion** among the People. A fair Declaration, not from their Honeſty, but fatality; therefore, I ſay, ſince they are ſo far abandon'd to Rage and Fury, as not to be able to keep Secret their own Deſigns, and that God has been pleas'd to give us the happy Opportunity of Providing againſt all Caſualties, that may endanger our *Queen*, our *Church* and our *Selves* for the future, and, as I have ſaid, that's never to be done, but by a *Loyal*, *Faithful*, *Honeſt* PARLIAMENT, I hope we'll be wiſe enough to take Warning from

A Word in Seaſon.

Printed by *Rich. Newcomb* in *Wine-Office-Court*, *Fleetſtreet*, 1713. Price a Peny

Britia St. Johanniana: Or, Genealogical and Hiſtorical *Memoirs* of the Illuſtrious Family of *St. JOHNS*. Sold by the Printer hereof. *Price 6 d.*



Her Majesties LETTER, to the STATES of *HOLLAND*, Occasion'd by the late Differences.

High and Mighty Lords, Friends, Allies and Confederates,

THERE is nothing dearer to Us than the Conservation of a good Understanding and a perfect UNION with your State. This has been the principal Object of our Care, and we have so little Ground to accuse our selves of having in the least contributed to the lessening of the same, that we reflect with Pleasure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Instances we have made, that the Disputes which have happen'd, with relation to the interests of the two Nations, should be amicably determin'd, so as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reserve upon those of the Publick; for in the present Conjuncture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankness on both Sides, and a mutual Confidence.

We suppose the Alarms which you took on account of the Declaration made by the Duke of *Ormond* and the Bishop of *Bristol* are now over; and we repeat to you, what we have so often declared, that it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time past, if all our Measures about War or Peace be not taken in concert with your State.

The Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Instructions concerning our Intentions. Our Ministers will be dispos'd and authoriz'd to do all that's incumbent on us to renew an entire Confidence with you, and to prevent, for the future, such Misunderstandings as have been fomented with so much Artifice, and so little Foundation.

But we cannot pass over in Silence our great Surprize, to see that your Letter of the 5th Instant, *N. S.* was Printed and publish'd almost as soon as we received it from the Hands of your Minister; a Proceeding which is equally contrary to Politicks and Decency. 'Tis a *Remonstrance*, instead of a *Representation*, and an *Appeal to the People*, instead of an *Address to the Sovereign.* We hope that you will not suffer the like to be done again, for our Honour will engage us to give no Answer to any Letters or Memorials which shall be publish'd in that Manner. For the rest, we pray, &c.

Kensington 9. The 20th of *June*, 1712.

Your Good Friend,

ANNA *Regina.*

London: Printed by *J. Newcomb* in *Black-fryers.*

K. Anne, Queen of Great Britain
#297
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816. m. 3.
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A full and True Account of a moſt horrid and cruel PLOT againſt the *QUEEN*, at *Kenſington*, on *Wedneſday* Night laſt.

NOtwithſtanding Her Sacred Majeſty's moſt tender Affection towards Her Subjects in general, and Her daily ſtudy to make 'em a happy People, in a laſting and honourable Peace, yet ſuch is the curſed ungratefulneſs of thoſe of the Spawn of *Old Noll*, that they do not only uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to hinder ſo glorious a Work, but alſo are continually Calumniating not only Her Wiſe and Good Miniſtry, but likewiſe Herſelf; nay by their late and preſent Carriage, they aim at poor *England*'s utter Deſtruction, as well as that of her glorious Monarchs, which God of his infinite Goodneſs avert, as he hath hitherto manifeſtly done. But ſtill theſe wicked Sons of *Rebellion* and *Avarice* will be attempting to bring about their Old Game of *Forty Eight*, and the Devil buoys 'em up with the vain hopes of Succeſs: A notorious Inſtance whereof we have in the following true Relation.

HER Majeſty now reſiding at Her Palace at *Kenſington*, on *Wedneſday* Night laſt about Twelve a Clock, a whiſpering was heard in the Garden by the Honourable Sir *William Windham*, Bart who miſtruſting Miſchief, drew up the Saiſh of his Lodg-Window a little heigth, ſo that he could both ſee and the better hear the helliſh Plot in agitation without diſcovery; and to his great ſurprize he ſaw three Men near the Queens Lodging, with their Heads together, and their Eyes fixt on the Window, conſulting on Ways and Means to get in; when one of them cry'd, *be Silent; I warrant you I'll do the Buſineſs preſently*; and pulling a ſort of a Chiſſel out of his Pocket, made toward the Window; when Sir *William* thought it full time to interrupt 'em, and calling out, ask'd 'em what they were; but they gave him no other anſwer but a *G--d D- mn you*, and took to their Heels: When the Guards being inſtantly alam'd, a narrow ſearch was made by 18 of 'em throughout the whole Gardens and Wilderneſs, but could not find them.

The whole Court were ſtrangely Alarm'd at this villainous Attempt, and did not go to Bed that Night, but Her Majeſty was not at all daunted; and bleſſed be God is in good Health, and fears not the Malice of Diſcarded G—ls or Miniſters, whoſe baſe Letters have been lately intercepted to their Idols the *D--ch*, whom they wou'd fain have Engage with 'em in both our Queen and Nations Ruine: However the Guards are doubled.

They were all Three very luſty Men with Swords, and he that was getting in at the Window had alſo a Bayonet on under his Coat; which is ſuppos'd to be the Ruffian that was to commit the Villany, tho' he was in black Cloaths, a Band, and appear'd to be a Tub-Miniſter. Without diſpute they had ſome curſed Deſign in hand, and due ſearch is made to apprehend and bring 'em to Juſtice.

Printed by R. Smith at *Charing-Croſs*, 1712.

The Petticoat Plotters,

OR, THE

D——ſs of M——h's Club.

A Set of Female Politicians of the Outed Party, greatly exaſperated at their Husbands Misfortunes (many of which had for their Principles been turn'd out of their Places) reſolv'd to aſſemble themſelves into a Weekly Meeting; where they might give a Looſe to their provok'd Tongues, and find an opportunity to reak their Spleen upon the Adverſe Party, whom they reſolv'd not to ſpare, out of the abundance of their Righteous Spirits.

They reſolv'd likewiſe to diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſome Remarkable Name that might deſerve Notice, and get them Reputation, and therefore after ſeveral Titles had been mention'd, it was at laſt very aptly reſolv'd, by one of the Aſſembly, to call themſelves the *D——ſs of* M——h's *Club*; who being the Chief Sufferer in the Cauſe, they had form'd themſelves to aſſume, was the fitteſt of all other to be choſe their Patroneſs, which was very much applauded by all the Society; and tho' they did not expect that her G——e would Honour them with her Preſence, yet this is certain, they knew ſhe would not be wanting to countenance their Proceedings.

This being their firſt Meeting, they began to lay their Griefs open to one another. One ſaid, That whilſt her Husband was in Place, ſhe had the liberty of the Court, and was careſs'd by the Great Ones there of both Sexes, and viſited by all People; but that now ſhe found her Viſiting-day viſibly declin'd, ſcarce a fifth part of the Company appearing as uſual, and thoſe with an indifferent Air from what they formerly did: Nor did this only Afflict her, but her Daughter, who ſhould have been Married to my Young Lord ——, had been deſerted by him, becauſe her Father had loſt his Power and Intereſt at Court, and that ſhe muſt now take up with a leſs Title, and become only a Baronets.

As this was the diſmal effect of her Malady, another ſeconded her and ſaid That indeed, ſince the late Changes that her Husband had reſign'd his Place, ſhe had not only loſt many of her Viſitants, but had been forc'd to diſmiſs ſome of her Servants, and had now been forc'd to put away her Woman, and was oblig'd to be dreſs'd by her Chamber-maid; that ſhe had but one Footman behind her Coach when ſhe was Abroad, whereas ſhe never went without two or three before; and that ſhe was fain to go into *Hyde-Park* with a Pair of Horſes only, which was a great Mortification to her.

The next began her Complaint, with ſaying, That her Husband ſince his being turn'd out of Place, had ſhrunk her *Pin-Money*, from five to two Hundred Pounds a Year, which wou'd totaly diſable her now from keping the *Bank* at *Baſſet*. Beſides, he had been ſo *Covetous* ſince, that he had return'd a Sett of Silver Andirons on the Goldſmiths Hands, that he had beſpoke for her; with many other notable Grievances.

A fourth ſaid, That ſhe ran the hazard of being mew'd up next Winter at her Husband's Seat, for he had already disbanded his Coach, and kept only the Chariot; and talk'd of living in the Country to ſave Portions for his younger Children, and that he had meerly cut off the Profits of his Place, which was 1000*l.* a Year, out of the ordinary Expences of his Family.

Several Complaints of this Nature were agrravated among them, after which they toaſted their Patroneſſes Health, the D——s, the L—ds, *G——n*, *S——d*, *W——n*, and others of the disbanded Party. On the other hand, they began to reak their Vengeance on the New Favourites. One they ſaid had made an advance from the Dreſſing-Box to the Coronet; another became a C——ſs from her Fathers Shop of Small-Wares. And after abundance of tart Jeſts thrown on their Adverſe Acquaintance, they agreed to meet every *Saturday* Night, and reſolv'd to have her G——s Picture Painted on a Chair of State, and fix'd at the upper end of the Room. Their Liquor is to be Sack and Oranges, and their Diſcourſe to Scandalize and Rail at all in Places.

LONDON: Printed for *T. Weſtard* near *Holborn*. 1712.

Where's your Peace now?

O R,

The *TORIES* are all Untwisted.

A *Fox* took the liberty to troop off with a Goose from a certain Village; upon which all the Neighbourhood made the best of their way after him, and follow'd him so very close, that he was forc'd to take to a Wood for shelter, after having eas'd himself of his Prey, and left it behind him in the pursuit.

Upon this the Country Fellows besate the Place which he had taken for his Refuge, being resolutely bent (as their saying was) to have him alive or dead. *Reynard* perceiv'd their Intentions, and expostulated with them after this manner. Hark ye Friends, what need there be any further Quarrels? It's true I stole your Goose, but the Man I took it from is at liberty to have his own again, since I have turn'd her a Grazing. Restitution is all you can ask in Conscience of me, and since I have given you such an Instance in parting with so delicious a Meal, it is but just that you shou'd let me go quietly about my Business and not besiege me after this manner. *About your Business*; (quoth one that had a considerable number of Poultry) *that's to put you in the way of Thieving again. No, no, Friend* Reynard, *you are to make no such Fools of us Country Folks. That you have given us back the Goose again is most certain, but that you did it only per force, is fully as true: wherefore you are not to take it amiss, if we put it out of your Power to rob any of us any more*; and so the Fellow made an end of him at one stroke, and the Neighbourhood was unmolested after it.

The Application of the foregoing Fable is very natural, if we consider the *French* Proposals lately given in to the Allies at *Utrecht*. *Lewis* XIV. is pursu'd so very closely, that to get some Respite and Time to breath himself he makes an Offer of Restoring what he cannot keep, and thinks he has done a meritorious Act in so doing. The Allies have other different Sentiments, and tell him roundly, That they are too well acquainted Temper, not to bring him to such Conditions as may disable him from disturbing the Peace of Christendome any more.

Upon this the Conference broke off, and the Confederates apply themselves to besiege him in his strong Fastness. The Result of which is, That tho' you have not Peace immediately, and some great Persons thereupon are in no small Disquiet, yet some time after you bring him to such Terms, and render that Blessing as lasting as it is honourable; and Europe *has nothing to fear from an Enemy that is brought too low, so much as even to think of Disturbing it ever after.*

Not that that Comparison does altogether hold good between the Catastrophe of the Fox *and the* French *King, because one is kill'd upon the Spot, and the other in all Probability will have Leave to Survive the Surrendry of the Provinces he has stoln from his Neighbours; but this may be said in behalf of Him that makes it, that* Lewis *the Fourteenth's Usurpations will cease to be in Being at the Conclusion of such a Peace, which will be of the same Import to Us as the real Death of that Monarch, which has lately been so heartily wish'd for by some, and so publickly attested. So that we may ask those who are for coming to Terms with Him at any Rate,* Where's your Peace now? *and affirm by their not having it according to their Wishes, That the* Tories *are thereby* untwisted.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1712.

For the Benefit of TRADE.

324

A True LIST of the Names of Persons *PROTECTED* by Ambassadors,

and other Foreign Ministers: Also a True LIST of PROTECTIONS granted by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, as Entered in the Sheriff of *Middlesex*'s Office.

816. m. 3
153.

TOGETHER WITH

The Copy of an AFFIDAVIT annexed to the Book, which was taken and Examined from the said Sheriff of *Middlesex*'s Records, and Sworn before Sir *John Powell*, Knight, one of the Justices of Her Majesties Court of *Queens-Bench* at *Westminster*.

An Alphabetical LIST of the Names, &c. Examined by me *John Humphryes*.

A.

Annee Bernard, Att Thomas } Du.
Annee Elizabeth
Angell Bertoli *Ven.*
Agarzait Frederick *Musco.*
Altenboven Jain *Musco.*
Adams Thomas *Sax.*
Alexander William, D' Almanza Antonio, Ackers William, Atkins John, Abbot Henry } Mor.

B.

Blackwel Charles *Swe.*
Blarkley Edward *Ven.*
Barker John *Mor.*
Bowyer J. Edmond *Sax.*
Beckett John *Sax.*
Begar William, Brian William, Book Isaac } Prus.
Brake Alexander
Bolton Thomas *Den.*
Barnes Sarah *Den.*
Barrett Charles *Tusca.*
Bolt William, Bolt Anthony, Bolt Dorothy, Bolt Elenor, Bolt Mary, Brown Thomas, Brown Mitchell, D'Bois Wadelon, Brandcraft John } Han.
Bere Bartelemi, Bayley Guilanne } Genoa.
Blantier July
Blanch Dominick *Ven.*
Buckley Sir Francis *Swe.*
Borchardie John *Swe.*
Boteler Thomas, Benning Henry, Burnaby John, Burrell William, Byfeild Jervis } Mor.
Beavis Richard, Bourn John, Budd Joseph, Barry James, Boteler Johannes, *Esq;*, Bishop Henry. *Sax.* } Mor.
Bradbury William *Sax.*
Betts Symon *Sax.*
Barkley Edward *Ven.*
Du Bois Katau *Ven.*
Bonet Frid *Prus.*

C.

Carter Robert *Swe.*, Culling John *Tusca.* } Prus.
Chambers Martha *Tusca.*
Calegary Giaconio *Sen.*, Calegary Orsola, Calegary Gia Dinucael, Chapini Zanne, Cudi Isuer, Cherfi Alexander, Charpin Gio, Ca'egary Giacomo } Ven
Cooke Richard, Cooper George, Collier Henry } Mor.
Colcott Robert
Carvero Peter *Genoa.*
Collins Francis *Musco.*
Cross Thomas *Sen.*, Cross Thomas *Jun.* } Prus.
Cami Lomse
Carne Giuseppe

D.

Drake William, Davis Ester } Han.
Du Bois Madelon
Dede Valatine, Dilium Gico.. } Ven.
Dudi Gracomo
Devereuk George *Mor.*
Davies William *Mor.*
Dieren William, Dieterick John } Prus.
Deer William
Duce James *Ven.*

E.

Erdman Frederick *Han.*
Etringer Henrick *Han.*
L'Estrage Marie *Prus.*
Elleanor Margery *Du.*
Este William *Mor.*
Erfini Epri *Genoa.*
Exton Thomas *Sax.*
St. Ely Gonquet Isaac *Por.*

F.

Fowlkes Symon *Swe.*
D' Fee John, Fryar Joseph, Fuliermin Otton, Fabritius Theodore } Prus.
Fletcher Robert } Sax.
Fitz James John
Fortie Jean *Musco.*
Flavell John, Foreman John, Fordham William, Fox Daniel, Faro John Rodriguez, Frazer Alexander } Mor.
Flin John *Ven.*

G.

Granelli Zuane, Grimaldi Antonio, Gernell Stefano, Granelli Giacomo, Gernella Pedaiah, Gernella Anne } Ven
Glover John *Mor.*
Greenburgh Henry *Du.*
Godfave John *Swe.*
Giule Jane *Swe.*
Gonquest St. Eloy Isaac *Por.*
Grimes Hennairette *Prus.*

H.

Hellway Francois, Hunlon Robert } Sax.
Honvell William
Hartmall Christian *Han.*
Henry Dierderick *Han.*
Higgs William *Prus.*
Hatten William, Hannon Gabriel, Hayde Jane Wander } Genoa.
Hifler Conrad
Hodgeson Ellenor, Hedges Jane } Du.
Hornby Mary
Hardcastle Henry *Tusca.*
Hall Peter Ossen *Den.*
Hirst Elzabeth *Swe.*
Harwood John *Mor.*
Hill Gilbert *Mor.*
Hager George *Swe.*

I.

Isacaf Urtenij *Musco.*
Ibon Francois *Musco.*
James Thomas *Du.*
Jastran Paridon *Tusca.*
Italiani Barthelemi *Tusca.*
Jessen Matthias *Den.*
Jermi Francis, Joslyn John } Mor.
Israel Isaac
Jenner Leonard, Jones Nathaniel } Sax.
Johnston William
Johnson Charles *Ven.*

K.

Kennedy Elizabeth *Du.*
Kennedy Thomas *Du.*
Keers George *Musco.*
Kenedy Jeus *Musco.*
Kreynberg Friderick *Han.*
Karne Joseph, Kersey Alessander } Ven.
Keeling Chr.
Kirkby John *Swe.*
Keever William *Mor.*

L.

Edish Gracomo, Landin Maria Gio, D' Legno Casterina, Li Margarita, Lee Margaret } Ven.
Lolmian Jacob *Han.*
Lassalla Ives *Prus.*
Lett Anna *Genoa.*
Lacy Patrick *Esq;* *Sax.*
Lane John *Mor.*
Langford William *Sax.*

M.

Marser John, Morris John, Marie Abraham, L' Mothe William, Mores Andrew } Prus.
Middleton Rich, Muller Daniel, Mathew Susannah } Han.
Marshall John *Swe.*
Moseley Jan *Du.*
Martin Gio.., Martoni Rizardo, Messon Richard } Ven.
Moiler John
Mason Ambrose, Martin Cross *Ar.*, Mervin Philip, Martin John } Mor.
Maximillien Mr. *Musco:*
Micemi Antonie *Musco.*
Mendeza Peter *Genoa.*
La Mountague Antonie *Genoa*
Miller John *Mor.* 27 *July*, 1711. *except Debts after this time.*
Morton Edward, Magnus Robert, Mills John } Mor.
Moores Andrew *Sax.*

N.

Nivell Anna *Prus.*, L'Noble Piertro, Nel Astos, Nugeans Jone } Ven.
D'Noster Simon *Sax.*
Nash John *Sax.*

O.

Dilmger Symon *Den.*
Offen Hall Peter *Den.*
Ollencop Henr. *Swe.*
Overskeyn Nicholas *Du.*
Oldiger Simon *Ven.*
Owen Caleb *Mor.*

P.

Parkhurst Nathaniel *Sax.*, Person Theodore *Prus.*
Pancefort Tracy *Jun.*, Powell Martin, Parker Jacob } Mor.
Prickard Selly *Swe.*
Pare Ruberto
Pisnor Lewis
Pori John Q., Punch Robert, La Plan James, Poocelton Matthias *Den.*, Paiche Pwine *Den.*, Phillipps Anthony, Palmes Guy, Pollexfen James, Perfeild George *Han.*, Parsons Nicholas *Genoa*, Prasu Antonie *Tusca.*, Philblane Jacob *Musco.*, La Plani *Genoa.*, Parkhurst Nathaniel *Musco.*, Perry William *Mor.*, Pinkethman William *Sax.* } Ven.

Q.

Queile Edward *Genoa.*

R.

Ravens Jan Preter *Du.*, Ray John *Genoa.*, Reginnd Jean *Den.*, Robinson Martha *Den.*, Retil Giswoin, Reiss John, Ryley John, Roane Angel, Roane Thomas, Railler Maurice } Han.
Royal Peter *Musco.*
Rich Samuel *Por.*, Roner Andrew *Prus.*, Roy Stephen *Mor.*, Rigby John *Sax.*, Reynold Samuel *Mor.*

S.

Staple Samuel, Strong Ephram, Sweet James, Shaw Thomas, Shepperd William, Smith Jane, Sweet James } Mor.
Stephenson Alexander *Por.*
Serblane Jacob *Musco.*
Sandal Margathere *Han.*
Storace Pioige, Sevia Jean Thomas } Genoa.
Silvestre Jean
Saccavil Giacomo, Sellor Agrola } Ven.
Stanley John
Swede John, Scoti John, Saygran Anthony } Swe.
St. Eloy Gonqnet Isaac *Por.*
Sallam Jean *Prus.*
Strattford George *Prus.*
Sedeville Gio Tan., Sateire Angelise, Sale Yoes de la } Ven.

T.

Thursby Alexander, Terri Nicoli, Tirabsiche Gio Maria, Tomaro Guio de Sud. } Ven
Tibrus Henry
Tempesti Dinunco, Taylor Thomas, Talick Rebecca } Han.
Tonly Mary *Han.*
Torbit William, Tayler Alexander, Thoroughgood Henry } Mor.
Threfter John
Ticker Abraham *Swe.*
Taylor Thomas *Sax.*

V.

Vkzasa Michael *Tusca.*, Uselesky Mo. *Musco.*, Van Brack Alexander *Prus.*, Verrading Constantine *Prus.*, Vanderhoven William *Du.*, Valentine Antonii *Du.*, Ventura Alepandre *Genoa.*, Voiclon Francis *Genoa.*, Vandeput William *Mor.*, Vousden William *Mor.*

W.

Windus William, Wade John, Ward John, Wrath William, Wrangell Erick, Wingate Edward, Wright Mary, Weber Jacob *Han.*, Wright Mary *Han.*, Ward John, Williams Edward, Wattson Anne, Wallaston Johnathan, Ware James, Wood William, Whithead Thomas *Poland*, Willson Thomas *Ven.*, Whittfeild Edward *Ven.*, Ward Francis *Gen.*, John James *Sax.*, Wright Mary *Swe.*, West Barbary *Prus.*, Wiebbekaingh Benj. *Prus.* } Sax. / Swe. / Du. / Mor. / Ven.

Y.

Yaldon John *Pr*

Z.

Zerney Rebecca *Swe.*

A LIST of the Names that are Protected by the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

A.

Adams William *By* Theo. Oglethorp.
Arkell William *By Sir* H. Johnson.
Awkin John *By Earl of* Glascow.
Abbott Bright *By Lord* Mordington.

B.

Bryant John *By Lord* Mordington.
Bonny Peter *By* John Dibble.
Boreman Edmund *By Earl of* Castlecomer.
Bendy John *By Lord* Hunsdon.
Bradshaw Anne *By* James Murray.
Bell William *By* J. Praed.
Brown John *By Lord* Say *and* Seale.
Bellamy William *By* William Cockran
Barry James *By* Patrick Vans.
Boss John *By* John Jennins.
Bonnel Jacob *By* J. Praed.
Biggs John *By* Alexander Douglas.
Buck Henry *By Duke of* Northumb.
Barker Thomas *By* J. Montgemerie.
Brand John *By Lord* Kilsyth.
Buck Peter *By* Henry Cunningham.
Bell Thomas *By* John Malcolm.
Brown George *By Duke of* Richmond.
Bosgrave Richard *By Lord* Stourton.
Buck Samuel *By* J. Pocklington.
Bee Edward *By Lord* Mordington.
Beeston —— *By ditto.*
Baynham Robert *By* Richard Richardson
Brockwell John *By* W. Feilding.

C.

Chapman Daniel *By Sir* Charles Cox.
Collins John *By Sir* Richard Child.
Cross John *By* Henry Cunningham.
Cole Francis *By Viscount* Kylovth.
Chernocke Charles *By D. of* Northumb.
Clarke Robert *By ditto.*
Carter Thomas *By Sir* Arthur Owen.
Cary Henry *By Lord* Hunsdon.
Carter Charles *By* Theo. Oglethorp.
Crowder Thomas *By Lord* Fitzwater.
Cole Edward *By Sir* John Conway.
Cox Lawrence *By* Robert Ecklin.
Cooling Catherine *By* John Campbell
Cooke Edward *By D. of* Northumberland.
Chapman Samuel *By* Alex. Douglas.

D.

Davis George *By Lord* Fitzwater.
Delawell Jeremy *By Lord* Offulston:
Donelson Alexander *By Lord* Forbes.
Donelson William *By ditto.*
Drummond John *By Lord* Marshall.
Dickins Joseph *By Sir* Alex. Douglas.

E.

Eyre Samuel *By Lord* Kylseth.
Edwards Gilbert *By* Alex. Douglas, *Esq;*

F.

D'La Force Daniel *By Lord* Sussex.
Furce Marmaduke *By* Jasper Ratcliffe
Foster Daniel *By* T. Oglethorpe.
Fisher James *By Lord* Forbes.
Foster William *By Earl* Marshall.
Fletcher Robert *By* Charles Paker.
Foreman John *By* John Campbell.
Frampton Joseph *By Lord* Mordington.

G.

Granger William *By Lord* Murray.
Grimandy Alex. *By* Wm. Wrightous
Gower William *By Sir* Edw. Goodere.
Gale Adam *By Earl of* Home.
Gird George *By* J. Praed.
Graves John *By Lord* Forbes.
Gray John *By Lord* Mordington.
Golding Rich. *By* Alex. Douglas.
Gallway Partrick *By Lord* Edw. Ruffel.

H.

Harwood John *By Lord* Denbigh.
Higgs William *By Lord* Howard.
Hart Charles *Esq;* *By Lord* Craven.
Hockenhull Thomas *By Lord* Marshall.
Harris Renarus *By Earl of* Home.
Hawkins William *By Earl of* Eglinton.
Hungerford John *By Sir* John Clerke.
Home John *By* Alex. Abercombie.
Holditch Nicholas *By* Joseph Erle.
Honnor Michael *By* John Campbell.
Hetherfall Burch *By* J. Sheppard.
Hayhurst Robert *By* Charles Parker.
Hayes Rich *By ditto.*
Hilton Samuel *By* H. Fleetwood.
Harris Walter *as Bag-bearer to the Exchequer-Office*, Under the Seal of the Court.
Hollon Edmond *By Earl* Marshall.
Huggatt John *By Sir* Jacob Banks.
Hudson Thomas *By Lord* Mordington.

J.

Joy Oliver *By Lord* Russel.
Jones Jonathan *By Lord* Forbes.
Jones Robert *By D. of* Northumberland.
Johnston Wm. *By the Marq. of* Annandale.
Joyns Clement *By* Wm. Greason.
Jackson James *By* J. Praed.
Joblin Henry *By* Fran. Darcy, Castlecomer.
Jackson Stephen *By Lord* Bellender.
Johnston Robert *By Lord* Annandale.
Johnson Thomas *By* T. Oglethorpe.

K.

Kingston Richard *By Ld.* Mordington.

L.

Loyd Fould *By Mr.* Lgrd.
Lambe Jonathan *By* Chr. Parker.
Long John *By* Alex. Reid.
Langford Wm. *By* J. Praed.
Lucas John *By* Chr. Parker.
Lewis James *By* Edw. *Ld.* Stourton.
Lacon Francis *By ditto.*
Lambton Robert *By* J. Praed.
Lee Henry *By Sir* Henry John.

M.

Miller Peter *By Earl of* Yarmouth.
Mackarter Dowgale *By* L. Mordington
More George *By Lord* Stourton.
Marsh John *By* Tho. Westby.
Marshall Samuel *By* T. Oglethorpe
Mervin Philip *By* Paul Burrard.
Martin Robert *By* James Campbell.
Maawell Robert *By ditto.*
Madden Francis *By* Francis Clerke.
Mitchell Thomas *By* John Malcolm.
Massa Joseph *By Ld.* Marshall North-Brit.
Moore Isaac *By Ld.* Mordington.

N.

Newdigate Mark *By Ld.* Mordington.
Nat. Richard *By Sir* Arthur Owen.
Nash Thomas *By* Henry Cunningham.
Newman Wm. *By Lord* Stourton.

O.

ODell Abraham *By E. of* Dunbarton.

P.

Parker Joseph *By Earl of* Crayford.
Pullester Mary *By Ld.* Mordington.
Pretherick Denham *A Mess. to the* H. of Com.
Pye John *Esq;* *By* Theo. Oglethorp.
Paige Wm. *By* Alex. Abercromby.
Pelletier Tho. *By Ld. D. of* Grafton.
Phillipps John *By Lord* Forres.
Provo John *By Duke of* Beaufort.
Pabus Mary *By Ld.* Mordington.
Plowman Henry *By* Alex. Douglas.
Parkhurst Nath. *By Mons.* Delhorne.
Penn Wm. *Jun.* *By Ld.* Peterborough.
Porter John *By Lord* Forbes.

R.

Robinson Andrew *By* L. Dunbarton.
Robinson Edw. *By Sir* G. Warbington.
Richardson Robert *By* Chr. Parker.
Reading John *By Sir* John Clerke.
Richardson John *By* R. Creswell.
Reynolds Peter *By* Samuel Wilson.
Rackstraw Wm. *By Ld.* Dunbarton.
Richmond James *By Ld.* Mordington.
Robinson Richard *M. D. By Sir* George Wharbunton.
Ross Nathaniel *By Ld.* Mordington.

S.

Selleway Francis *By Baron* Forstener.
Steed Richard *By E.* Yarmouth.
Sorocold George *By E.* Marr.
Scott Walter *By E.* Home.
Seahouse Richard *By E.* Craford.
Salter Timtohy *By E.* Clarendon.
Slaughter Anne *By Sir* G. Warburton.
Stroeton Robert *By* John Clerke.
Scott Edw. *By* James Scott.
Sparke Robert *By* A. Grant.
Sheppard Tho. *By* Gregory Palmer.
Sheppard John *By Marq. of* Annandale.
Smith Edw. *By* C. Parker.
Saule Charles *By ditto.*
Stewart Gilbert *By Lord* Mordington.
Smith James *By Lord* Oliphant.
Salter Sam. *By Lord* Bellenden.
Swain Richard *By Sir* Alex. Douglas.
Siddon Richard *By Lord* Mordington.
Sabburton John *By ditto.*
Sheriffe Robert *By Lord* Say *and* Seale.
Spencer Thomas *By Lord* Mordington.
Swift Isaac *By Lord* Say *and* Seale.
String Thomas *By Ld.* Westmoreland.

T.

Thomas Anthony *By* R. Bradshaith.
Tildecly Edward *By* D. Hamilton.
Taylor James *By* Alex. Abercomby,
Thredeer Edw. *By* Wm. Wykes.
Thompson John *By* J. Praed.
Tonstale John *By Ld.* Yarmouth.

V.

Vincent Wm. *By Ld.* Howard.

W.

Wallis Thomas *By* Wm. Wykes.
Walker Thomas *By Ld.* Forbes.
Williams Elizabeth *By* J. Trevanion.
Woodford John *By Ld.* Mordington.
Wigmore George *By Sir* Ed. Williams, *Kt.*
Weit William *By Ld.* Mordington.
Whiston John *By* Wm. Griffith.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

JOHN *Humphryes* of *Staples-Inn*, *London*, Gent. maketh Oath, That the Names of the Persons named to be Protected by Ambassadors, and other Publick Ministers of Foreign Princes and States; and likewise the Names of the Persons named to be Protected by the Honourable House of Lords and Commons, That the Book hereunto annexed is a True Copy of the several Names of all those Persons that are Protected by such Ambassadors and other Publick Ministers and Foreign Princes and States, and by any of the Lords and Members of the Honourable House of Commons; and which are Entred and Filed in the Sheriffs-Office of *Middlesex*, to the Tenth Day of this Instant *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1711.

Jur' 12 die Novemb.
1711. *coram me*

John Humphryes.

John Powell.

London: Printed by *J. Read* in *White-Fryers* near *Fleetstreet*, and Sold by the Booksellers of *London* and *Westminster*, 1712. Price One Peny.

816. m. 3
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By the Lords Juſtices,

A PROCLAMATION,

Ordering the Payment of One hundred thouſand Pounds to any Perſon who ſhall Seize and Secure the Pretender, in caſe he ſhall Land, or attempt to Land in any of His Majeſties Dominions.

Tho. Cantuar. Harcourt *C.* W. Ebor. Shrewsbury, Buckingham *P.* Dartmouth *C. P. S.* Somerſet, Bolton, Devonſhire, Argyll, Montroſe, Roxburghe, Kent, Pembroke, Carliſle, Angleſey, Nottingham, Abingdon, Scarbrough, Orford, Townſhend, Halifax, Cowper, T. Parker.

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament, made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, Intituled, An Act for the better Support of His Majeſties Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*, Reciting, That her late Majeſty Queen Anne, of Bleſſed Memory, being fully Convinced of the imminent Dangers which threatned her Kingdoms and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hannover, as well as from a juſt Reſentment of the Indignities offered to her ſaid Majeſty by the Pretenders remaining in Lorrain, in Defiance of her repeated Inſtances for his Removal, and of the Treaſonable Practices committed by Liſting her ſaid late Majeſties Subjects in the Service of the Pretender, was pleaſed to Iſſue her Royal Proclamation, thereby Promiſing a Reward of Five thouſand Pounds to ſuch Perſon who ſhould Apprehend the Pretender; And that the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Aſſembled, did, by their humble Addreſs, Aſſure her ſaid late Majeſty, That they would Aſſiſt her, by Granting out of the firſt Aids to be given by Parliament, the Sum of One hundred thouſand Pounds, as a further Encouragement and Reward for Apprehending the Pretender, whenever he ſhould Land, or attempt to Land in any of her ſaid late Majeſties Dominions; To the end that the Encouragement and Reward for a Service ſo important might be rendred ſure and effectual, it is Enacted, That the Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the time being, ſhould and are thereby Authorized and Required, out of any Monies granted, or to be granted by Parliament for the Uſe of the Publick, forthwith to Iſſue and Pay the Sum of One hundred thouſand Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall Seize and Secure the Perſon of the Pretender, whenever he ſhould Land or Attempt to Land in any of His Majeſties Dominions: We therefore, to the Intent that all His Majeſties Subjects may have Notice of the Encouragement given, as aforeſaid, have thought fit, by the Advice of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Priby Council, in His Majeſties Name, to Iſſue this Proclamation, and do hereby, in His Majeſties Name, Command and Require all His Majeſties Officers, Civil and Military, and all other His Majeſties Loving Subjects, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to Seize and Secure the ſaid Pretender, whenever he ſhall Land, or attempt to Land in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other His Majeſties Dominions, in order to his being brought to Juſtice for High Treaſon (whereof he ſtands Attainted by Act of Parliament) and to give Notice thereof immediately, when he ſhall be ſo Seized and Secured, to One of His Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State. And We do hereby further, in His Majeſties Name, Order, That the Reward of One hundred thouſand Pounds, Directed by the ſaid Act of Parliament to be Paid, as aforeſaid, be punctually Paid to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſo Seize and Secure the ſaid Pretender. And His Majeſties High Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Treaſury for the time being, is and are hereby Required to make Payment thereof accordingly. And if any of the Perſons who have Adhered to or Aſſiſted, or who ſhall Adhere to or Aſſiſt the ſaid Pretender, ſhall Seize and Secure him, as aforeſaid, he or they, Who ſhall ſo Seize and Secure him, ſhall have His Majeſties Gracious General Pardon, and ſhall alſo Receive the ſaid Reward, to be Paid in manner aforeſaid.

Given at the Court at St. *James*'s the Fifteenth Day of *September*, 1714. In the Firſt Year of His Majeſties Reign.

A

God ſave the King.

LONDON, Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, And by the Aſſigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1714.

(Price One Peny.)

BRITISH MUSEUM

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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION,

For Calling a New PARLIAMENT.

GEORGE R.



IT having pleased Almighty God, by most Remarkable Steps of his Providence, to bring Us in Safety to the Crown of this Kingdom, notwithstanding the Designs of Evil Men, who shewed themselves Disaffected to Our Succession, and who have since, with the utmost Degree of Malice, Misrepresented Our firm Resolution and uniform Endeavours to Preserve and Defend Our most Excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and Attempted by many False Suggestions to render Us Suspected to Our People; We cannot omit, on this Occasion of first Summoning Our Parliament of Great Britain (in Justice to Our Selves, and that the Miscarriages of others may not be imputed to Us, at a time when False Impressions may do the greatest and irrecoverable Hurt before they can be Cleared up) to Signifie to Our Whole Kingdom, That We were very much concerned, on Our Accession to the Crown, to find the Publick Affairs of Our Kingdoms under the greatest Difficulties, as well in respect of Our Trade, and the Interruption of Our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which We were Surprized to Observe, had been very much increased since the Conclusion of the last War. We do not therefore doubt, that if the ensuing Elections shall be made by Our Loving Subjects with that Safety and Freedom which by Law they are Entitled to, and We are firmly Resolved to Maintain to them, they will send up to Parliament the fittest Persons to Redress the present Disorders, and to Provide for the Peace and Happiness of Our Kingdoms, and the Ease of Our People for the future, and therein will have a particular Regard to such as shewed a Firmness to the Protestant Succession, when it was most in Danger; We have therefore found it necessary, as well for the Causes aforesaid, as for other Weighty Considerations concerning Us and Our Kingdoms, to Call a New Parliament, and We do accordingly Declare, That, with the Advice of Our Privy-Council, We have this Day given Order to Our Chancellor of Great Britain, to Issue out Writs in due Form, for the Calling a New Parliament; Which Writs are to bear Teste on Monday the Seventeenth Day of this instant January, and to be Returnable on Monday the Seventeenth Day of March next following.

Given at Our Court at St. *James*'s, the Fifteenth Day of *January*, 1714. In the First Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1714.

816. m. 3.
166.
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The Humble ADDRESS *of the* Houſe of Commons *to the* KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament Aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our Unfeigned Thanks for Your Moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg leave moſt Heartily to Congratulate Your Majeſty upon the Succeſs that has attended Your Arms; and it is with the greateſt Satisfaction We obſerve, that the Officers and Soldiers of the Army have, by a Brave and Faithful Diſcharge of their Duty, deſerved Your Majeſty's Approbation; and that the Juſt and Neceſſary Meaſures taken for ſtrengthning Your Majeſty's Hands, have had ſo good an Effect in preventing Inſurrections in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom.

The Wiſe and Seaſonable Proviſion which Your Majeſty has made, both at Home and from Abroad, for the Safety of the Nation; Your Goodneſs in giving all ſuch Eſtates as ſhall be forfeited by this Rebellion, in Eaſe of Your People; and the tender Regard and Concern which You have been pleaſed to expreſs for their Sufferings; call for all the Returns of Duty, Zeal, and Affection, which Faithful and Loyal Subjects can owe or pay to the beſt of Kings.

This Rebellion, (for which not the leaſt Colour of Provocation has been given) as it ought very juſtly to be the Object of Your Majeſty's Contempt, ſo it raiſes in Your truly Loyal Commons the higheſt Reſentment and Indignation againſt thoſe ungrateful deſperate Rebels, whoſe pernicious Principles, private Diſcontents and Diſappointments, have engaged them to involve their Country in Blood and Confuſion.

We look with Pity upon thoſe unhappy deluded People, who, by falſe Pretences, and malicious Inſinuations, have been betrayed into their own Deſtruction; but we deteſt, and will do our utmoſt to confound the Devices of thoſe, who, profeſſing an Unlimited Obedience, have ſtirred up a Rebellion againſt Your Majeſty, and under the Diſguiſe of the Danger of the Church, are endeavouring to introduce Popery; and when we reflect that nothing leſs than our Holy Religion, Your Majeſty's Crown, and the Liberties of our Country are concerned in the Event of this wicked Undertaking, We cannot but with Aſtoniſhment obſerve the Indifference of ſome, in this Great and Important Juncture.

But Your Faithful Commons, with Hearts full of a due Senſe of the Invaluable Bleſſings which they enjoy under Your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Government, offer their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of Your Undoubted Title to the Crown, in Support of the Proteſtant Religion, and in Maintenance of the Liberty and Property of the Subject, which, as they were wonderfully Preſerved to us by Your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, can only be Secured to Poſterity by the Eye of

Heaven watching over and guarding Your Sacred Perſon and Your Royal Family.

And that this Nation may long continue to be a Proteſtant and a Free People, Your moſt Dutiful and Loyal Commons do moſt readily promiſe to grant ſuch early and effectual Supplies, as may enable Your Majeſty to put an End to this Unnatural Rebellion, to Confound and Extinguiſh for ever all Hopes of the Pretender, his open and ſecret Abettors, and ſecure the Future Peace and Tranquility of your Kingdoms; being well aſſured, that Your Good People will think no Burthen grievous that is neceſſary for the Preſervation of all that is dear and valuable to them.

But Your Majeſty's Care and Concern for the Publick Welfare has not been confined to Your own Kingdoms; and however Your Enemies might flatter themſelves, that theſe inteſtine Commotions would leſſen the Influence of *Great Britain* in Foreign Parts; Your Commons with Admiration ſee, and with Gratitude acknowledge, the Effect of Your Wiſdom, which has been able to ſurmount theſe Difficulties, in ſettling the Barrier Treaty for the *Netherlands*, between the Emperor and the States-General, under Your Majeſty's Guaranty; in having made ſo great a Progreſs towards renewing all former Alliances between *Great Britain* and the States-General; and particulary in delivering that valuable Branch of our Commerce with *Spain*, from thoſe grievous Impoſitions and Hardſhips, to which it was ſubjected by the Treachery of the late Male-Adminiſtration.

And as the ſame fatal and pernicious Councils have been the Cauſe and Source of all the Miſchiefs and Calamities that muſt attend this Unnatural Rebellion; and as Your faithful Commons, deſirous to teſtify their Zeal and Duty to Your Majeſty, and their Abhorrence of this treaſonable Enterprize, have already exerted themſelves in endeavouring to bring to ſpeedy and exemplary Juſtice the open and declared Inſtruments of this Rebellion; they think themſelves obliged, in Juſtice to their injured Country, to continue, in the moſt vigorous and impartial Manner, to proſecute the Authors of thoſe Evil and Deſtructive Councils which have drawn down theſe Miſeries upon the Nation.

BY *Vertue of an Order of the* Houſe of Commons, *I do appoint* Jacob Tonſon, Timothy Goodwin, Bernard Lintott, *and* William Taylor *to Print this Addreſs; and that no other Perſon preſume to Print the ſame.*

SP. COMPTON, *Speaker.*

LONDON:
Printed for *J. Tonſon* in the *Strand*, *T. Goodwin* and *B. Lintott* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and *W. Taylor* in *Pater-noſter-Row*. 1715.
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His Majesties

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH

To both HOUSES of

PARLIAMENT,

On *Munday* the Ninth Day of *January*, 1715.



LONDON,
Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. MDCCXV.

His Majeſties

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH

To both HOUSES of

PARLIAMENT,

On *Munday* the Ninth Day of *January*, 1715.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Zeal and Affection to My Government, and the Vigilant Care for the Safety of the Nation, which you have ſhewn in your reſpective Counties, have not only fully Anſwered My Expectations, but give Me Aſſurances that you are Met together, reſolved to Act with a Spirit becoming a Time of Common Danger, and with ſuch a Vigour as will End in the Confuſion of all thoſe who have Openly Engaged in this Rebellion, and in the Shame and Reproach of ſuch as by Secret and Malicious Inſinuations have Fomented, or by an Avowed Indifference Encouraged this Traiterous Enterprize.

It is, I doubt not, a great Satisfaction to you to have obſerved, That the Powers you Intruſted Me with for the Preſervation of the Publick Safety, have been Employed in the moſt Proper and Effectual Manner, and made ſtrictly Subſervient to thoſe Purpoſes only for which you Intended them; And you muſt have had the Pleaſure to Reflect with Me, That as the Meaſures taken for Our Defence have been Juſt and Neceſſary, ſo it has pleaſed the Divine Providence to Bleſs them with a Series of Suitable Succeſs; And I cannot but take this Opportunity of doing Juſtice to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, whoſe Brave and Faithful Diſcharge of their Duty has Diſappointed Our Enemies, and Contributed ſo much to the Safety of the Nation.

I did hope, That the Detecting and Preventing the deſigned Inſurrections in ſome Parts of the Kingdom, and the Defeating in others thoſe who had taken up Arms againſt Me, would have put an End to this Rebellion; But it is Plain, that Our Enemies, Animated by ſome Secret Hopes of Aſſiſtance, are ſtill Endeavouring to Support this Deſperate Undertaking, and the Pretender, as I have reaſon to believe, is now Landed in *Scotland*.

It is however with Pleaſure I can Acquaint you, That notwithſtanding theſe Inteſtine Commotions, *Great Britain* has, in ſome meaſure, Recovered its Influence and Reputation Abroad. The Treaty for Settling the Barrier for the *Netherlands* is now fully Concluded between the Emperor and the *States General* under My Guarranty. The King of *Spain* has Agreed to a Treaty, by which that Valuable Branch of Our Commerce will be Delivered from the New Impoſitions and Hardſhips, to which it was Subjected by the late Treaties, and will ſtand Settled, for the future, on a Foot more Advantageous and Certain than it ever did in the moſt Flouriſhing Time of Any of My Predeceſſors; And the Treaty for Renewing all former Alliances between the Crown of *Great Britain* and the *States General* is brought very near to its Concluſion.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt Rely on your Affection to Me, and your Care and Concern for the Safety of the Nation, to Grant Me ſuch Supplies as may Enable Me to Reſtore and to Secure the Peace of the Kingdom; And I will Order Eſtimates of the Neceſſary Expences to be Laid before you.

Among the many Unavoidable Ill Conſequences of this Rebellion, none Affects Me more Senſibly than that Extraordinary Burthen, which it has and muſt Create to My Faithful Subjects: To Eaſe them as far as lies in My Power, I take this firſt Opportunity of Declaring, That I will freely give up all the Eſtates that ſhall become Forfeited to the Crown by this Rebellion, to be Applied towards Defraying the Extraordinary Expence incurr'd on this Occaſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is matter of the greateſt Uneaſineſs to Me, That the Firſt Years of My Reign, the whole Courſe of which I wiſhed to have Tranſmitted to Poſterity, Diſtinguiſhed by the Fair and Endearing Marks of Peace and Clemency, ſhould be Clouded and Overcaſt with ſo Unnatural a Rebellion; which, however Impotent and Unſucceſsful a due Care may render it in all other Reſpects, does moſt ſenſibly Afflict Me, by the Calamities it has brought on many of My Faithful Subjects, and by thoſe indiſpenſable Returns of Severity, which their Sufferings and the Publick Safety do moſt juſtly call for; Under this Concern, My greateſt Comfort is, that I cannot Reproach My ſelf with having given the leaſt Provocation to that Spirit of Diſcontent and Calumny that has been let looſe againſt Me, or the leaſt Pretence for Kindling the Flame of this Rebellion.

Let thoſe, whoſe Fatal Counſels laid the Foundation of all theſe Miſchiefs, and thoſe, whoſe Private Diſcontents and Diſappointments, Diſguiſed under falſe Pretences, have Betrayed great Numbers of deluded People into their own Deſtruction, Anſwer for the Miſeries in which they have Involved their Fellow-Subjects: I queſtion not but that, with the Continuance of God's Bleſſing, who alone is able to Form Good out of Evil, and with the Cheerful Aſſiſtance of My Parliament, We ſhall in a ſhort time ſee this Rebellion End, not only in Reſtoring the Tranquillity of My Government, but in Procuring a Firm and Laſting Eſtabliſhment of that Excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, which it was manifeſtly Deſigned to Subvert: And that this Open and Flagrant Attempt in Favour of Popery will Aboliſh all other Diſtinctions among Us, but of ſuch as are Zealous Aſſertors of the Liberties of their Country, the Preſent Eſtabliſhment, and the Proteſtant Religion; and of ſuch as are Endeavouring to Subject the Nation to the Revenge and Tyranny of a Popiſh Pretender.

F I N I S.

5

EXHORTATION

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS

IN THE

NORTH of *IRELAND*,

To the PEOPLE under their

PASTORAL CARE:

Occaſion'd by certain Advices of the *Pretender*'s intended Invaſion of theſe Kingdoms; agreed upon by a Meeting of Miniſters (in concert with the Gentlemen of their Perſuaſion) at *Belfaſt*, *Auguſt* the 4th, 1715, to be read from their Pulpits.

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WHereas our gracious Sovereign King *GEORGE* hath in his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament in *GREAT-BRITAIN*, communicated his certain Advices of *Attempts that are preparing by the* Pretender *from Abroad and carrying on at Home by a reſtleſs Party in his Favor*: We embrace this Occaſion of exhorting and obteſting, with all poſſible Earneſtneſs, all under our Paſtoral Care to ſearch and try their Hearts and Ways, and by an unfeigned Repentance to turn to GOD, mourning over their own Sins and the Sins of theſe Nations, which have provok'd Almighty GOD in his holy and juſt Providence to threaten us with Judgments, the dreadful Effects of his awful Diſpleaſure; and to implore, by fervent Supplications at the Throne of Grace, the Divine Protection to His Sacred Majeſty's Perſon, to their Royal Higneſſes the *Prince* and *Princeſs* of *WALES* and their Iſſue, and the whole Royal Family; and that Almighty GOD wou'd defeat all the Attempts of the *Pretender* and his Abettors.

And we do farther exhort all our People, and declare it to be their Duty before GOD and the World, to adventure their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of the juſt Title and Government of our lawful Sovereign King *GEORGE*, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in his Family: and to exert themſelves on THIS OCCASION with that Zeal, Courage and Forwardneſs that is ſutable to the great Importance of ſo good a Cauſe; And that they ſhou'd not by any Means decline the giving ſuch Aid, and doing ſuch Service to His Majeſty, as His Majeſty may in His Royal Juſtice and Wiſdom demand at their Hands.

Beſides the indiſpenſible Obligations to a dutiful and loyal Behavior to His Majeſty, the Beſt of Kings; all that is dear to us as Men and Chriſtians is at Stake. Shou'd the Popiſh *Pretender* prevail (which GOD forbid) we cou'd expect nothing, but the utter Extirpation of the Reformed Religion at Home, and the greateſt Danger of it's Ruin in all the Proteſtant Churches Abroad; that the Antichriſtian Romiſh Idolatry, Superſtition, Hereſie, and Tyranny ſhou'd be let in upon us as a mighty Torrent; that the moſt barbarous Perſecution that can be invented by the moſt Cruel of Mankind wou'd be ſet on Foot againſt all faithful Proteſtants; and that our excellent Civil Conſtitution and *Britiſh* Liberties which have been purchas'd and preſerv'd by ſo long a Train of remarkable Diſpenſations of Providence and by ſo vaſt an Expence of Blood and Treaſure, ſhou'd be intirely loſt, and ſucceeded by Arbitrary Government and the vileſt Slavery.

We with the Concurrence of the Gentlemen of our Perſuaſion, have addreſs'd His Majeſty, and from the Knowledge we have of your Loyalty, have in your Behalf given His Majeſty Aſſurances of your ready Complyance with all to which we do hereby ſeriouſly exhort you in this EXTRAORDINARY CONJUNCTURE. And ſhou'd you fail in your Duty (of which we cannot ſuffer our ſelves to entertain the leaſt Suſpicion) we think our ſelves oblig'd in Conſcience to warn you in the Name of our Great Lord and Maſter JESUS CHRIST, that beſides the odious Infamy and juſt Reproach to which your Memorys ſhou'd be expos'd to Generations to come, by ſuch a grievous Sin againſt GOD you wou'd provoke him to inflict upon you the greateſt of Judgments, and involve yourſelves in the dreadful Guilt of all the bad Conſequences that may happen to follow to the Detriment of Religion, His Majeſty's juſt Right, and the Liberties of theſe Nations, by your Neglect. And on the other Hand, you have the faithful and gracious Promiſes of a Merciful GOD for aſſiſting you in the Defence of his own righteous Cauſe, and that he will never leave you nor forſake you while you depend upon Him in the Diſcharge of your Duty: Of which you in Conjunction with our other Proteſtant Brethren have had the comfortable Experience, when you ſignaliz'd yourſelves in the brave and vigorous Defence of our common Proteſtant Cauſe at the late Happy-Revolution. Therefore we beſeech you in the Bowels of CHRIST, that putting yourſelves under the Shadow of the Almighty, you wou'd quit your ſelves like Men, as becomes faithful Subjects and zealous Proteſtants, in Defence of all the precious Intereſts of pure and uncorrupted Chriſtianity, His Majeſty's juſt Title, and all that's dear to us.

FINIS.

H.

A LIST of the Peers exiſting at the Time of King *James* the Firſt His Acceſſion to the Crown, and of thoſe who have ſince been advanced to the Peerage by Claim of antient Right, by Writ or by Patent; as alſo of the ſeveral Peers Extinct in His and the ſucceeding Reigns.

N. B. *Thoſe Printed in Capitals, are the Preſent Peers.*

LIST of Peers as it ſtood at King *James* the Firſt His Acceſſion to the Crown, the Twenty Fourth of *March*, $160\frac{2}{3}$.

MARQUIS.

WINCHESTER, DUKE of BOLTON.

EARLS.

OXford.
Northumberland.
SHREWSBURY [†].
Kent, DUKE of KENT.
DERBY.
Worceſter, D. of BEAUFORT.
Rutland, D. of RUTLAND.
Cumberland.
Suſſex.
HUNTINGDON.
Bath.
Southampton.
Bedford, D. of BEDFORD.
PEMBROKE.
Hertford, D. of SOMMERSET.
LINCOLN.

VISCOUNTS.

MONTACUTE [†].
Bindon.

BARONS.

AUDLEY, *E. of Caſtelhaven* [†].
Willoughby of Eresby, DUKE of ANCASTER.
DE LA WAR.
Berkeley, E. of BERKELEY.
Stafford.
Morley.
Darcey.
DUDLEY.
Zouche.
Scroop, *E. of Sunderland.*
Grey of Wilton (*Attainted*).
Lumley.
STOURTON [†].
Ogle.
Mountjoy, *E. of Devonſhire.*
Cobham (*Attainted*).
Monteagle (*merged in Morley*).

BARONS.

Sandys.
Vaux.
Windſor, E. of PLYMOUTH.
Wentworth. *E. of Cleveland.*
Mordaunt, E. of PETERBOROUGH.
Cromwell.
Eure.
Wharton, D. of WHARTON.
Sheffield, D. of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Rich, EARL of WARWICK.
WILLOUGHBY of PARHAM.
Paget, E. of UXBRIDGE.
Darcey of Chiche. E. RIVERS [†].
HOWARD of EFFINGHAM (*then E. of Nottingham.*)
NORTH and GREY.
Chandois, E. of CARNARVAN.
HUNSDON.
St. JOHN of BLETSO (*afterwds. E. Bolingbroke.*
Buckhurſt E. of DORSET.
Burleigh, E. of EXETER.
Compton, E of NORTHAMPTON.
Norris, E. of Berkſhire.
Walden, E. of SUFFOLK.

K. J. I.	Created, &c.	Extinct.
	King JAMES I.	
1.	E. of Arundel *reſtored, and placed as firſt Earl* [D. of NORFOLK [†]	Baron Grey of Wilton. B. Cobham.
	Viſcount HEREFORD *reſtored, and placed as* [*firſt Viſcount.*	
	SAY and SEALE *Claim allowed, and placed* [*after V. Montacute.*	
	Bar. ABERGAVENNY *Claim allowed, and placed as firſt Baron.*	
	Cecil, E. of SALISBURY.	
	Sidney, E. of LEICESTER.	
	Knolles, *E. of Banbury.*	
	Wootton.	
	Thornaugh (*merged in Bedford.*)	
	Grey of Groby, E. of STAMFORD.	
	PETRE, [†].	
	Harrington.	
	Danvers, *E. of Danby.*	
	Gerard Bromley.	
	Spencer, E. of SUNDERLAND.	
	Elleſmere, E. of BRIDGEWATER.	
	Marnhill, *E. of Northampton.*	B. Ogle.
2.	Hume, (*E. Dunbar in Scotland*).	B. Lumley.
3.	Stanhope, of Harrington.	B. Zouche.
	ARUNDEL of WARDOUR [†].	
	Cavendiſh D. of DEVONSHIRE.	
	Denney, *E. of Norwich.*	
	Carew of Clopton, *E. of Totneſs.*	
	Earl Montgomery (*merg'd in Pembroke*).	Earl of Devon.
5.	Baron Knivet, of Eſcrick.	
6.	Clifton.	
9.	Earl of Sommerſet (*attainted*).	B. Hume.
1.	Baron Settrington, *D. of Richmond.*	B. Harrington.

K. J. I.	Created, &c.	Extinct.
12.	Baron Dacres, of Herſtmonceaux, *E. of Suſſex,* [*Claim allowed, and placed next Lord Morley.*	
13.	Hay, of Sawley, *E. of Carliſle.*	E. of Northampton.
	DORMER of WENGE [†].	
	Whaddon, *D. of Buckingham.*	
14.	Houghton, *D. of Newcaſtle.*	E. of Somerſet.
	TENHAM. [FIELD.	
	Stanhope, of Shelford, E. of CHESTER-	
	Noel, E of GAINSBOROUGH.	
16.	Digby, *E. of Briſtol.*	
	Verulam, *V. St. Albans.*	B. Monteagle.
17.	Eaverſdale, *E of Camt.* (*M. Hamilton in Scotland*)	B. Clifton.
	Leighton, *D. of Richmond.*	Viſcount Bindon.
	Viſcount Purbeck.	
18.	Baron Newenham, E. of DENBIGH.	
	Kingſton, *E. of Holderneſs.*	
	Ogle, *D. of Newcaſtle.*	
	Montague, E. of MANCHESTER.	
	BROOK.	
	Hicks, *V. Cambden.*	
19.	Mont. of Boughton, D. of MONTAGUE.	Earl of Berkſhire.
	Howard, of Charlton, E. of BERKSHIRE.	
	Lepington, *E. of Monmouth.*	
	Cranfield, *E. of Middleſex.*	
	Viſcount Faulkland.	
20.	Baron Kenſington, *E. Holland* (*mer. in Warwick.*)	B. Knivet of Eſcrick.
21.	Eaſtwell, E. of WINCHELSEA. [†]	
	Grey of Werk, *E. of Tankerville.*	
	Daventree, *E. of Angleſea.*	
22.	Somerhill, *E. of St. Albans.*	
	Deincourt, *E of* SCARSDALE.	E. of Holderneſs.
	Fane, *E. of* WESTMORLAND.	D. of Richmond.
	Ley, *E. of Marlborough.*	
	Roberts, E. of RADNOR.	
	Earl of Conway.	

C. I.	Created, &c.	Extinct.
	King CHARLES I.	
1.	BAron St. John Tregoſe.	Viſcount St. Albans.
	Carleton, *V. Dorchet.*	
	Tufton, E. of THANET.	
	Craven, *E. Craven.*	
	Cecil, *V. Wimbledon.*	
3	Mountjoy, *E. of Newport.*	B. Thornaugh.
	Faulconberg, *V.* FAULCONBERG [†]	
	LOVELACE.	
	Poulet, E. POULET.	
	Harrey of Kidbrook.	
	Brudenell, E. of CARDIGAN.	
	Pierrepont, D. of KINGSTON.	
	Viſcount Bayning of Sudbury.	
	Baron MAYNARD.	
4	Coventry, E. of COVENTRY.	
	Howard of Eſcrick.	
	Weſton, *E. of Portland.*	
	Goring, *E. of Norwich.*	
	Mohun.	
	Saville, *E. of Suſſex.*	
	Wentworth, *E. of Strafford.*	
	Dunſmore, *E. of Cottington.*	
	Botelet of Bramsfield.	
5.	Powys, *Marquis of Powis, (outlawed).*	
	Baron Herbert of Cherbury.	
7	Cottington.	E. of Torneſs.
		V. Campden.
		B. Wootton.
		E. of Montgomery.
16.	Littleton.	B. St. John of Tregoſe.
	Fotheriche.	E. of Sunderland.
	Trowbridge, *(merged in Somerſet.)*	Vſc. Dorcheſter.
		E. of Danbury.
		B. Darcy.
	Viſcount Stafford.	V. C. Wimbleton.
17	Baron Bruce, E. of AYLESBURY.	Vſc. Sudbury.
	Capel, E. of ESSEX.	B. Stafford.
	Darcy, E. of HOLDERNESS. *Claim*	E. of Norwich.
	[allowed and placed next Lord Darcy.]	E. of Suſſex.
18	Newport, E. of BRADFORD.	B. Harvey of Kidbrook.
	Craven of Ryton.	
19	Wilmot, *E. of Rochſter.*	
	LEIGH.	
	Hatton, *V.* HATTON.	
	Hopton, *V.*	
	Loughborough.	
	Jermyn, *E. of St. Alban.*	E. of Cumberland.
	BYRON.	Vſc. Faulkland.
	Vaughan, *(E. of Carbery in Ireland)*	E. of Danby.
	Carrington.	
	Widdrington, *(attainted)*	
	Duke of Cumberland, *Prince Rupert.*	
	Baron Ward, *(merged in Dudley).*	
	Earl of Brainford, *(E. of Forth in Scotland).*	
20.	Baron COLEPEPER.	
	Aſhly.	
	Clifford, E. of BURLINGTON.	
	Lucas.	
	Bellaſyſe.	
	Rockingham, E. of ROCKINGHAM.	B. Littleton.
	Cobham.	
	Cholmondeley of Wichmalbank.	
21.	Gerard Brandon, *E. of Macclesfield.*	
	LEXINGTON.	
	Newbury, *E. of Litchfield. (ma. in Rutland.)*	

C. II.	Created, &c.	Extinct.
16.	Baron Arlington, *E. of Arlington.*	
	Fretcheville.	
	Botetort, *E. of Falmouth.*	
	ARUNDEL of TRERICE.	
		E. of Falmouth.
		B. Loughborough.
18.	Butler of Moor Park.	E. of Southampton.
		E. of Cleveland.
19	Saville, *M. of Halifax.*	B. Botelers of Bramsfield.
21	Howard of Caſtleriſing, *E. Norw. (in Norf.)*	
22	FITZWALTER, *Claim allowed, and place*	E. of Northumberland.
	[next Lord Darcy.]	
	Nonſuch, D. of CLEVELAND.	
24.	Sudbury, D. of GRAFTON.	E. of Suſſex.
	CLIFFORD of CHUDLEIGH [†].	D. of Richmond.
	Duras of Holdenby, *(merged in Feverſham)*	E. of Norwich.
	Butler of Weſton.	
25.	Osborn, D. of LEEDS.	E. of Holland.
	Grey, *(merged in North).*	
	Paſton, E. of YARMOUTH.	
	Daventry, E. of NOTTINGHAM.	
26.	Spelbury, E. of LITCHFIELD.	E. of Middleſex.
	Peterſham, E. *of Guilford, (D. Lauderdale)*	
	Pontefract, *D. of Northumberland.*	
27	Dartmouth, *E. of Plymouth.*	B. Trowbridge.
	Settington D. of RICHMOND.	
	Cranfield, *E. Middleſex, (merged in Dorſet).*	
	Norris of Ricot, E. of ABINGDON. *Claim*	
	[allowed by D. Grant from E. Berks and placed	
28	*accordingly.*	
	Hyddington, D. of St. ALBANS.	B. Stanhope of Harrington.
29	Throwley, *E. of Feverſham.*	B. Grey.
	Ferrer, E. FERRERS. *Claim allowed and pla*	B. Crofts.
	[and next of Lord Norley.]	
	Mowbray, *(merged in D. Norfolk).*	E. of Norwich.
		E. of Middleſex.
31		B. Duras.
	Grey of Ruthen, E. of SUSSEX. *Claim al-*	E. of Newport.
32	*[lowed, and placed next Lord Fitzwalter.]*	B. Manners.
	Manners, *(merged in E. Rutland)*	E. Marlborough.
	Deincourt, *(merged in E. of Scarſdale).*	V. Stafford.
33	Conyers, *(merged in E. Holdernes).*	
	Noel, *(merged in E. Gainſborough).*	E. of Plymouth.
	Wooton Baſſet, E. of ROCHESTER.	B. Mowbray.
	Lumley, E. of SCARBOROUGH.	B. Deyncourt.
34	CARTERET.	E. of Rocheſter.
	Oſſulſton, E. of TANKERVILLE.	B. Fretchville.
	Dartmouth, E. of DARTMOUTH.	E. of Guilford.
	Alington.	D. Cumberland (Prince Rupert.)
	Thynne, *V.* WEYMOUTH.	B. Noel (merged).
35.	STAWELL.	
36	GUILFORD.	E. of Conway.
	Godolphin, E. of GODOLPHIN.	B. Sandys.
		B. Butler of Moor Park.
		B. Wootton.
		D. of York came to the Crown.

J. II.	Created, &c.	Extinct.
	King JAMES II.	
1	BAron Dover.	D. of Monmouth.
	Churchill, D. of MARLBOROUGH.	E. of Arlington.
	Jeffreyes.	B. Butler of Weſton.
	WALDEGRAVE [†].	B. Cromwel.
	Tindal, *E. of Dunmore (Attainted).*	E. of Portland.
3	Bulkworth, *D. of Berwick. (Outlawed).*	D. of Buckingham.
4	E. of STAFFORD [†].	D. of Albemarle.
	Griffin *(Outlawed).*	B. Aſhly.

W. & M.	Created, &c.	Extinct.
	King WILLIAM and Q. MARY.	
1	BAron Oking, D. of Cumberland. *(Prince*	B. Bellaſyſe.
	[George of Denmark.]	
	Cirencester, D. of PORTLAND.	Conyers.
	Milton, *E. of Rumney.*	
	Cholmondeley, E. of CHOLMONDELEY.	
	Teyes, D. of SCHOMBERG.	
	Herbert, *E. of Torrington.*	
	ASHBURNHAM.	
2	Willoughby of Eresby *(merged in Lindſey).*	
	Berkeley, *(merged in E. Berkeley)*	
	Sidney, *(merged in E. of Leiceſter).*	
	Granville, *(merged in E. of Bath).*	
	Osborn, *(merged in D. of Leeds).*	
	Clifford, *(merged in E. of Burlington).*	
3	Villiers, E. of JERSEY.	B. Herbert of Cherbury.
4	Capel.	D. of Newcaſtle.
	LEMPSTER.	B. Alington.
5	WESTON, *(E. of Arran in Ireland)*	E. of Strafford.
	Raby, E. of STRAFFORD, *by Deſcent from*	B. Holles.
	[E. Strafford, and placed next Lord Mohun.]	
7	HERBERT of CHERBURY.	D. of Berwick.
	WILLOUGHBY of BROOK. *Claim allowed*	E. Craven.
	[and placed next to Lord Stourton.]	
	CRAVEN, *by Deſcent from E. of Craven, and*	
	[placed before Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.]	
8.	HAVERSHAM.	B. Clifford.
		B. Morley.
		E. of Monmouth.

Wm and Ma.	Created, &c.	Extinct.
9.	Baron Enfield, E. of ROCHFORD.	B. Capel.
	Ashford, E. of ALBEMARLE.	
	Lowther, *V.* LONSDALE.	
	Russel, E. of ORFORD.	
	Sommers.	
10.	BARNARD	E. of Bristol.
		B. Ward.
		B. Sidney.
		B. Berkeley.
	Alford, E. of GRANTHAM.	M. of Hallifax.
12.	Hallifax, E. of HALLIFAX.	B. Willoughby of Eresby.
		E. Macclesfield.
		B. Granville.
Ann.	**Queen ANNE.**	
1.	BAron Granville.	M. Powys.
	Gernsey, E. of AYLESFORD.	B. Jefferyes.
	GOWER.	E. of Oxford.
	CONWAY.	B. Dover.
	Harvey, E. of BRISTOL.	B. Griffin.
3.	Berkeley, (*merged in E. Berkeley*).	E. of Rumney.
4.	Chatham (*D. Argyle in Scotland*) E. of [GREENWICH.	B. Carrington.
	Duke of Cambrigde, PRINCE of WALES	B. Lucas.
	Cowper, E. COWPER.	B. Grey of Werk.
	Pelham, D. of NEWCASTLE.	B. Eure.
		B. Jermyn and Dover.
		D. Cumb. (Pr. Geo. of Denmark)
	Chesterford, E of Bindon, (*merg. in E. Suffolk*)	B. Granville.
10.	Harley, E of OXFORD.	
	[COMPTON, *will merge in E. Northampt.*]	B. Gerard Bromley.
	Clifton, *Claim allowed and plac't next Lord* [*Dormer.*	E. of Feversham.
	[BRUCE, *will merge in E. Aylesbury.*]	
	HARCOURT.	
	BOYLE, (*E. Orrery in Ireland*)	
	HAY, (*Lord Duplin in Scotland*).	
	MOUNTJOY, (*V. Winsor in Ireland*).	
	Burton, (*merged in E. Uxbridge.*	
	MANSELL.	
	MIDDLETON.	
	TREVOR.	
	LANSDOWN.	
	MASSAM.	

Ann.	Created, &c.	Extinct.
	BATHURST.	E. Bindon.
11.	St. John, *V. Bolingbroke*, (*Attainted*).	B. Berkeley.
	[OSBORN, *will merge in D. Leeds.*]	D. of Newcastle.
		E. of Bath.
12.	BINGLEY.	B. Mohun.
	FOLEY.	B. Vaughan.
		B. Osborn.
		B. Clifton.
		B. Burton.
Geor.	**King GEORGE.**	
1.	VIS. TADCASTER, (*E. Thomond in Ireland*)	E. of Sussex.
	Baron, Sanderson, V. CASTLETON.	B. Escrick.
	Baron Harborough, V. SHERARD.	D. of Ormonde.
	Pierrepoint.	Vis. Bolinbroke.
	CARLETON.	B. Pierrepoint.
	Cobham, V. COBHAM.	
	[WILLOUGBY of ERESBY, *will merge in D. of Ancaster*]	
	[LUMLEY, *will merge in E. of Scarborough*]	
2.	PARKER.	E. of Derwentwater.
	CONINGESBY.	B. Widdrington.
		E. of Torrington.
	ONSLOW	B. Somers.
	TORRINGTON.	D. of Northumberland.
	Cadogan, E. of CADOGAN	
	ROMNEY.	
	NEWBURGH.	
	Battersea, V. St. JOHN.	
	DUKE of YORK.	
3.	Baron Stanhope, E. STANHOPE.	
4.	[St JOHN of BASING, *will m. in D. of Bolton*]	
5.	[LUCAS of CRUDWELL, *will merge in D. of Kent.*]	

King JAMES the First found the Peerage 59

	Created, &c.	Extinct	Added
	62	17	45
K. CHARLES I.	59	21	38
K. CHARLES II.	64	53	11
K. JAMES II.	8	8	0
K. WILLIAM and Q. MARY.	30	21	9
Q. ANNE.	30	24	6
K. GEORGE.	20	10	10
	332	154	119
Deduct Ext.	154		
Remains	178		

The present List.

The PRINCE and the DUKE.	2
DUKES	22
EARLS	73
VISCOUNTS	13
BARONS	68
	178
ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.	26
PEERS on the Part of SCOTLAND.	16
	220

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Weſtminſter, March 19. 1721.

Mr. HUTCHESON'S *ANSWER to the* QUERIES *in the* Whitehall Evening-Poſt *of the* 17*th Inſtant.*

Q. I. *IF he was not born in* Ireland?

I WAS born in *Ireland*: But have, on all Occaſions, approved my ſelf as good an *Engliſhman*, and as Zealous for the True Intereſt of the Nation, as either of the *Candidates* recommended by the *Court*.

Q. II. *If he was not bred a* Papiſt, *and ſo profeſſedly continued many Years?*

IF what is inſinuated were true, it would prove only, That I had conquer'd the Prejudices of Education, and had changed upon a mature Conſideration. But I have not this Merit to plead, having been bred from a Child a Proteſtant, and never profeſs'd my-ſelf otherwiſe. If this Query were put to the Two *Court Candidates*, what better or truer Anſwer could they give?

Q. III. *If he did not marry a Lady with above* 30,000*l. Fortune; and if he has not denied her the common Comforts of Matrimony, and abſented himſelf from her ſome Years?*

I MARRIED a Lady with a conſiderable Fortune, who, by the Marriage-Articles, was intitled to a Settlement, Equivalent to that Share which I was to have of her Eſtate. Since our Separating, all Matters between us, have been ended, by an Award and a Decree in *Chancery*, by Conſent. This *Queriſt*, ſurely, does not expect, that I ſhould enter into the Detail of *Family Differences*; and I would chooſe rather to have the ill Opinion of him and his Friends, than mention any thing to the Diſadvantage of a Perſon I am ſo near related to: And altho' a Separation has happen'd, which is a Misfortune to both, yet it may be a Fault in neither. The Lady has a very plentiful ſeparate Eſtate; is eaſed of many troubleſome Law-Suits; and lives in as great Affluence, as ſhe did before her Marriage, or during her Continuance with me. I ſhall only add, That many Perſons of much greater Qualities and Characters than I am, have fallen under the like Misfortune; and it is made no Objection againſt the great National Truſts repoſed in them.

Q. IV. *If the true Reaſon of his quitting his Place, was not becauſe the then Miniſtry would not ſubmit to intercede for a Pardon for a Traitor, without Submiſſion?*

Q. V. *If he did not, in Conjunction with a certain Prieſt, adviſe a once Great Man (much to be pitied) to abandon his Country, and to continue perverſe in Rebellion?*

IF this be intended in relation to the late Duke of *Ormonde*, I own, I oppoſed his Impeachment and Attainder in Parliament, and Voted therein according to my Conſcience; and a very conſiderable Number were of Opinion with me, altho' they happen'd to be a Minority of the Houſe. And if my Juſtice to a Great Man in Diſtreſs, and my Friendſhip to his Family ſince, be any Objection againſt me, I am willing it ſhould have its Weight. ------ I never propoſed to any Perſon whatever, a Pardon for the Duke of *Ormonde*; ſo could not quit my Employment for not granting what I had never ask'd. I have formerly mentioned my Reaſons for doing ſo, and have thereby given Proof, that I am not ſway'd by Views of *Self-Intereſt*; which neither of the *Court Candidates* have had the like Opportunity of giving; or, at leaſt, have not yet given. -------- As to the ſcandalous Inſinuation, That I adviſed the aforeſaid Great Man to abandon his Country, and to continue perverſe in Rebellion; the Counſel I gave, was the Reverſe of this Suggeſtion: And I believe, none of the Then or Preſent Miniſtry, have any Doubt of this Truth; and which is well known to many Perſons of Honour and Diſtinction.

Q. VI. *If*

Q. VI. *If he has not protected himself, by his Privilege, against some just Debts and legal Prosecutions?*

THIS is an Insinuation so Vile, that I treat it with Contempt, as I would do the Author, if I knew him. I have lived many Years in Credit and Reputation amongst my Neighbours, and want no *Privilege* of *Parliament* against Just Debts, nor the Protection of any ACTS OF INDEMNITY against *Other Crimes*.

Q. VII. *If he, or Mr.* Eades, *was the real Author of the Papers relating to the* South-Sea *Affairs?*

I KNOW not who this *Querist* means by Mr. *Eades*; for I am acquainted with no such Person. And as to the Treatises relating to the *National Debts*, and the *South-Sea* Affairs, published in my Name, I am the Author of them; and I believe no-body doubts thereof.

Q. VIII. *If it is consistent with common Sense or Honesty, to be determined to oppose a Government or Ministry, at all Events, and upon all Occasions?*

I agree with the *Querist*, that what he mentions is against common Sense and Honesty; But why is this insinuated as an Objection to me, who have never declared any such Resolution, nor voted in the House of Commons on that Foot? This is a very proper Conduct for those who desire to be *taken off*, and to find their Account either by their *Silence*, or an *avowed Concurring* in all the Measures of a Ministry. But is there any Thing in my Conduct liable to this Imputation? I would to God, I could, consistent with the Interest of my Country, concur with the Ministry in *every Vote*! I would do it with Pleasure; and it should cost them neither *Pension* nor *Employment*. I do confess, since I have sate in Parliament, I have not voted *Once* in *Ten Times* with *any Ministry*, in such Matters as have been the Subject of Debate: But this, perhaps, has happened through my Want of Capacity, and not being able to *perceive* or *feel* the *Force* and *Weight* of those *Arguments*, which have prevailed with others.

I CANNOT believe any of the *Candidates* to have been the Author of these *Queries*: But certain it is, that some other Person has, in hopes to lessen Me, and raise Them in the Esteem and good Opinion of the Electors: And from the Methods of *Calumny*, which by my last Letters from *Hasting*, I find are set on Foot there; it is not difficult for me to guess, from what Quarter this sort of Treatment comes. My Opposers, if they think fit to proceed in this Method, may Glory in it, and make the most of it: And they may depend, this is the last Reply they shall have from me.

ARCH. HUTCHESON.

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BY

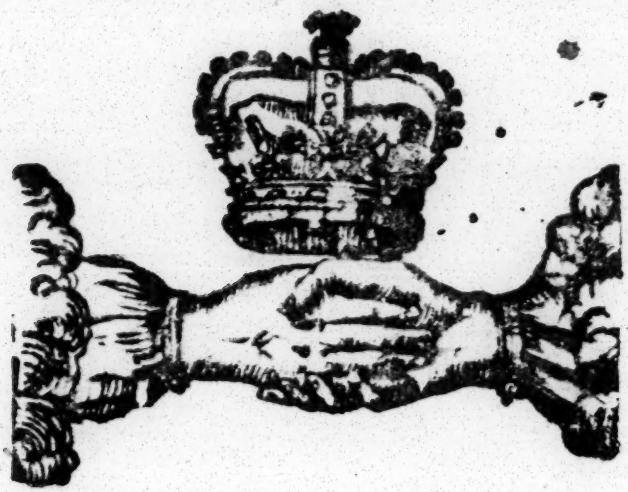
THE KING

AND

COUNSEL

A

NEVV DECLARATION



LONDON, Printed by the Assigns of J BASKET, and Executors of H. HILL deceas'd.
MDCCXXXI.

BY

THE KING,

A

new declaration

IT Is Well known that as I have nothing more at Heart than the Welfare & Proſperity of the *Britiſh Nation*; So It has been my Principal Aim to promote the Trade & Intereſt thereof by encouraging Navigation & Commerce, Which is manifeſt from the *vaſt Increaſe* Of TRADE Which not only Redounds to the Honour & Dignity of the Crown: but alſo to the Welfare & Proſperitie of the Subject in General.

It is not the Caviling of an uneaſie PARTY that ſhall in the leaſt deter me from purſuing ſuch Glorious deſigns as tend to the *Peace & Tranquility* Of *Europe*, Which is of ſuch a *principal Concern* that none of the bleſſings of this Life can be *brought* in competition With It.

Our *Naval ſtrength* Which at This Time not Only Rivals; but even exceeds that of any other Potentate in the World, So that all The *Powers* of *Europe* have (in *their turns*) *courted our* Alliance, Contending *Parties* have ſubmitted *their Pretenſions to our deciſion*; The pliable *protected from* the Inſults of the *Oppreſſor*: And the Obſtinate *brought* To Reaſon: *From* Whence It is manifeſt: that *the Grandeur* of The *Britiſh nation* Is at a higher pitch *than ever* it was known to have *arrived at before*.

Theſe

These cinſiderrtions, not only makes *it neceſſary* to *maintain ſuch a naval Force but even to augment the ſame, by puting* 20 or 30 *more* Men of *War &c.* into commiſſion- Which will be the only expedient *for preſerving the publick Tranquility* of Europe. *and by making* it *the more extenſive that* Our Aliance with *Spain*. May be put in full Force, according to *the true Intent & meaning of the Treaty of* Sevil:

And then We cannot fail Reaping The advantage of the vaſt expence We have been at of bringing ſuch a happy Wark to a concluſion Then ſuch a General Peace, muſt conſequently be attended With other Infinite bleſſings; and in particular *the further increaſe* of our Navigation & Commerce *into Forreign Parts*, Eaſing the heavie Taxes Which burthen us at home, and make the *Britiſh* Nation in General, a happy & flouriſhing people.

F. *Given at the Court Of St. James's the* 5*th day Of March* 1731, *In the Fourth Year of his Majeſties Reign.* GOD SAVE THE KING.





816. m. 3.
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A SPEECH *made by His* GRACE, *the Lord Archbiſhop of* YORK, *at Preſenting an* ASSOCIATION, *enter'd into at the Caſtle of* YORK, September *the 24th*, 1745.

My Lords;

Gentlemen;

My Reverend Brethren of the Clergy;

I AM deſired by the Lords Lieutenants of the ſeveral Ridings, to open to You the Reaſons of our preſent Aſſembling: And as the Advertiſement, which has called Us together, is in every Body's Hands; and the Fact now ſpeaks itſelf too plainly, a few Words will be ſufficient on the Occaſion.

It was ſome time before it was believed, (I would to God it had gained Credit ſooner,) but now every Child knows it, that the Pretender's Son is in *Scotland*; has ſet up his Standard there; has gathered and diſciplined an Army of great Force; receives daily Increaſe of Numbers; is in the Poſſeſſion of the Capital City there; has defeated a ſmall Part of the King's Forces; and is advancing with haſty Steps towards *England*.

What will be the Iſſue of this Rapid Progreſs muſt be left to the Providence of God. However, what is incumbent upon Us to do, is to make the beſt Proviſion we can againſt it; and every Gentleman, I dare ſay every Man in *England*, will think it his Wiſdom and his Intereſt to guard againſt the miſchievous Attempts of theſe wild and deſperate Ruffians.

But the great Miſchief to be feared, which ought to alarm us exceedingly, and put us immediately on our Defence, is the certain Evidence, which every Day opens more and more, that theſe Commotions in the *North* are but Part of a Great Plan concerted for our Ruin.—They have begun under the Countenance, and will be ſupported by the Forces of *France* and *Spain*, our old and inveterate, (and late Experience calls upon me to add, our ſavage and blood-thirſty) Enemies.—A Circumſtance that ſhould *fire* the Indignation of every honeſt *Engliſhman*. If theſe Deſigns ſhould ſucceed, and Popery and Arbitrary Power come in upon us, under the Influence and Direction of theſe two Tyrannical and Corrupted Courts, I leave you to reflect, what would become of every Thing that is valuable to us?

We are now bleſs'd with the mild Adminiſtration of a Juſt and Proteſtant King, who is of ſo ſtrict an Adherence to the Laws of our Country, that not an Inſtance can be pointed out, during his whole Reign, wherein he made the leaſt Attempt upon the Liberty, or Property, or Religion, of a ſingle Perſon. But, if the Ambition and Pride of *France* and *Spain* is to dictate to us, we muſt ſubmit to a Man to govern us under their hated and accurſed Influence, who brings his Religion from *Rome*, and the Rules and Maxims of his Government from *Paris* and *Madrid*.

For God's Sake, Gentlemen, let us conſider this Matter as becomes us, and let no Time be loſt to guard againſt this Prodigious Ruin. To your immortal Honour be it ſpoken, you have conſider'd it; and are now met together to call in the unanimous Conſent and Aſſiſtance of this great County. This County, as it exceeds every other for its Extent and Riches, ſo it very naturally takes the Lead of the inferior Ones. And it will be extremely to our Credit; give Courage to the Friends of the beſt Conſtitution in the World; damp the Spirit of its Enemies at home; (if any ſuch can be conceived in *Britain* at this Dangerous Criſis) and be an Inſtruction to thoſe Abroad; that there is ſtill Spirit and Honeſty enough among us to ſtand up in Defence of our common Country. This will be the Uſe of an Unanimous and Hearty Declaration of Fidelity to our Country, and Loyalty to our King. But the Times, Gentlemen, call for ſomething more than This! Something muſt be done as well as ſaid—And the Fund for our Defence, already begun and now to be propoſed to this Great Aſſembly, will, it is hoped, from Reaſons of publick Example, and publick Safety, meet with the Hearty Concurrence of every Individual that compoſes it. And at the ſame Time that your Hearts go along with the Aſſociation, your Hands will be open to ſupport the neceſſary Meaſures of Self-Defence.

As to You, my Reverend Brethren, I have not long had the Honour to preſide among You; but from the Experience I have had, and what I have always heard of your honeſt Love to your Country, (if you permit me to ſay ſo) I will be your Security to the Publick, that you will decline no Pains to inſtruct and animate your People, nor Expence, according to your Circumſtances, to ſtand up againſt Popery and Arbitrary Power, under a *French* or a *Spaniſh* Government.—We ſcorn the Policies of the Court of *Rome*; have no Intereſts ſeparate from the People; but on every Occaſion, where our Country is concern'd, look upon ourſelves as incorporated with the warmeſt Defenders of it; or, if we do deſire to be diſtinguiſhed, it will be by our Ardor and Zeal to preſerve our happy Conſtitution.

Let us unite then, Gentlemen, as one Man, to ſtop this dangerous Miſchief, from which Union no Man ſurely can withdraw, or withhold his Aſſiſtance, who is not liſted into the wicked Service of a *French* or *Spaniſh* Invaſion, or wholly unconcerned for the Fate of his *Bleeding Country*.

May the Great *God* of Battles ſtretch out his all-powerful Hand to defend Us; inſpire an Union of Hearts and Hands among all Ranks of People; a clear Wiſdom into the Councils of his Majeſty; and a ſteady Courage and Reſolution into the Hearts of his Generals.

THE ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS there is now a horrid and unnatural Rebellion, formed and carried on in *Scotland* by Papiſts and other wicked and traiterous Perſons, countenanced and ſupported by the old and inveterate Enemies of our Country, and the Religion and Liberties thereof, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, in order to dethrone his preſent Majeſty King *George*, the only rightful and lawful King of theſe Realms; and having ſubverted our Religion, Laws and Liberties, (which God forbid) to ſet upon the Throne a Popiſh Pretender, a Dependant and a Slave to thoſe tyrannous and corrupted Courts: We the Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, Lords Lieutenants, Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and others of the County of *York*, whoſe Names are ſubſcribed to this Writing, and every of us, being of Opinion, that in Times ſo full of Danger and treaſonable Practices as theſe are, an Union of our Hearts and Forces will be moſt conducing to His Majeſty's Safety, and the publick Good of our Country, Do Voluntarily and Willingly bind ourſelves, every one of us to the other jointly and ſeverally, in the Band of one firm and loyal Society, and do hereby promiſe, that with our whole Powers, Bodies, Lives and Eſtates, we and every of us will ſtand by and aſſiſt each other in the Support and Defence of His Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, and will withſtand, offend and purſue, as well by Force of Arms, as by all other Means, the ſaid popiſh Pretender and Traitors, and alſo all Manner of Perſons, of what State ſoever they be, and their Abettors, that ſhall attempt, act, counſel or conſent to any Thing that ſhall tend to the Harm of His Majeſty King *George*, or of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, or any other of their Iſſue, or to the Subverſion of His Majeſty's Government. And we do by this Inſtrument declare, that no one of us ſhall, for any Reſpect of Perſons or Cauſes, or for Fear or Reward ſeparate ourſelves from this Aſſociation, or fail in the Proſecution thereof during our Lives. Dated at the Caſtle of *York*, the Twenty-fourth Day of *September*, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty-five.

N. B. *The Heads placed in the Border, are the Heads of the Admirals and Captains that defended this Country againſt the* Spaniſh *Invaſion in the Year* 1588.

T. Cowmeadow delin. Published Jan. 1st 1746 by Dan. Lysons according to Act of Parliament. T. Prince Sculp.

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His Majesty's

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH,

To BOTH HOUSES of

PARLIAMENT,

On *Tuesday* the 25*th* of *June* 1751.

K. Great Brit. Geo. II.



Printed by *T. Baskett*, in the Year 1751.

His Majeſty's Moſt Gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE advanced Seaſon of the Year makes it neceſſary for me to put an end to this Seſſion of Parliament, and I do it with the greater Satisfaction, as your diligent Application to the Publick Buſineſs has brought it to ſo happy a Concluſion. On this occaſion I cannot but return you my hearty Thanks for the many Proofs you have given me of your Zeal and Affection for Me and My Government, and the Care and Attention which you have exerted for the Intereſt of my People.

As Europe now enjoys a happy Tranquility, very little Alteration has been made in the State of Foreign Affairs, ſince your Meeting. My Reſolution to preſerve the General Peace is the ſame, and I have the greateſt Reaſon to rely on the like good diſpoſition of the Powers in Alliance with me, not only being continued, but confirmed and improved.

The Readineſs with which you have granted me the Supplies, for the Service of the current Year, demands my particular Acknowledgements; and the Prudence, and Firmneſs, you have ſhewn, in completing the Reduction of the Intereſt of the National Debt, is as agreeable to me, as that Meaſure is eſſential to the Strength and Welfare of my Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to deſire of you, but effectually to conſult your own true Intereſt and Happineſs. Let it be your Care to maintain, in your ſeveral Countries, the Publick Peace, and good Order, to encourage and promote a juſt Reverence for Government and Law, and not to ſuffer thoſe good Laws, which are enacted here, to loſe their Effect, for want of a due Execution.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the Thirteenth Day of Auguſt next, to be then here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the Thirteenth Day of Auguſt next.

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A SA MAJESTÈ LOUIS XV.
ROY DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARE.

SIRE,

SUPPLIE humblement Phillippe Richard Fremont, avocat au parlement de Paris, auteur d'vn livre in folio, contenant pluſieurs traités, & 20 planches de 22 pouces de haut, ſur 16 de large, dedié au Roy de la grande Bretaigne, le quel dit livre, le ſupliant à fait en Angleterre qui doit s'executer par *ſouſcription* & d'ont le *manuſcrit* eſt dans ſon *bagage* cy apres mentioné *diſant*.

Que le ſuppliant eſt ſorti de Roüen le 26 de Juin dernier, le jour d'auparavant, auroit mis ſon bagage important, contenant *huit caiſſes*, ou *bahus* dans le veſſeau du capitaine *Lacoureux* deſtiné pour le *Havre de Grace*. Le ſuppliant y eſt arriué à pied le 28 Juin dernier, auroit montré à *L'Amirautè* ſon paſſeport ſigné de *votre Majeſtè*, ioint à celui qu'il y à pris ſigné *plainpel*, ſubdelegué de M. de la *Bourdonnaye* Conſeiller d'erat, & votre jutendant à Roüen, & de la auroit mis à la voile pour Londre, ou il ſeroit arrivé le 5 de Juillet dernier.

Que depuis le 26 de Juin dernier, le ſuppliant n'auroit pas encore reçu ſon *bagage* important, quoi qu'il eut été examiné à Roüen, & vn acquis prit en conſequence, delivré au dit capitaine *Lacoureux*. Vn fait de pareille nature, eſt de la derniere conſequence, contre les *loix divines* & *humaines*, l'honneur & la reputation du ſuppliant, enfin de ſon caracter d'avocat, & de tous ceux du Royaume, anſſi-bien en France, qu'en Angleterre, & dans tout le monde entier.

Le *public* à tout lieu de s'imaginer, *Sire*, que le ſuppliant eſt vn TRAISTRE au GOUVERNEMENT, à L'ETAT, ET VN VOLEUR PUBLIC, n'y ayant que ces miſerables, aux quels, on à droit d'arrêter le *bagage*. Le fait en queſtion eſt entierement contraire à la conduite, & maniere d'agir du ſuppliant, vniverſellement connû par ſes *ecrits*, comme *bienfaicteur* des infortunés malheureux, preſt en tout, de les aider, aſſiſter de ſes conſeils, & de plaider leur juſte cauſe dans aucun Tribunal.

Le ſuppliant ne ſcait ce que e'eſt que d'en impoſer à perſonne au monde; lorſque l'honorable monſieur le colonel Yorke etoit plenipotentier en France, il ſeait parfaitement, que le ſuppliant, alors priſonier à St. Yon à Roüen, lui auroit ecrit deux lettres à ſon ſujet, & celui de ſa famille, angloiſe de nation, & lui auroit envoyé *cinq ou ſix memoires* imprimés addreſſés à monſeigneur Le *Chancelier D'Agueſſeau, garde des ſceaux*, rèellement de glorieuſe & excellente memoire; le ſuppliant s'en ſouviendra eternellement, offrant chaque jour, ſes voeux & prieres au ciel, pour le repos de ſon ame: Le dit ſuppliant prioit humblement ce digne & reſpectable miniſtre, de preſenter ſes dits *memoires* à monſeigneur le dit chancelier *D'Agueſſeau* en perſonne; le titre d'un de ſes dits *memoires* etoit bien remarcable, & fort à propos au ſujet du procés, actuellement pendant au conſeil de VOTRE MAJESTÈ, EN REVISION.

Toto orbe terrarum, juſtitiæ ſimul ac virtutis fulget gloria,
Apud omnes vero, in odium habebuntur repetundarum crimina.

Tous ces memoires ont été delivrés, tant par le ſuppliant, que par ſon fils, au Chatelet, & au parlement, les quels dits memoires, ſout autant de monumens, de ſes juſtes ſentimens, à conſerver & defendre, avec autant de reſpect, que defermeté & de courage, *ſon honneur, ſon credit & ſa reputation.*

LE TOUT CONSIDERÈ, SIRE, le ſuppliant à lieu de penſer avec juſte raiſon, que VOTRE PERSONNE SACRÈE ignore en entier le contenû cy deſſus, & ce qui ſuit. Il pouroit arriver que l'on auroit ſurpris malicieuſement la religion de vos ſages, & prudens miniſtres; alors 'ls ſeront les premiers à reſentir vn pareil cas, & d'engager VOTRE MAJESTÈ de vouloir bien y rendre juſtice, en ORDONNANT, que le *bagage* du ſuppliant lui ſoit renvoyé fidellement dans tout ſon contenû, ſans vn plus long delais, & plombé, à l'effet de n'eſtre pas ouvert qu'à

Londres, & en ordonnant pareillement à M. JOLY DE FLEURY votre, procureur general, de pourſuivre dans toute la rigueur convenable, les auteurs D'UN CRIME, D'UN VOL auſſi manifeſte ; le ſuppliant à lieu de penſer, QUE VOTRE PERSONNE SACRÈE ne fera pas la moindre grace au capitane *Lecoureux*, qui etoit legitimement chargé du bagage du ſuppliant, apres qu'il eut été examinè à la Romaine de Roüen, & un acquis à lui delivré en conſequence ; la detention d'un bagage auſſi important depuis le 25 du mois de June 1753. merite attention, ce qui eſt la cauſe de la ruine & perte du ſuppliant, tout nud, comme vn miſerable, & privédu neceſſaire de lavie.

Le ſuppliant eſpere juſtiæ, & priera ſans ceſſe pour la conſervation de votre MAJESTÈ, celle de notre tres pieuſe Reine, be monſeigneur le Dauphin, de madame la Dauphine, & de toute la famille royale.

Lettre a Meſſieurs les fermiers Generaux à l'Hoſtel des fermes a Paris.

MESSIEURS,

Du 26 Septembre, 1753.

J'Ay toujours eu pour principe, vne entiere, & tres reſpectuenſe obeiſſance aux ordres du Roy, mon maiſtre, & mon ſouverain. De pareils ſentimens conviennent a tous les ſujets d SA MAJESTÈ, & en particulier, à moy, avocat au Parlement de Paris, au quel les ſages Loix du Royaume ne doivent pas eſtre inconnües.

L'expedition de mon livre infolio eſt meſſieurs le ſujet de mon voyage en Angleterre. Mon dit livre contient pluſieurs traités, & 20 planches de 22 pouces de haut ſur 16 de large ; les figures & deſſins originaux pour les dites planches, ont été preſentés à la SOCIETÈ ROYALE de Londres, en 1722, ainſi qu'il eſt amplement prouvé par tous mes ecrits, & livres angolis, contenus en mon bagage ; mon dit bagage conſiſte en huit caiſſes de differente grandeur, toutes viſitées à la Romaine de Roüen le 25 Juin, 1753.

J'ay eu l'honneur de prononcer dans la dite SOCIETÈ ROYALE, vn diſcours latin ſur le ſujet de mon livre, au nom de ſeu my lord duke de *Montagu* mon patron. Feu monſieur le chevalier *Sloane*, Bart. en etoit ſous preſident ; ce reſpectable homme, & grand virtuoſo, etoit premier medecin du roy, & me fit la grace de me preſenter à cette auguſte aſſemblée ; monſieur le docteur *Mead*, auſſi grand virtuoſo, & premier medecin du roy, grand amateur des ſciences, & des beaux arts, & vray protecteur de tous ceux qui les cultivent, m'a rendu pareillement, tous les bons ſervices imaginables.

Voſci premierement, meſſieurs, la copie des ordres du roy, & la 4ᵉ LETTRE DE CACHET, à la quelle j'ay pareillement donné des preuves de mon entier reſpect, & la plus parfaite obeiſſance, ce qui adonné ombrage à mes ennemis, qui ne ceſſent de chercher tous les moyens de me perdre, & ma chere famille.

De Par le Roy.

IL eſt permis au S. Fremont avocat, qui eſt relegué en la maiſon des freres de l'ecole creſtienne de St. you à Roüen d'en ſortir, & d'aller ou bon lui ſemblera, excepté en la ville de Paris, ſous quelque pretexte que ce ſoit, SA MAJESTÈ *lui feſaut defenſes d'en approcher plus pres, que de dix lieües, le tout, ſous peine de deſabeiſſance, rèvoquant à cet effet tous ordres coutraires. Fait à Verſailles le* 2 *Fevrier,* 1752. *ſigné* LOUIS, *& directement audeſſous* Phelippeaux *avec paraphe.*

En conſequence des ordres du roy en l'outre part, qui m'ont été remis par monſieur le Procureur General au parlement de Roüen, ce jourdhny cinq Fevrier, mil ſept cent cinquante deux, je promets, & m'obliges de m'abſteuir d'aller à Paris, & meſme d'en approcher de la diſtance de dix lieües, ſous peine d'eſtre punis, comme deſobeiſſant aux ordres de SA MAJESTÈ, *en foy de quoy j'ay ſigné le preſent, ce dit jour cinq de Fevrier mil ſept cent cinqnante deux, ſigné*

P. R. FREMONT, Avocat.

Copie de mon Paſſeport.

IL eſt permis à Francois Vpham, maiſtre du Navire Anglois le duc, d'embarquer & donner paſſage ſur ſon bord à Mr. Fremont, avocat au parlement de Paris, pour aller à Londres, le dit ſieur Fremont, etant porteur d'un paſſeport du Roy, en datte du 2 Fevrier, 1752. à nous preſenté, & à lui rendû, fait au Havre, le 28 Juin, 1753. ſigné PLAINPEL.

Copie du Billet du Capitaine Holding anglois, par le quel il reconnoit avoir recu vne boete adveſſée a Monſieur De La Boiſſiere Dieppe.

London, July the 18th, 1753.

REceived a box directed to monſieur La Boiſſiere Dieppe, ſigned, JAMES HOLING.

Reçu vne boete adreſſée à monſieur De La Boiſſierre Dieppe, ſigné, JACQUES HOLDING.

Le 26 Juin, dernier, meſſieurs, j'ay parti de Roüen. La veille j'ay mis mon bagage conſiſtant en HUIT CAISSES de differente grandeur, dans le Veſſeau du capitaine *Lacoureux* & ay convenu de 61 pour le port, croyant le rencontrer au dit lieu.

Le 28 Juin dernier, je ſuis arriué au Havre, & ay pris le meſme jour men paſſeport cy deſſus mentionê ſigné PLAINPEL.

Le landemain 29 Juin dernier, j'ay profité de l'occaſion, & de la generoſité de Mr. Mocok, maiſtre & proprietaire du veſſeau, d'ont Mr. Francois Vpham eſt captaine, nous avous mis à la voile.

Le 5 de Juillet dernier, nous ſommes arrivè à Lonpres le ſixieme jour.

J'ay envoyé mes clefs pour faire faire la viſite de mes huit Caiſſes au Havre par monſieur le conte de la Boiſſierre, en le priant, de vouloir bien les envoyer à mon epouſe, *Faubourg St. Sever chez Mr. Avril formellement à l'appareil.*

Depuis ce tems la, je n'ay rien entendu, ni de mon epouſe, ni de mon fils, nonobſtant trois lettres, que je leurs ay erit en different tems par la poſte. Je ne ſcais pas encore à ce moment, s'ils ſont morts ou envie, cela me donne vn chagrin mortel, & me tienten ſuſpens.

Cela

Cela neanmoins n'empeſche pas, que je n'aye mon bagage, conſiſtant en mes huit Caiſſes de differente grandeur. Elles ont été viſitées à Roüen, & l'acquis donné regulierement au capitaine Lacoureux.

J'ay beſoin auſſi de tous mes tableaux, generalement quelconques, & de tous mes deſſins, qui ſont au logis, & chez le vitrier, au coin de la rüe St. Patrice, audeſſous de M. De La Bourdonnaye conſeiller d'etat, & intendant de Roüen.

Depuis deux mois que je ne recois pas mon *bagage*, cela me fait vn tort conſiderable *etant tout nud, ſans chemiſe, ſans habit, ſans bas, & ſans ſouliers (reverance parler)* & enfin ſans argent, faute d'avoir mes effets.

Le *manuſcrit* de mon livre dedié au Roy de la grande Bretaigne, eſt dans mon dit *bagage*, pareillement mes livres anglois, Francois, & latins, *toutes les quittances* des ſommes aſſes conſiderables, que l'on me demande. Toutes mes lettres que nombre de ſeigneurs, ambaſſadeurs, & miniſtres de France m'ont fait l'honneur de m'eſcrire, & enfin nombre de doſſiers de differens particuliers dont je ſuis chargé.

Le 27 Aouſt deriner, j'ay erit à Mr. Etienne Vincent Machuel, marchand libraire à Roüen, au bien aimé, honneſte homme s'il y en ait vn au monde.

Le 6 Septembre dernier, j'ay ecrit à Mr. le Directeur de la Romaine de Roüen, ne ſcachant ſi mon bagage eſt au Havre, ni ou il eſt.

Le tout meſſieurs, etant de la derniere conſequence pour moy & ma famille (*ſi elle exiſte*) n'y ayaut dans mon dit bagage, que mes papiers d'affaires perſonelles, ou celles dont ſe ſuis chargé dans mon miniſtere d'avocat, *point de merchandiſe d'aucune eſpece*, j'en eſpere vn promt & heureux ſuccès de votre part.

Dans les circomſtances ſpecifiées cy deſſus, je vous ſupplie meſſieurs, de vouloir bien envoyer vos ordres à la Romaine de Roüen, du Havre, ou enfin du lieu ou ſont mes huit Caiſſes, à l'effet de prendre les meſures convenables en parell cas, dabord que j'en auray des nouvelles.

Le 30 Aouſt dernier, j'ay eu l'honneur d'eſcrire à M. De La Bourdounaye, donſeiller d'etat, intendant de Roüen. Ce reſpectable magiſtrat, pour le quel j'ay toujours eu, avec juſte raiſon, vn profond reſpect, & vne entiere confiance, aura ſans-doute appris de mon epouſe la verite & confirmation de tout ce que j'ay eu l'honneur de lui ecrire; en effet, *meſſieurs*, la verité à toujours été mon partage, c'eſt pour cette raiſon que j'ay pris la liberté de ſpecifier à ce judicieux ſeigneur, que je n'avois pas réellement vne chemiſe à mon dos, mon epouſe les ayant raccommodé autant qu'elle à pu, & les dites chamiſes etant eu pieces, & propres à faire de l'amadou pour allumer la chandelle.

Je n'ay recu aucune repouſe à ce ſujet, ni à celui de mon etat deplorable, ni de mon bagage, cele m'a deſolé, & jetté dans la plus profonde triſteſte. Mon epouſe m'a conſeillé pluſieurs fois de paſſer en Angleterre, elle me dit, *cent & cent fois*, que je trouverois des imprimeurs, à l'effet de faire imprimer mon livre; je me ſuis laiſſé perſuader, j'ay penſé qu'elle me ſuivroit, ſcachant parfaitement elle-meſme, que je ne pouvois rien faire ſans elle, & qu'au pire aller, j'envoyerois comme au paravant, de quoy payer nos dettes, ainſi que j'ay fait les miennes avant d'eſtre marié; je n'ay en aucune reponſe, ne ſcachant ſi elle eſt morte ou en vie.

Enverité meſſieurs, l'affaire eſt des plus triſte pour moy. J'ay envoyé mes clefs à mon epouſe, à l'effet de faire viſiter mon bagage dans l'endroit ou il eſt ectuellement, je n'en ay aucune repouſe. Je ſuis forcé d'ecrire à ce ſujet à M. le curé de St. Sever, afin d'en avoir vne reponſe aſſurée, reſolû de changer mà condition, ne pouvant faire autrement; il eſt vray que je n'aimeray jamais vne epouſe telle que la mienne; l'on ſcait à St. Yon, ou j'ay été 7 ans & 4 mois, que je perdois *la vie* pour ſauver la ſienne, & je n'ay fait que mon devoir.

L'on ne peut me reprocher, tant en France, qu'en Angletterre, de m'eſtre jamais mêlé des affaires d'etat, les miennes me ſuffiſent & celle de ma chere famille. Voila de quelle maniere j'ay penſé depuis 1721. & ainſi que j'eſpere continuer.

En attendant avec impatience l'honneur de votre reponſe, & la lettre d'avis pour mon bagage, conſiſtant en mes huit caiſſes, de differente grandeur, je vous ſupplie charitablement, de vouloir bien les faire plomber apres la viſite d'icelles. Le tout enfin, eſt en cas que l'on puiſſe paruenir à mes clefs, afin que l'hn ne puiſſe les ouvrir, qu'à Londres en ma preſence, en m'envoyam mes clefs dans vne boete cachetée; en ce feſant, je mets mon entiere confiance en votre charité, & bonté ordinaire; vous ſauverez en outre, la vie d'un infortunè-malheureux, & me donnerez lieu d'eſtre avec reſpect, & la plus parfaite reconnoiſſance.

MESSIEURS, Votre tres humble & tres obeiſſant ſerviteur,

P. R. FREMONT, avocat au parlement de Paris,
In Saliſbury-Street in the Strand, à Londre.

Lettre a mon Epouſe.

MY DEAR LIFE, Saliſbury-Street, London, Auguſt 13, 1753.

I Do what I can for you and me, and for the good of us all, but indeed, I am ſurpriſed to ſee how you neglect me. As ſoon as you receive this, I deſire you to write to me an anſwer, upon every point hereafter mentioned.

1. When you received my keys and yours from Mr. le Conte De La Boiſſierre, Lieutenant de Roy a Dieppe.
2. If the Court has ſent you any money to pay our debts, and how much?
3. Whether my ſon has been to Haver de Grace (*if poſſible, as I deſired him*) about my things?
4. Why I have not my eight boxes or baggage?
5. If my ſon has carry'd my letter to Mr. Mocak, merchant at Roüen.

I now do juſt the ſame in England, as I did ſince 1722. ſo, I deſire you to act as myſelf in the very ſame manner. My own affairs are only what I mind, and nothing elſe, but I can do nothing at all without my boxes.

My coſin Fremont, ſon of my coſin Fremont, le ciſeleur, and his wife, vous font a tous deux leur complyment, and want to ſee you. I hope, my dear, you and my ſon, with madam, enjoy your health together.

My love to my ſon, my compliments to all thoſe I know, and juſt as you pleaſe, been ſtill with all the ſincerity, and love imaginable,

My dear ſoul, Your moſt affectionate friend and huſband,

P. R. FREMONT, avocat au parlement de Paris.
Chez Mr. Fremont ciſeleur in Saliſbury-Street, in the Strand, London.

Copie de la Lettre a mon Epouſe.

MON CHER COEUR, Du 18 Fevrier, 1754.

IL n'y a pas ici à badiner, la choſe eſt des plus ſerieuſe & importante, il faut abſolument que j'aye mon bagage, tant du Havre, que de Roüen, avec tous les meubles & les huit Caiſſes de differente grandeur. Il n'y à pas à balancer, ma chere amie, ce n'eſt pas à toy, ni à mon fils, que j'en voeux pour cet injuſte retardement de

mon

mon dit bagage, de la derniere conſequence, dans tout ſon contenu, mais à ceux qui en ſont les auteurs; toy & ton fils, eſtes tous deux anglois de nation, etrangers parconſequant, & nullement au fait des ſages loix & coutumes de France.

Il eſt neceſſaire, pour eſtre autoriſé à détenir mon Bagage, contenant le Manuſcrit de mon livre in folio, mes Arreſts de la Cour, Sentences du Chatelet, tous mes livres anglois, Francois, et latins au ſujet de mon grand Livre, dedié au Roy de la grande Bretagne, toutes mes lettres d'Ambaſſadeurs de France, de feu M. D'Agueſſeau chancelier, garde des ſceaux, de glorieuſe memoire, de differens miniſtres, & autres ſeigneurs de la Cour. Il faut dis-je, pour eſtre autoriſé à ce faire, que je ſois declaré publiquement, *Traiſtre au Gouvernement, à l'etat, & voleur public*, ce que je n'ay j'amais été, mais au contraire, bienfaicteur des infortunés-malheureux; je vous attens avec impatiance, & ſuis toujours avec toute la tendreſſe imaginable, ton affectioné mari.

P. R. Fremont, avocat au parlement de Paris,
In Saliſbury-Street in the Strand, London.

Papiers de nouvelles journalieres du jeudi 6 de Juin, 1754.

M. Philippe Richard Fremont, avocat au Parlement de Paris, de preſent in Salisbury-Street in the Strand, eſt ſorti de Roüen le 26 de Juin dernier, & la veille, à mis ſon bagage de la derniere conſequence à bord du veſſeau du capitaine Lacoureux pour le Havre de Grace. Il à apporté avec luy ſa 4e Lettre de Cachet qui lui à été notifiée à St. von, par le reſpectable magiſtrat M. de ſens de Folleville, procureur general au parlement de Roüen; il eſt arrivé à Londres le 5 de Juillet dernier, & n'a pas encor reçu ſon bagage, ce qui eſt contraire aux loix divines & humaines: En conſeqnence du contenu cy deſſus, cela là reduit dans la plus grande miſere du monde, ſurprend en outre, tous les magiſtrats, perſonnes de diſtinction, gens d'eſprit, de charité, & compaſſion; il ne pouroit arriver pire aux Traiſtres du Gouvernement, de l'etat, & à un Voleur de grand chemin; un cas de pareille nature merite l'attention de tous les avocats de ſon caractere, en France, auſſi bien qu'en Angleterre, & dans tout le monde entier.

Copie de la lettre a Mgs Le Duc de Mirepoix, ambaſſadeur extraordinaire de France à la cour d'Angleterre.

Monseigneur.

Plaiſe a votre excellence,

JAmais à la cour de France, Philippe Richard Fremont, n'a fait deſhonneur à ſa noble profeſſion d'avocat, ni à celui du noble art de la peinture & du deſſin. Il eſpere, en tems & lieu, faire de meſme en cette cour dans l'execution de ſon livre; quoique ma triſte ſituation, mon habillement, & ma maladie, ne m'ayent pas permis juſqu'à preſent, de vous aſſurer de mes tres humbles reſpects, au commencement de cette nouvelle année, cela ne m'enpeſche pas de le faire par la voye du penny poſte.

En conſequence, Monſeigneur, permettez-moy de ſouhaitter à votre excellence toutes ſortes de benedictions, le threſor de la ſanté, & generalement ce qu'elle peur deſirer. Je vous ſupplie, en outre, à l'example de Noſſeigneurs, le marechal-duc de Noailles, le duc de Geſvres, le duc D'Aumont, le duc de Villeroy, & le marquis de Saſſenage, de vouloir bien honorer de votre puiſſante protection à la cour d'Angleterre, celui qui ne peut eſtre avec plus de reſpect.

Monseigneur, Le tres humble & tres obeiſſant ſerviteur,

De votre excellence, P. R. Fremont, avocat au parlement de Paris,
A Londre ce lundi 18 Fevrier, 1754. De preſent in Saliſbury-Street in the Strand, London.

A monſeigneur Le Duc de Geſvres gouverneur de Paris & premier gentil-homme de la chambre du Roy en cour.

Monseigneur,

IL m'eſt & me ſera toujours impoſſible de pouvoir me ſervir d'expreſſions aſſez vives & aſſez fortes, pour vous marquer votre noble & charitable maniere d'agir à mon egard. Dans le tems que j'etois à St. you, combien de mouvemens ne vous eſtes vous pas donné pour me procurer ma liberté, & me faciliter aupres de feu M. le chancelier, de glorieuſe & excellente memoire, les moyens de vivre doucement? Je ne ſuis pas en etat d'en dire aſſez à ce ſujet; mais ſera t'il dit qu'on me privera de mon bagage depuis un an que je ſuis un Angleterre, non monſeigneur, non?

J'en perdray pluſtort la vie, ô puiſſant & charitable ſeigneur! Le Roy approuvera ma reſolution & mon courage. Sa Majesté ne permettra jamais à aucuns de ſes ſujets, de voler impunement les effets & monuments precieux, dont vous m'avez honoré tant de fois auſſi-bien que M. D'Agueſſeau chancelier garde des Sceaux, par les mains de l'honneſte-homme, d'honneur, de probité & de vertu Mr. Afforty ſon ſecond ſecretaire.

Enverité monſeigneur, je ſuis au deſeſpoir d'eſtre ſans papier, conſequament de ne pouvoir aſſurer de mes tres humbles reſpects Mgrs le duc D'Aumont, de Villeroy & marquis de Saſſenage, & en particulier le marechal duc de Noailles, au quel j'ay de ſi grandes obligations.

Quod differtur, non aufertur.

Plaiſe au ciel, accorder à tous ces genereux ſeigneurs, le treſor de la ſanté & tout ce qu'ils peuvent deſirer, *ungratefulneſs is worſe then the ſin of wichcraft.*

Tant que je viveray, je ne ſeray jamais coupable d'un tel crime, ſurtout à l'egard de votre reſpectable perſonne, d'ont j'ay l'honneur de me dire avec tout le reſpect & la reconnoiſſance imaginable.

Monseigneur, Le tres humble & tres obeiſſant ſerviteur,

P. R. Fremont, avocat au parlement de Paris,
A Londre ce 15 Juillet, 8754. De preſent in Saliſbury-Street in the Strand, London.

La Sageſſe parle à l'avocat, & lui dit ce qui Suit.

Fremont, ne vois-tu pas, qu'on met tout en vſage,
La force, & le pouvoir, pour prendre ton bagage?
Mais Temis, tout a coup, arrive pour ton bien,
Et dit à l'vnivers, que Louis n'en ſcait rien.
Avocat, de courage, écoutes la ſageſſe,
Preſte à te ſoulager, de juſtice, & viteſſe!
Signé

Elle ſcait ton beſoin, te dit d'eſtre content,
Le Roy peut t'envoyer de l'or, & de l'argent;
Pourquoy tant de fracas! la France & L'Angleterre
L'on connoit opuleus, au ciel & ſur la terre;
Le deſſein de tous deux, etoit, de t'èprouver,
Mais tes ſoins & ton coeur, tu ſcais bien leurs prouver.
La Sagesse & plus bas.

A Londre ce 25 Juillet, 1754. P. R. Fremont, avocat.

A monſeigneur Le Duc de Geſvres, gouverneur de Paris & premier gentil-homme de la chambre du Roy, en cour. Septembre 6, 1754.

MONSEIGNEUR,

LE divin createur du ciel & de la terre, qui ſcait tout ce qui s'y paſſe, n'oublira jamais, votre bonté, votre zele, & votre charité à mon êgard. Depuis 1753. Mgr Protecteur de la juſtice, du bon droit, & de l'équité, vous avez fait connoiſtre vos ſentimens genereux, d'or t la France, l'Angleterre, & tout le monde entier ſera informé, Mgrs Le Marchal-duc de Noa l-les, le Duc D'Aumont, le Duc de Villeroy, & le Marquis de Saſſenage, ont fait auſſi tou' ce qu'ils ont pû pour moya aupres de feu Mgr D'Agueſſeau, chancelier, garde des ſceaux de glorieuſe & excellente memoire.

Pendant le tems des 4 Lettres de Chachet, que j'ay eu en France, mon epouſe a fait ſon devoir, avec *zele*, *fermeté & courage*, ce qui lui à fait beaucoup d'honneur, & lui à donné vn grand credit aupres de feu Mgr le Chancelier. Sa conduite à preſent, depuis le 26 de Juin 1753. me ſurprend infiniment, & tous ceux aux quels j'ay l'honneur d'en parler.

La premiere Lettre de Cachet, m'a envoyé à cherenton à deux lieües de Paris. Ma chere epouſe alla chez M. De Marville, lors, lieutenant de police, avec mon fils, pour demander permiſſion de me voir ; ce magiſtrat la refuſa, & lui dit, qu'il ne pouvoit pas lui permettre, que cétoit conrre les ordres de Mgr le Chancelier ; cependant, elle lui montra deux certificats bien autantiques, l'vn de feu Mgr le Conte de *Sennecterre*, lieutenant general des armées du Roy, chevalier de l'ordre du St. Eſprit, & encien ambaſſadeur de France, à la cour d'Angleterre, & l'autre de toute la Ville de Dieppe ; mon epouſe lui dit en outre, qu'on ne pouvoit pas ompeſcher vne honneſte femme de voir ſon mari, & qu'elle iroit dans l'inſtant chez Mgr le Chancelier. Il feſoit alors un tems deteſtable, il avoit plu tout le jour, malgré cela, elle y fut avec mon fils.

M. D'Agueſſeau, conſeiller d'état, fils-ainé de Mgr le Chancelier, ſe trouva dans la chambre, & ſortoit de chez M. Son pere, avec M. De Marville, & Mr. Afforty honneſte homme, d'honneur, & de probité. Il etoit avocat au parlement, & ſecond ſecretaire de Mgr le Chancelier ; & dit à M. D'Agueſſeau, voila vne dame, qui demande a parler à Mgr le Chancelier, il repondit, que cela ne ſe pouvoit pas, & parlant à mon epouſe, lui dit de revenir vne autre fois.

Mon epouſe lui repondit, qu'elle venoit de trop loin & ne pouvoit pas révenir. En effet, nous demerions rüe des boulangers, Faubourg St. Victor, proche les dames Angloiſes. Mr. Afforty dit à M. D'Agueſſeau, l'on peut annoncer madame Fremont à M. le Chancelier, & s'il ne veut pas la voir, elle ſe retirera, & reviendra vne autre fois ; non, non, dit M. D'Agueſſeau, cela ne ſe peut pas, il eſt inutile de l'annoncer, elle ne peut pas voir Mgr le Chancelier, il faut qu'elle revienne vne autre fois ; les choſes en cet etat, M. D'Agueſſeau continua ſa route, s'en alla avec M. de Marville, & Mr. Afforty.

Il n'y avoit aucuns des officiers de M. le Chancelier, qui ſcuſſent que j'etois à charenton, en voici la preuve. Mon epouſe, & mon fils etoient, mouillés jus qu'aux os, ils etoient tous deux trempés, car il avoit plu tout le jour. Mon fils etoit aupres du feu, les officiers de M. le Chancelier, lui demanderent, qui etoit cette dame, qui etoit avec lui ? Il repondit, c'eſt ma chere mere, ils lui demauderent ſon nom, il dit Fremont ; ou eſt votre pere, pourquoy ne vient-il pas lui-meſme ? Mon cher pere eſt à Charenton, dit mon fils ; Ils furent bien etonnés, en s'entreregardant les uns, & les autres.

Quand M. D'Agueſſeau fut parti avec M. De Marville, & Mr. Afforty, vn des officiers annonça mon epouſe, M. le Chancelier ordonna dans l'inſtant, qu'on la fit entrer. He bien, ma chere dame, que voulez-vous ? Monſeigneur repondit mon epouſe, je demande à voir mon cher mari, & M. De Marville ne le veut pas, il me refuſe ; tranquiliſez-vous, ma chere dame, dit M. le Chancelier ? M. De Marville ſort d'ici, *je l'ay bien reprimandé*, vous vêrez votre cher mari quand vous voudrez, je lui ay ordonné.

De grace, Monſeigneur, rendez-moy mon cher meri, il eſt honneſte homme, je le ſcay, je le ſcay bien, je vous le renderay. Quand, Monſeigneur ? *Dimain ?* Non, non, il faut le laiſſer ſe tranquilliſer, il ne manque de rien ; mon mari eſt bien tranquile, je vous en aſſure dit mon epouſe ; on ne vous dit pas la verité, l'on vous en impoſe, Monſeigneur, *par rapport à votre grand age* ; mon epouſe, les larmes aux yeux, ſaiſie, n'en put dire davantage, elle fit vne profonde reverence, & ſe retira ; etant à la porte de la chambre, entendant le bruit de la ſoye, que feſoit la robe de M. le Chancelier ſur le planché, mon epouſe en ſe retournant, fut bien ſurpriſe de voir *le chef de la juſtice*, qui la reconduiſoit jus qu'à la porte *fondant en larmes*, auſſi-bien qu'elle.

Il n'eſt pas ſurprenant, Monſeigneur, apres vne telle cataſtrophe, de deviner, qui voudroit

retenir mon *Bagage?* Sa Majeſté ne le ſouffrira pas, & me le fera rendre, en ſon entier, tel que je l'ay laiſſé. *Si deus ſit pro me, quis contra me?*

Le Roy, ſans-doute, ſur ma tres humble rèquiſitſon, *ordonnera*, qu'il me ſoit renvoyé incontinent, ne voulant pas s'oppoſer à l'execution dun livre, fait en Angleterre, commencé aux depents du bien du public, dedié au Roy de la grande Bretagne, & dont le premier *ſouſcrivant* eſt feu my lord duke de Montagu, mon protecteur, ainſi que l'on peut voir ſa propre ſignature dans mon livre en parchemin, *contenû dans mon Bagage.* Sa Majeſté toujurs attentive a l'encouragement des ſciences & des beaux arts, ordonneia pareillement, que mon dit Bagage, ſoit plombé, envoyé, par terre, à Calais, & de la en Angleterre à Londre, ou il ſera ouvert en ma preſence.

En ordonnant en outre, à M. le Procurear General, de pourſuivre avec toute la rigueur imaginable, tous les *auteurs d'un vol, d'un crime* auſſi manifeſte, contre les loix divines, & humaines, contre le noble ordre d'avocat, tant en France, en Angleterre, que dans tout le monde entier. Le ſuppliant eſpere que ſa *perſonne ſacrée*, ne fera pas la momdre grace au capitaine Lecoureux, qui etoit chargé de mon dit Bagage, apres qu'il eut été examinè à la Romaine de Roüen, & vn acquis à lui delivré en conſequence.

Excuſez moy, Monſeigueur, d'une ſi longue lettre; elle eſt de conſequence, il eſt facile de s'en appercevoir. On fera ſans doute, tout ce que l'on poura, pour vous engager de ne pas ecrire à vn pauvre infortuné-malheureux; je laiſſe le tout à votre prudence, charité, & ſageſſe ordinaire, eſperant encore la continuation de votre bon ſouvenir, en vous priant de me ſouffrir avec tout le reſpect, & la rèconnoiſſance imaginable.

MONSEIGNEUR, Votre tres humble, & tres obeiſſant ſerviteur,

P. R. FREMONT, Avocat au Parlement de Paris.
In Saliſbury-Street in the Strand, London.

Lettre a madame Hayes, donnée à Mr. Dillon Marchand a Londre, St. Mary Ax.

MADAM, Du 12 July, 1753.

PERHAPS this will ſurpriſe you, to hear I am in England, but thank God, it is true, which I am not ſorry for. I hope madam, you enjoy your health, and ſhall be glad to hear it; laſt Sunday I went to Mr. Francis Child's heirs, who gave me Mr. Dillon's direction at St. Mary Ax; I aſked the ſaid Mr. Dillon for twenty pound ſterling upon your account, and in particular, the money of the two ſmall bills of fifty livres each, French money, you gave me many years ago. You know, madam, the faithful way, where willingly I acted in your affair, although you have not ſatisfied me for it, having not received a ſingle farthing for the ſame, but only for the charges and what I was out of Pocket.

I allow with you, madam, your attorney well knowing, has given in defence of my juſt action, the way of making me looſe my Money. But pray conſider, what would have become of you, in the moſt deplorable ſituation I did ſee you in? you was a dead woman, in ſhort you was loſt, if I had not puzzled my brains about ſeeking for means to ſave your life; nay, I ſay, if I had not work'd hard, gave myſelf a great deal of pains, and employed my friends, even *been troubleſome to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. on your account*; it was by meer compaſſion, I ſaved your life; undoubtedly madam, you know, you would have loſt it: Deny, madam, the contents thereof if you can? I am in England now, and able to anſwer whatever you can ſay; I can do more, it is in my power to prove it by your attorney's defence, which is as follows, by the meaning thereof.

The cuſtom in France is thus, we advocates, cannot demand what is our due from our client, except, what we are out of our pockets. The reaſon thereof is this, becauſe we are reputed to be paid before hand.

This is right, I grant it, but, is it the defence of a lady, is it her religion, to take ſuch advantage, to deprive an advocate of his juſt and right due? I am ſenſible madam, you will tell me, it is your attorney's defence, *and not your intention, nor juſt mind.* Fifty pounds, you know, would have been what I deſerved honeſtly, and yet I have not had a farthing.

I aſk your pardon, madam, *is not that a fine reward indeed!* however, your anſwer and generoſity, will prove your honeſt mind, withal the many promiſes you gave me ſo often! I expect it by the next poſt by Mr. Dillon, your banker.

Wiſhing you ſincerely, and from my heart, health and happineſs, I withal declare myſelf openly, and with a due reſpect

MADAM, Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

P. R. FREMONT, avocat au parlement de Paris.

Letter to the right honourable earl Gower, at Threntham near Stone, in Stafordſhire, dated the 13th of July, 1753.

MY LORD,

I Little thought once, to be obliged to trouble your lordſhip with theſe lines, upon the account of madam Hayes, or lady of Aſhburnham, as ſhe qualifies herſelf. When I was in Paris, my lord, a very honeſt gentleman, being acquainted with the misfortunes of madam Hayes, even forced to be in a priviledge place, called the Tample, for fear of being arreſted. The matter being thus, the aforeſaid gentleman being of my particular acquaintance, and having rendered me ſeveral important ſervices, recommended madam Hayes to me; he deſired I ſhould ſettle all her affairs, in the moſt convenient, and judicious manner.

Thereupon, my lord, having paſſed a conſiderable time, in taking the proper inſtructions from madam Hayes

Hayes, I found, for my own ſecurity, convenient to have from her, a procuration before a notary, which ſaid procuration, ſhould authoriſe me to act for her in the moſt effectual and prudent Manner; this done, I perceived the conduct of madam Hayes did not anſwer my expectation; I notwithſtanding, reſolved, for my part, to act *ex bonâ fide* on all ſides; I found a great deal of trouble in the affair; it is true, in reality, (as I thought) ſhe gave me good words, fine promiſes, and all that could be expected, except money; I was not ſurprized therewith, for ſhe was in the moſt deplorable miſery; I took compaſſion of her, and was forced to pay down my money, and to be at all charges my own ſelf.

The ſincerity I acted with, on all ſides, was not pleaſing to madam Hayes, neither to her way of thinking *(in all appearance)* I foreſee too much of her Conduct in her affair, which I diſapproved intirely; *at laſt, my money ſpent, all charges, a great deal of time loſt, the* concluſion thereof, was, as follows; the revocation of the procuration ſhe had given me before a notary; in conſequence thereof, I could act no more for her, but was obliged to ſee which *way I could get my money.*

Small reward indeed! the remedy worſe, in a manner, that was all I could expect.

The cuſtom in France is thus, we advocates, cannot demand what is our due from our Client, except, what we are out of our pockets; the reaſon thereof, is, becauſe we are reputed to be paid beforehand; in reality, I was not acquainted with that maxim.

I had three ſentences againſt madam Hayes, but I could not find her. At laſt, Mr. Verney the banker who paid her money, having had an arreſt from me, and refuſing to pay madam Hayes, till ſhe had cleared it, ſhe was forced to ſend for me; there was two hundred livres due to me, beſides the principal, but madam Hayes pleading poverty, on the account of the charges, and of what I was out of pocket, ſhe beged of me heartily, to take two ſmall bills of fifty livres a piece, upon Sir Francis Child, and I was paid the other hundred livres in money; I willingly accepted the two ſmall Bills upon Sir Francis Child, but afterwards, his heirs refuſing to pay ſuch a trifle, I have not been paid as yet.

The whole conſidered, my lord, I beg the favour of your lordſhip, to write to Sir Francis Child's heirs, not to pay any money of the aforeſaid annuity, to madam Hayes, nor any body for her, till ſhe has agreed with me, in paying me twenty pounds, which ſhe knows (in her conſcience) to be the leaſt ſhe can pay me.

Mr. Grignon the man, to whom I ſent the two ſmall bills, is dead; Sir Francis Child's heirs having refuſed me, at that time, the ſaid ſmall draft, perhaps it may be the better for me, in expectation of the whole, which on a moderate Computation, I reſerve myſelf to twenty pounds, I ſhall accordingly give a receipt for the ſame.

May it pleaſe the Almighty God of his infinite goodneſs, to grant to your lordſhip, and all your illuſtrious family, health and happineſs, in granting your honourable protection to him, who takes the liberty to ſubſcribe himſelf, with all the reſpect imaginable.

MY LORD, Your moſt humble obedient ſervant,

P. R. FREMONT, avocat au parlement de Paris,
But now, limner, and drawing-maſter, at the Rainbow Coffee-houſe, in the Fleet.

IT is to be obſerved, the late lord chief juſtice Lee, of glorious memory, had ſent to the heirs and executors of Sir Francis Child, banker, at Temple-bar, the two letters Mr. Fremont wrote to Paris, one to Mrs. Hayes, which he gave to Mr. Dillon, merchant at London, in St. Mary Ax, to be ſo good as to ſend to her. The other letter, the ſaid Mr. Fremont has wrote to the right honourable the earl of Gower, at his ſeat at Trentham, near Stone, to repreſent to Mr. alderman Child, what follows: He thought, it was very hard, that according to the ſaid letters, Mr. Fremont ſhould be cheated of his Money, for having rendered ſervice to that Mrs. Hayes, even to have ſaved her Life; Mrs. Hayes was recommended to Mr. Fremont, by a worthy Gentleman, Mr. Alexander Cotelle, marhant-vendeur de marée, a man of honour, probity, and of a compaſſionate good nature.

That Mr. Cotelle had been a good, true, and ſincere friend to Mr. Fremont, in his law-ſuit, againſt the German nation, in the univerſity of Paris, which very Law-ſuit, is now ſtanding, at the king's counſel *in reviſion.* Thereupon my lord chief juſtice Lee, ſent the two letters before mentioned, to alderman Child, thinking he ſhould have ſtopped, with a juſt Reaſon, and the earl Gower's conſent, the money that was due to Mr. Fremont, eſpecially the two ſmall bills, the ſaid Mrs. Hayes had wrote with her own hand, direct to Sir Francis Child; Sir Hans Sloane, bart. had preſented to alderman Child, the two ſmall bills he received from Mr. Fremont, in a letter from Paris.

My lord chief juſtice Lee wondered that alderman Child refuſed to ſtop the payment of the drafts or bills, even of the whole, which is twenty pounds ſterling, Mr. Fremont did content himſelf with, although he might reaſonably expect fifty pounds for the trouble, and pains he has had in the Affair of Mrs. Hayes. After the alderman Child had read the letter, Mr. Fremont wrote to the right honourable the earl Gower, he ſaid he was ſurpriſed, my lord chief juſtice Lee did middle with that affair; Mr. Fremont anſwered him, that it was no wonder, ſo judicious a magiſtrate, as my lord chief juſtice Lee, ſhould take in conſideration a diſtreſſed gentleman's caſe, who had acted with probity and honour towards an Engliſh woman *(he naturally reſpecting that nation)* thereupon he thought, that alderman Child might have wrote to the earl of Gower about that affair, and ſhould have found ways and means, together, to make him be paid his right due; Mr. Fremont ſaid again, he would go to the earl Gower at Trentham, and moreover, repreſent to alderman Child, the whole caſe, and hoped he would conſider of it, and think of the letters he had wrote, or cauſed to be wrote to him at Paris, which ſaid letters are in his baggage.

To Dr. Birch, ſecretary to the Royal Society, at his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, London.

DR. London, the 4th of April, 1754.

IN the reading of my papers, you have ſeen, the execution of my book has been the chiefeſt reaſon of my coming to England in June laſt. I own I propoſed to myſelf, at firſt, to do ſomething to ſhow to the World, and eſpecially to the Royal Society, notwithſtanding my long abſence from England, I had not loſt my time; it is plain, to my advantage, I have not forgot the noble art of drawing and painting; an eſſential caſe to me, is, to demonſtrate to the publick, the character, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, Dr. Douglas, and others of glorious memory, have been pleaſed to give me in writing, and ſealed with their own Hands.

The certificates of thoſe great men, in 1754. have done me a great deal of honour in France, in the ſeveral courts and juriſdictions, as in the Chatelet, in the Parliament, and amongſt the noblemen at Court. I made copies of them at Roüen, after the originals; my care in that affaire was not neglected, being ſomething of great matter for me, and my family. Thoſe certificates being in good order, Mr. De Boiſgilbert, lieutenant general, and preſident of the Preſidial at Roüen, authorized them, and put his Seal to it, for greater authority.

Twelve pounds, I am indebted to ſeveral perſons, ſince June laſt, gives me more trouble, and makes me more uneaſy, than two hundred pounds, at another time; beſides I am naked, which is the reaſon, I applyed myſelf for the help, and aſſiſtance of the Royal Society.

My

My ſpouſe carried thoſe certificates to that judge, when I was confined at St. Yon at Roüen. The worthy brother Timothée, ſuperior general of that monaſter, giving me a certificate of my life and conduct, during ſeven Years and upwards, I had been confined in that houſe, by a letter of Cachet, and likewiſe, put the Seals of the Communanté to it.

All theſe things, and abundance of others beſides, mentioned in the letter I have, directed to my ſpouſe, dated the 21ſt of March, are all in my Baggage.

I cannot forbear obſerving to you, doctor, there is amongſt my papers, two ſhort, and handſome Letters of the Baſhaw Sid, wrote to me, when he was ambaſſador from Turky to the King of France.

In all the circumſtances abovementioned, it is no wonder, if I am ſo uneaſy not to receive my Baggage, ſince June laſt. My lord De La Bourdonnaye, counſeller d'Etat, and intendant of Roüen, in his letter to me, February the 21ſt, ſays, my ſpouſe and my ſon have been ſick, and were ſtill, when he went to Paris, for that very reaſon, I have patience a little longer. That very Baggage of mine, will cauſe more words all over the world, than people imagines. Be ſo good, as to communicate my preſent letter to the Royal Society, and to believe me entirely

DOCTOR,

Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

P. R. FREMONT, avocat au parlement de Paris.

Received on the 4th of April, 1754. by Thomas Birch, D. D. Secretary of the Royal Society.

To the right honourable the earl of Macclesfield, Preſident of the Royal Society, at his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, London.

MY LORD,

March 30, 1754.

SEEING the difficulty, to have the honour of ſpeaking to your lordſhip, and at the ſame time, willing to ſave my life, if poſſible, I went to the Royal Society laſt Thurſday the 28th. I preſented a packet, ſealed as this preſent letter, wherein I put the moſt important papers I had, which could eaſily demonſtrate, whom I was, the reaſon of my coming to England, and withal, my diſtreſſed ſituation.

In the year 1721. I had the honour of being preſented to the Royal Society, in the time of the moſt celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton, known all over the World, Preſident of that auguſt company; the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. was vice-preſident of that glorious aſſembly; I pronounced at that time, a ſhort Speech in Latin about my book, and in the name of his grace the duke of Montagu, my patron; the original figures or drawings for the twenty copper plates, of twenty-two inches long, and ſixteen broad, which are to be inſerted in the ſaid book, were preſented in the aſſembly, who was pleaſed to approve my deſign, and intent, to perform the ſaid book by ſubſcription.

I have received a letter from M. De La Bourdonnaye, counſeller d'etat, and intendant of Roüen, dated February the 21ſt laſt. I ſhewed it to his excellency my lord duke of Mirepoix, ambaſſador of France, who in commiſeration of my preſent ſituation ſent me two guineas by his ſecretary, the 5th of this month; I have inſerted it amongſt my papers; I did the ſame with the fourth letter of Cachet, which was ſerved upon me; on the back thereof, is, my ſubmiſſion to the King's orders, in the hands of M. De Sens De Folleville, the attorney general in the parliament of Roüen; my reply to M. De La Bourdonnaye's letter of February laſt, the 21ſt, is amongſt my ſaid papers.

My ſhort humble petition to the king of France, my maſter and ſovereign, is with them; it concerns myſelf, my family, and the affair of my client, with the two printed memoirs I had done for him; I was moved with compaſſion, for the poor man, who has a wife, and four children, and promiſed him to go and plead for him, in the grand chamber in the parliament of Roüen.

The beſt manner of drawing Anatomy and Oſteology, as well as Botany, is the chiefeſt point of my book, and in reality, is the moſt difficult thing in the world. It would be needleſs for me, my lord, to trouble your lordſhip with too long a letter, which could not be but tedious, as well as my writing in Engliſh; it is true, I naturally lov'd it, and ſhall for the future, make my utmoſt endeavour to improve in it.

No doubt, but your lordſhip is perfectly well acquainted with the French language, but with ſubmiſſion, I give you my reaſon for writing this letter in Engliſh: However, I hope to ſpeak to your lordſhip, then, I will tell you more, and ſtill beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf with all the reſpect imaginable,

MY LORD,

Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

P. R. FREMONT, avocat au parlement de Paris,
In Salisbury-Street in the Strand, London.

A monſeigneur le comte de St. Florentin, ſecretaire d'etat, dans le departement des generalitez de Roüen, caën & Alençon. du Septembre 6, 1754.

Supplie humblement Philippe Richard Fremont, avocat au parlement de Paris, diſant.

QU'il n'eſt, pas etonnant qu'n homme, dont l'honneur, le credit & la reputation ſont attaquées, remus le ciel & la terre, à l'effet de deffendre vivement, & toujours avec reſpect, ces importantes & precieuſes qualitées. Tous les monumens autantiques du contenu cy deſſus, monſeigneur, ont fait une forte impreſſion ſur l'eſprit de mes ennemis, ils veulent abſolument me les voler impunement, en depit de toutes les loix divines & humaines; ils ſont inſtruits, par mon epouſe, & mon fils, & enfin, leur pernicieux conſeil, que tous ces effets ſont renfermés dans mon bagage; *depuis le mois de Juin 1753. Leur ingenieuſe occupatson, eſt, de retenir mon dit* bagage, *contenant 8 caiſſes & bahus de differente grandeur. Le capitaine Lecoureux en eſt charge regulierement à Roüen, apres que la viſite en a été faite, & un equi à lui delivré en conſequence.*

Le Roy, avec juſte raiſon, ſe repoſant en entier, ſur l'intereſt general, & particulier de tous ſes fidels ſujets, d'ont vous prenez ſi ſoigneuſement la defence, dans l'adminiſtration des affaires de votre departement, le ſuppliant eſpere, que vous voudrez bien, monſeigneur, lui faire renvoyer ſon bagage *cy deſſus mentionné, repreſeuter à ſa Majeſté ſon affreuſe neceſſité. En conſequence, par un effet de votre charité ordinaire, engager ſa perſonne ſacrée, d'envoyer au ſuppliant,* cent piſtoles, *en feſant plomber ſon dit bagage, a-fin qu'il ne ſoit point ouvert qu'à Londres, en ſa preſence, ſon* manuſcrit *pour ſon livre in folio, qu'il a fait en Angleterre, par ſouſcription, aux depens du public, ſoit en ſon entier, avec ſes autres effets.*

Le ſuppliant, en attendant reponſe, priera ſans-ceſſe pour la conſervation de votre grandeur & a ſigné

P. R. FREMONT, avocat au parlement de Paris,
In Salisbury-Street in the Strand, London.

Die Mercurii, 22° *Maii*, 1765.

UPON Report from the Lords Committees, appointed to conſider of the great Tumult at the Doors of this Houſe, on the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Days of this Inſtant *May*;

RESOLV'D, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That a Number of Weavers, and other Diſorderly Perſons, amounting to many Thouſands, appeared in ſeveral Parts of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, with Flags and Colours flying, on *Wedneſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Friday* laſt, committing divers Inſolencies and Outrages to the Peers who paſſed to and from this Houſe, ſo that ſome of them were in imminent Danger of their Lives.

RESOLV'D, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the moſt outrageous and treaſonable Expreſſions were uſed by Perſons who harangued the Mob at the Door of this Houſe, tending to excite the People to open Rebellion againſt the Perſon of His moſt Sacred Majeſty.

RESOLV'D, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the Beginning and the Continuance of theſe diſorderly Aſſemblies were, in a great Meaſure, owing to the Remiſſneſs of ſeveral of the Magiſtrates, and to their not exerting themſelves properly in the Execution of the Laws againſt Riots and Riotous Meetings.

RESOLV'D, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That Sir *John Fielding* is particularly blameable; having (as he himſelf acknowledged) thought, that this was not ſuch a Mob as, by their Inſolencies, authorized him to read the Proclamation; though he well knew that the Duke of *Bedford* had been aſſaulted and wounded in his Way from the Houſe, and could not attend his Duty in Parliament without Danger of his Life.

RESOLV'D, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the Evidence the ſaid Sir *John Fielding* gave to the Committee, as to the Number of Weavers diſmiſſed by their Maſters the Day after the Bill for their Relief was rejected, has been contradicted by other Evidence.

RESOLV'D, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the Magiſtrates who were called to, and appeared at the Bar of this Houſe, on *Thurſday* laſt, and exhorted by this Houſe to put the Laws againſt Riots in Execution, deſerve the Cenſure of this Houſe, for not doing their Duty in ſuppreſſing theſe Tumultuous Meetings.

RESOLV'D, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That the Report that has been induſtriouſly ſpread, that the Mob had Aſſurances given them, by any Peers of this Houſe, of immediate Parliamentary Relief, is falſe, ſcandalous, and groundleſs.

ORDER'D, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That theſe Reſolutions be printed.

Aſhley Cowper,

Cler' Parliamentor'

LONDON:

Printed by *Mark Baskett*, Printer to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty; and by the Aſſigns of *Robert Baskett*. 1765.

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Table of the Sovereigns of Europe in the Year 1788.

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CLASSES.	TITLES.	NAMES.	Birth Days.	Birth Years.	PLACES of RESIDENCE.	WIVES.	Birth Days.	Birth Years.	HEIRS APPARENT.	Birth Days.	Birth Years.
EMPERORS.	1. The Roman Emperor	Josephus II.	13 *March*	1741	Vienna	Was elected King of the Romans 27 *March*, 1764, succeeded his Father as Emperor 18 *Aug.* 1765. a Widower					
	2. The Empress of Russia	Catharina II. Alexiewna	2 *May*	1729	St. Peterborough (Moscow)	Princess of Anhalt Zerbst, Widow of Peter III. Emperor of Russia	----	—	Paulus Petrowitsch, Grand-Duke	1 *Oct.*	1754
	3. The Emperor of Turkey	Abdul Hamid	20 *March*	1725	Constantinople	Many					
KINGS.	1. of Portugal	Maria I. (Francisca Isabella)	17 *Dec.*	1734	Lisbon		—	—	Jos. Franc. Xaver. Prince of Brasilia	21 *Aug.*	1761
	2. of Spain	Carolus III.	20 *Jan.*	1716	Madrid	Maria Amelia, Princess of Saxony Elect. † 1760	—	—	Carolus Ant. Prince of Austria	12 *Nov.*	1748
	3. of France	Ludovicus XVII.	23 *Aug.*	1754	Paris (Versailles)	Maria Antonia, Arch-Dutchess of Austria, Sister to Joseph II.	2 *Nov.*	1755	The Dauphin		
	4. of Great Britain	Georgius III. Elector of Hanover	4 *June*	1738	London	Sophia Charlotta, Princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz	19 *May*	1744	Georg. Aug. Fred. Prince of Wales	12 *Aug.*	1762
	5. of Denmark	Christianus VII.	29 *Jan.*	1749	Copenhagen	Carolina Matilda, Princess of Great Britain, † 1775	—	----	Fredericus	28 *Jan.*	1768
	6. of Sweden	Gustavus III.	24 *Jan.*	1746	Stockholm	Sophia Magdalena, Princess of Denmark	3 *July*	1746	Gustaphus Adolphus	1 *Nov.*	1778
	7. of Poland	Stanislaus Augustus	17 *Jan.*	1732	Warsaw	Of the Family Poniatowsky, elected 7 *Sept.* 1764					
	8. of Hungary } of Bohemia }	Josephus II. Roman Emperor	13 *March*	1741	Presburg } Pray }	Succeeded his Mother Maria Theresa, 29 *Nov.* 1780					
	9. of Naples and Sicily	Ferdinand IV. Infant of Spain	12 *Jan.*	1751	Naples	Maria Carolina, Arch-Dutchess of Austria, Sister to Joseph II.	13 *Aug.*	1752	Franciscus Januarius Josephus	19 *Aug.*	1777
	10. of Prussia	Freder. Wilhelm. II. Elector of Branden.	25 *Sept.*	1744	Berlin, Potsdam, (Koningsberg)	Frederica Louisa, Princess of Hesse Darmstadt	16 *Oct.*	1751	Freder. Wilhelmus	3 *Aug.*	1770
	11. of Sardinia	Victor Amad. III. D. of Savoy & Piedmont	26 *June*	1726	Turin in Piedmont	Maria Antionett. Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, † 1785			Carol. Emanuel Ferdinandus	24 *May*	1751
ELECTORS.	1. of Mentz, Arch-Chancellor through Germania	Frederic. Carol. Josephus	3 *Jan.*	1719	Mentz	Baron of Erthal, elected *July* 18, 1774 { do not marry as Roman Catholic Ecclesiasticks					
	2. of Triers, Arch-Chancellor through Galle and Arelat	Clemens Wenceslaus	28 *Sept.*	1739	Thal (Ehrenbreitstein near Coblentz)	Prince of Saxony, Uncle to the Elector, was elected 1768					
	3. of Cologn, Arch-Chancellor through Italy	Maximilianus Franciscus	8 *Dec.*	1756	Bonn	Younger Brother to the Roman Emperor, elected Coadjutor 1780, succeeded 1784					
	4. of Bohemia, Arch-Cup-Bearer	Josephus II. see Roman Emperor			Pray						
	5. of Palatinate, Arch-Sewer	Carolus Theodorus	10 *Dec.*	1724	Munich (Manheim)	Maria Elisabetha Augusta, Princess of Sulzbach					
	6. of Saxony, Arch-Marshal	Fredericus Augustus	23 *Dec.*	1750	Dresden	M. Am. Augusta, Princess of Deux-ponts	10 *May*	1752			
	7. of Brandenburg, Arch-Chamberlain	Freder. Wilhelm. II. King of Prussia	25 *Sept.*	1744	Berlin (Potsdam)	See Prussia					
	8. of Hanover or Brunswic Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer	Georgius III. see Great Britain			Hanover						
COUNTS PALATINE.	1. of Deux-ponts	Carolus II. Aug. Christianus	29 *Oct.*	1746	Deux-ponts	Maria Amelia, Sister to the Elector of Saxony	26 *Sept.*	1757			
	2. of Birkenfeld	Johannes Carolus Ludovicus	18 *Sept.*	1745	Birkenfeld						
DUKES of SAXONY.	1. of Weimar and Eisenach	Carolus Augustus	3 *Sept.*	1757	Weimar (Eisenach)	Louisa, Princess of Hesse Darmstadt	30 *Jan.*	1757	Carolus Fredericus	2 *Febr.*	1783
	2. of Gotha and Altenburg	Ernestus II. Ludovicus	30 *Jan.*	1745	Gotha (Altenburg)	Maria Charlotta Amelia, Princess of Meinungen	11 *Sept.*	1751	Aemilius Leopold. Augustus	23 *Nov.*	1772
	3. of Meinungen	Georgius Fredericus Carolus	4 *Febr.*	1761	Meinungen	Louisa Eleonora, Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg	11 *Aug.*	1763			
	4. of Hildburghausen	Fredericus	23 *April*	1763	Hildburghausen	Charl. Georg. Louisa Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburg Str.	17 *Nov.*	1769			
	5. of Coburg-Saalfeld	Ernestus Fredericus	8 *March*	1724	Coburg	Sophia Antoinetta, Princess of Brunswic	23 *Jan.*	1724	Franciscus Fred. Antonius	15 *July*	1750
MARKGRAVE of BRANDENBURG in FRANCONIA.	1. Onolzbach, or Anspach-Bayreuth	Christ. Fred. Carolus Alexander	24 *Febr.*	1736	Anspach and Bayreuth	Frederica Carolina, Princess of Coburg-Saalfeld	24 *June*	1735			
BRUNSWIC.	1. Duke of Brunswic Wolfenbuttel	Carolus Wilhelm. Ferdinandus	9 *Oct.*	1735	Brunswic	Augusta, Princess of Great Britain	17 *Aug.*	1737	Carolus Georgius Augustus	8 *Febr.*	1766
WURTENBERG.	1. Duke of Wurtenb. Stutgard	Carolus Eugenius	11 *Febr.*	1728	Stutgard						
	2. Duke of Oels and Bernstadt	Carolus Christ. Erdmannus	25 *Oct.*	1716	Oels	Maria Sophia Wilhelmina, Countess of Solms-Laubach	3 *April*	1721	Fred. Soph. Charl. Augustus	1 *Aug.*	1751
LANDGRAVES of HESSE.	1. Cassel	Wilhelmus	3 *June*	1743	Cassel	Wilhelmina Carolina, Princess of Denmark	10 *July*	1747	Wilhelmus	28 *July*	1777
	2. Rheinfels-Rothenburg	Carolus Emanuel	5 *June*	1746	Rothenburg	Maria Leopoldina Adelgunda, Princess of Liechtenstein	30 *Jan.*	1754	Victor Amadeus	2 *Sept.*	1779
	3. Darmstadt	Ludovicus XI.	15 *Dec.*	1719	Darmstadt	Henr. Carol. Christiana, Princess of Deuxponts Birk, † 1774	—	----	Ludovicus	14 *June*	1753
	4. Homburg	Fred. Ludovicus Wilhelm.	30 *Jan.*	1748	Homburg	Carolina, Princess of Hessen-Darmstadt	2 *March*	1746	Fredericus Ludovicus	13 *July*	1769
MARKGR. of BADEN.	1. of Baden-Durlach and Baden	Carolus Fredericus	22 *Nov.*	1728	Carlsruhe	Carolina Louisa, Princess of Hessen-Darmstadt, † 1783	—	----	Carolus Ludovicus	14 *Febr.*	1755
MECKLENBURG.	1. Duke of Schwerin-Gustrow	Fredericus Franciscus	10 *Dec.*	1756	Schwerin	Louisa, Princess of Gotha	9 *March*	1756	Fredericus Ludovicus	13 *June*	1778
	2. Duke of Strelitz	Adolphus Fredericus IV.	5 *May*	1738	Strelitz		—	----	Car. Ludov. Fredericus, Brother	10 *Oct.*	1741
DUKES of HOLSTEIN.	1. Sunderburg-Augustenburg	Fredericus Christianus	6 *April*	1721	Augustenberg	Charl. Am. Wilhelmina, Princess of Holstein Ploen, † 1770			Fredericus Christianus	28 *Sept.*	1765
	2. Sunderburg-Beck	Fred. Carol. Ludovicus	30 *Aug.*	1757	Beck in Westphalia	Frederica Amelia, Countess of Schlieben	28 *Febr.*	1757			
	3. Gottorp, younger branch	Paulus Petrowitsch, Grand Duke of Russia	1 *Oct.*	1754	Gottorp	2.) Maria Feodorowna, Princess of Wurtenb. Stutgard	25 *Oct.*	1759	Alexander Pawlowitsch	23 *Dec.*	1777
	4. Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, younger branch	Petrus Frid. Wilhelmus	3 *Jan.*	1754	Eutin						
PRINCES of ANHALT.	1. Dessau	Leopold. Fred. Franciscus	10 *Aug.*	1740	Dessau	Louisa Henr. Wilhelmina, Princess of Brandenburg Schwedt	24 *Sept.*	1750	Fredericus	27 *Dec.*	1769
	2. Bernburg	Fredericus Albertus	15 *Aug.*	1735	Bernburg	Louisa Albertina, Princess of Holstein Ploen, † 1769	—	----	Alexius Frider. Christianus	12 *June*	1767
	3. Schaumburg	Carolus Ludovicus	16 *May*	1723	Schaumburg	Amelia Eleonora, Princess of Solms-Braunfels	22 *Nov.*	1734	Victor Carolus Fredericus	2 *Nov.*	1767
	4. Coethen	Carolus Georg. Lebrecht	15 *Aug.*	1730	Coethen	Louisa Charl. Frederica, Princess of Holstein Glucksburg	5 *March*	1749	Aug. Christianus Fredericus	18 *Nov.*	1769
	5. Zerbst	Fredericus Augustus	8 *Aug.*	1734	Zerbst	2.) Frederica Augusta Sophia, Princess of Anhalt-Bernburg	28 *Aug.*	1744			
AREMBERG.	1. Duke of Aremberg	Ludovicus Engelbertus	3 *Aug.*	1750	Enghien	Louisa Paulina, Princess of Brancas	28 *Oct.*	1758	Ludovicus Prosper	28 *April*	1785
PRINCES of HOHENZOLLERN.	1. Hechingen	Josephus Wilhelmus	12 *Nov.*	1717	Hechingen	2.) Maria Theresa, Countess of Truchtet.-Waldburg-Zeyl	26 *Jan.*	1732			
	2. Sigmaringen	Antonius Aloysius Mainradus	20 *June*	1762	Sigmaringen	Amelia Zephyrina, Princess of Salm-Kyrburg	6 *March*	1760			
LOBKOWITZ.	1. Prince of Lobkowitz	Franciscus Jos. Maximilianus	7 *Dec.*	1772		Under a Guardian					
PRINCES of SALM.	1. Salm	Constant. Alexander Josephus	22 *Nov.*	1762	Anholt	Victoria Felicitas, Princess of Lowenstein-Wertheim	2 *Jan.*	1769	Wilhelmus Florent. Ludovic.	17 *March*	1786
	2. Kyrburg	Fred. Johannes Otto	13 *May*	1745	Kyrn	Johanna Francisca Fidelis, Princess of Hohenzollern Sigmar	3 *May*	1765			
DIETRICHSTEIN.	1. Prince of Dietrichstein	Johannes Carolus	27 *June*	1728	Nicolsburg	Maria Christina Josepha, Countess of Thun	25 *April*	1738	Franciscus Josephus	28 *April*	1767
PRINCES of NASSAU.	1. Orange or Dietz	Wilhelmus V. { Hereditary Statholder	8 *March*	1748	Dillenburg (Hague)	Fridrica Sophia Wilhelmina, Princess of Prussia	7 *Aug.*	1751	Wilhelmus Fredericus	24 *Aug.*	1772
	2. Usingen	Car. Wilhelmus { of the 7 United Prov.	9 *Nov.*	1735	Biberich	Carolina Felicitas, Countess of Leiningen-Heydesheim	22 *May*	1734			
	3. Scarbruck and Ottweiler	Ludovicus	3 *Jan.*	1745	Saarbruck	Wilh. Soph. Eleon. Princess of Schwarzburg Rudolst. † 1780	—	----	Henricus Ludov. Carolus	9 *March*	1768
	4. Weilburg	Carolus Christianus	16 *Jan.*	1735	Weilburg	Carolina, Princess of Orange and Nassau-Dietz	28 *Febr.*	1743	Fredericus Wilhelmus	25 *Oct.*	1768
AUERSPERG.	1. Prince of Auersperg	Car. Jos. Antonius	17 *Febr.*	1720	Munsterburg	Maria Josepha Rotalia, Princess of Trautson	26 *Aug.*	1724	Wilhelmus	9 *Aug.*	1749
FURSTENBERG.	1. Prince of Furstenberg	Jos. Maria Benedictus	9 *Jan.*	1758	Donetchingen	Mar. Antonia Anna, Princess of Hohenzollern Hechingen	10 *Nov.*	1760			
SCHWARZENBURG.	1. Prince of Schwarzenberg	Jos. Nepomucen. Procopius	4 *July*	1742	Crummau in Bohemia	Maria Eleonora, Countess of Oettingin-Wallerstein	21 *May*	174-	Josephus Joh. Nepomuc	23 *June*	1769
LIECHTENSTEIN.	1. Prince of Liechtenstein	Aloysius Josephus	14 *March*	1759	Feltperg	Christina Josepha, Countess of Manderschied-Blankenheim	31 *July*	1767			
THURN and TAXIS.	1. Prince of Thurn and Taxis	Carolus Anselmus	2 *June*	1733	Tischingen	Augusta Elisabetha Maria, Princess of Wurtemberg-Stutgard	30 *Oct.*	1734	Carolus Alexander	22 *Febr.*	1770
SCHWARZBURG.	1. Prince of Rudolstadt	Ludovicus Guntherus	22 *Oct.*	1708	Rudolstad	Sophia Henrietta, † 1771	—	----	Fredericus Carolus	7 *June*	1736
	2. Prince of Sondershausen	Christianus Guntherus	24 *June*	1736	Sondershausen	Charl. Wilhelmina, Princess of Bernburg, † 1777	—	----	Guntherus Freder. Carolus	5 *Dec.*	1760
WALDECK.	1. Prince of Waldeck	Carolus Aug. Fredericus	25 *Oct.*	1743	Arolsen						
OETTINGEN.	1. Prince of Spielberg	Jos. Aloysius	16 *April*	1758	Oettingen	Henrietta, † 1784					
	2. Prince of Wallerstein	Crato Ernestus	3 *Aug.*	1748	Wallerstein	Mar. Theres. Carolina, † 1776					
ITALIAN SOVEREIGNS.	1. The Pope	Pius VI.	27 *Dec.*	1717	Rome	Elected 15 *Febr.* 1775, his Name is Johannes Angelo Braschi					
	2. The Grand Duke of Tuscany	Petrus Leopold, Brother to the R. Emperor	5 *May*	1747	Florence	Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain	24 *Nov.*	1745	Franciscus Josephus Carolus	12 *Febr.*	1768
	3. The Duke of Savoy and Piedmont	Victor Amadius III. see Sardinia	26 *June*	1726	Turin	Maria Anton. Ferdi. Infanta of Spain, † 1785			Carol Eman. Ferdinandus	24 *May*	1751
	4. The D. of Parma, Piacenza & Guastalla	Ferdinandus, Infant of Spain	20 *Jan.*	1751	Parma (Colorno)	Maria Amelia, Sister to the Roman Emperor	26 *Febr.*	1746	Ludovicus	5 *July*	1773
	5. The Duke of Modena and Mirandola	Hercules III. Rainaldus	22 *Nov.*	1727	Modena	Maria Theres. Dutchess of Massa and Princess of Carrara	29 *June*	1725			
	6. The Doge of Venice	Paulus Renier	21 *Nov.*	1710	Venice	Elected 14 *Jan.* 1779, his Dignity is for Life					
	7. The Doge of Genoa	Joh. Car. Pallavicini			Genoa	Elected 6 *May*, 1785, changes every second Year					
	8. The Grand Master of Malta	Joh. Emanuel de Rohan	19 *April*	1725	La Valetta on the Isle of Malta	Elected 12 *Nov.* 1775					

The following Dominions belong to

The House of Austria

Russia

The King of England as German Sovereign

France

Denmark

The House of Brandenburg

The Elector of Saxony

The Elector Palatine

The whole Circle of *Austria*, viz. the Arch-Duchy of *Austria* proper, the Duchies of *Styria*, of *Carinthia*, of *Carniola*; the County of *Gorz* or *Goritia*, and the County of *Tyrol*.---Several Dominions in the Circle of *Swabia*.---*Bohemia* and *Moravia*.---Part of *Poland*, and Part of *Silesia*.---The *Austrian Netherlands*.---The Duchies of *Milan* and *Mantua* in *Italy*.---The Kingdom of *Hungary*, with the Countries of *Transylvania*, *Sclavonia*, and Part of *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*.

Livonia, Part of *Poland*, and Part of *Holstein* in *Germany*.

The Principality of *Grubenhagen* and *Calenberg*; the Duchies of *Lunenburg* or *Zell*, of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and of *Bremen*, all in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*.---The Principality of *Verden*, the County of *Diepholz*, and Part of the County of *Hoya*, in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

The Island of *Corsica* and the *French Netherlands*.

Norway, *Iceland*, Part of *Greenland*, and some Dominions in *Germany*.

The Kingdom of *Prussia* with an adjoining Part of *Poland*.---The Duchy of *Silesia*.---The Duchy of *Pomerania* in *Upper Saxony*.---The Principality of *Halberstat* and the Duchy of *Magdeburg* in *Lower Saxony*.---The Principality of *Minden*; the Duchy of *Cleve* and that of *East-Friesland*; the Principality of *Meurs*; the County of *Ravensberg*, and the County of *Mark* in the Circle of *Westphalia*.---The Principality of *Neuchatel* in *Switzerland*, and Part of *Gelders* in the *Netherlands*.

The Marquisate of *Lusatia*, Part of *Thuringia*; the County of *Barby*, *Querfurt*, and Part of *Henneberg*.

The Electorate of *Bavaria*, with the Principalities of *Neuburg* and *Sulzbach* close to it.---The Duchies of *Juliers* and *Berg* in *Westphalia*.---*Ravenstein* and *Bergen-op-Zoom* in the *Netherlands*.

ETON, Printed by T. POTE; Sold also at N°. 2, Crane-Court, *Fleet-Street*; and by B. LAW, Bookseller, Ave-Maria Lane, LONDON.

One Penny-worth more,

OR

A ſecond Letter from *Thomas Bull* to his Brother *John*.

DEAR BROTHER,

SO kindly as you have received my former Letter, I feel as if I ſhould be much wanting in my Duty; if I did not ſend you a few more of my Thoughts, at this critical Time. The Hand of Providence, Brother John, is very manifeſt: all my Neighbours ſee it, and talk about it. The French, they ſay, are as great an Example of *Puniſhment* as of *Perfidy*. They tried to ruin *Old England*, by ſending their Soldiers to fight againſt our Government in *America*; and in ſo doing they taught them the evil Leſſon of Fighting againſt their *own* Government at Home. They came back with *the Itch* of Rebellion upon them, and gave it to their old Comrades: while our honeſt Fellows, who took the other Side, brought Home as much Loyalty, or more, than they carried out, and have kept it ever ſince. The boundleſs Expences of that wicked Attempt, by Land and by Sea, brought the French Nation to *Beggary:* and from *Beggars* they turned into *Thieves:* like the *Gypſies*, who are either the one or the other as it ſuits their *Convenience:* and ſo they have got a *Gypſie Government*. Their famous *Fayette* is fallen, with all his Money, into the Hands of the Enemy: and may forfeit his Head if he comes Home. Such is the Fate of their noble General. The poor King, when he ſet his Hand to that vile Treaty with *America*, did not foreſee that he was ſigning his own *Death-Warrant*. The Queen, who purſuaded him (becauſe ſhe never *loved the Engliſh*) is in Priſon with him: both of them in Danger of being murdered (if they are not already) by a *Mock-Trial*, like our *King Charles*. Theſe are ſtrange Things, Brother John, and almoſt make my Hair ſtand on End! Many People ſaid, Years ago, it would come Home to them; and now their Words are fulfilled beyond all that could have been thought of: for the French are at this Time the moſt diſtracted Nation under Heaven; and, what is worſe, they are the moſt wicked. Was not their Good-Will to this Country the ſame as ever, when they picked out two famous Engliſhmen, *Thomas Pain* and the *Birmingham Doctor*, to ſit in their new Aſſembly, and aſſiſt them in the Work of teaching *John Bull* to eat *Revolution-Soup*, diſhed up with human Fleſh and French Pot-Herbs? I love Liberty *with Law*, ſuch as we have in England, as well as anybody does; but that Liberty *without Law*, which makes Men *eat* one another, can come only from the Devil, who would eat us all. I thought thoſe frightful Stories that came from France were paſt Belief: but a Gentleman of our County, who was there laſt Summer, ſays he will take his Bible-Oath before any Juſtice, that he ſaw the Blood of People they had killed run out of the Mouths of their Murderers.—When they had ſhut up three hundred and fifty poor helpleſs Prieſts in a Pound, and were putting them to Death as one would kill Hogs for the Navy, our Squire's eldeſt Son was walking along the Street, and heard a Soldier ſay, as the Muſkets were firing in that bloody Maſſacre, "*Aha! they are ſhewing the Prieſts fine Sport there.*" A Man will ſtand at his Door, and ſee his next Neighbour dragged out of his Houſe, to have his Throat cut by Villains in the Street, and take no more Notice, than if the Pariſh-Officers had called upon the Man for a Poor's Rate or a Window-Tax! When an Engliſh Gentleman, ſeeing a raw Head carried along, and the Corpſe ſhamefully dragged after it, only adviſed them to bury it, they ſeized him, and cut off his Head and threw it among the Mob. This is French Liberty, my Boy. Our King (God bleſs him) is contented if a Man pulls his *Hat* off: but to theſe new Tyrants of France, he muſt pull his *Head* off; and even then they are not ſatisfied: they ſell his Houſe and Land from his Family, and put the Money into the Purſe of the *Nation*, that is of *themſelves*. What think you of an impudent Whore of Babylon, riding along the Streets on Horſeback, at the Head of a Troop, with a long Sword by her Side, and Piſtols in her Belt, like the *Goddeſs of Liberty*; and if ſhe did but point with her Finger at any Perſon going along the Street, his Head was off in a Moment. There's *Petticoat Government* for you! *John Bull.*

"France and England (ſays the Birmingham Doctor, as the Repreſentative of this Kingdom) have now diſcovered the Secret that it is their *Intereſt* to be *Friends*." It may be *his* Intereſt, and it may be *their* Intereſt; but it will never be *our* Intereſt, till *Tom Bull* turns into *Tom Fool*, and Engliſhmen are changed into a Nation of Villains. It would, no Doubt, be a pleaſant Sight to ſome Folks, if we were to pull down King Charles and his Horſe at Charing-Croſs, and ſet up the Idol of Liberty (that She-Devil of the French) for Fools to dance about, and ſing *Hymns* with *Tom of Bedlam* for their *Clerk*. This would bring People together; and when they were together, they would take Heat, juſt as Horſe-Dung does, when it is laid in a Heap. This is the Uſe of your *Liberty-Trees*, Popular *Clubs*, and *Revolutian-Dinners*, &c.

When we talk about *Kings* it reminds me of what happened here very lately. A Man, like a London Rider, thruſt himſelf in amongſt us at a Public Houſe. He talked at a high Rate about French Liberty, and the Tyranny we live under at Home: he laughed at the *Nonſenſe* and *Blaſphemy* of Kings having Authority from Providence: what, ſaid he, are we ſuch Fools as to believe that Kings are ſent down *booted* and *ſpurred* from the Clouds to *ride* Mankind? Some of the Company ſtared at him, and looked as if they felt the Spurs in their Sides: but, ſays I, hold a little, Mr. Londoner, you don't put that Caſe quite right. You know, we muſt all be ridden by *ſomebody*; for we cannot ride upon *ourſelves*. When a *good* Horſe carries a *Gentleman*, he is as well pleaſed as his Maſter: but ſuppoſe, Mr. Londoner, ſaid I, ſuppoſe he ſhould take it into his Head to throw his Maſter, that he might be ridden by *his Equals!* then in that Caſe, you know, Mr. Londoner, he will have a *Horſe* upon his Back inſtead of a *Man*; aye, Twenty, or a Hundred Horſes, all clambering upon his Back at once, till they break him down, and he is fit for Nothing but the Dogs. This is my Way of underſtanding *Liberty* and *Equality*. And now, go and aſk your Birmingham Doctor how much that Horſe will *better himſelf*. This is the Way they have *bettered* themſelves in France. They that will not carry a *King*, ſhall have the *Beaſts of the People* upon their Backs; and the poor Fools are pleaſed, becauſe they think it will be their Turn to ride next. Every Body can ſee how bad it would be for Horſes to carry Horſes; and it is always the ſame Thing when the People carry the People.

After this Londoner was gone, we found he was one of thoſe Fellows who are hired to go about with *Tom Pain*'s Books: but he did not think proper to produce them: if he had, we ſhould have put them into a *Pitch-Kettle*, and ſtirred them about well, and then burned the Pitch and the Books together: this being the proper End of that *black Doctrine*, which ſome Men put into others to *ſet the World on Fire*.

And now, *Brother John*, if you find I am a little better taught than you expected, I will tell you how it happened. Our Miniſter takes us all now and then, rich and poor, to dine with him. One Day after Dinner, when we had lighted our Pipes, and Neighbours were talking to one another about common Things, he gave a Rap upon the Table to call our Attention, and when he ſaw we were all ready, he began as follows:

"MY DEAR FRIENDS,

"Wicked People are at Work to corrupt your Minds with a frantic "Affection for *unlawful Liberty*, by giving *falſe* and *nonſenſical* Notions of "*civil Society*. I will therefore ſhew you, in a plain Way which you "can eaſily underſtand, the Danger to which all Governments are now "expoſed from the Arts of deſigning People.

"In Countries where they feed their Flocks a little differently from "what we are uſed to, four Parties are concerned; the *Sheep*, the "*Shepherd*, the *Dogs*, and the *Wolves*. Once upon a Time, the Wolves "wanted to have the Sheep to themſelves; and thought it would be beſt "if they could eat them with their own Conſent. So they ſent Meſſages "to them privately, wondering how Sheep, in *theſe enlightened Times*, "ſhould have no more Spirit, than to live under that Tyrant the Shep-"herd; and telling them how happy they would all be if *he* were out of "the Way; and how they hoped ſoon to ſee all thoſe Ruffians the Shep-"herds worried out of the World. But how to get at the Shepherd they "did not know, becauſe of the Dogs: ſo they ſent another Meſſage to "corrupt the Dogs; telling them how ſorry they were to ſee them living "upon *ſtale Cruſts* and *ſour Butter-Milk*, when there would ſoon be "Mutton enough for them all, if they would but come over to their "Intereſt. So they got the Dogs to their Side; made the Shepherd "fly for his Life; and then began to kill the Sheep: of which when the "Sheep complained, they told them it was *all for their Good*; that a great "*Improvement* had taken Place, which muſt coſt a great many Lives; "but that all would be right ſoon. Thus the poor Sheep were in a "miſerable Caſe. The Dogs, their old Guardians, were now turned "traiterous and blood-thirſty: and no Juſtice could be had by com-"plaining of one Wolf to another Wolf: ſo they were either worried to "Death at Home, or ſcattered over the Mountains, in hourly Danger "both from Dogs and Wolves, and with no Shepherd to protect them.

"The Wolves having ſucceeded ſo well, ſent to their Brethren in "other Countries: and the *Wolf-Principles* grew ſo faſt, that the Species "of Sheep were nearly extinct, and there was now a new World of "Wolves; who, when there are no Sheep left, muſt fall upon the Dogs "whom they uſed for their Convenience, and at laſt devour one ano-"ther.

"Neighbours, continued he, you have heard and read ſo much lately, "that you will want little of my Help in applying the Story to what has "happened in a neighbouring Country. The Shepherd is the *King*; "driven from his Throne, and in Danger of his Life from his traiterous "Subjects; whoſe Hearts were firſt poiſoned by the Enemies of all "Religion, permitted to corrupt the People, and ſpread their atheiſtical "Opinions without Controul. The Wolves are the pretended Patriots "and Democrats, who have got the Nation into their own Clutches, "and can kill whom they pleaſe, without Law, Judge, or Jury: there "being now no Law but their own ſavage Will; and ſo the vileſt of "Murderers go without Puniſhment. The *Dogs*, thoſe faithful and "warlike Animals, are the French Army; once the Guardians of the "King and the People; and kept for their Security againſt Thieves, "Rebels, and Invaders; but now, bribed with Plunder; with no Senſe "of Honour left; and carrying about War, to levy Contributions from "innocent People, and ſpread their new *Liberty*, as *Mahomet* did his "*Fools-Paradiſe*, by the Terrors of the Sword: and they are aſſiſted in "all this by an Infatuation peculiar to this Time, and never heard of "before in the World. The poor ſilly Sheep are the Bulk of the "People; firſt gulled into vile Opinions, and then devoured by their "unmerciful and inſatiable Fellow-Subjects. The Country of France "has of late taken up a new *political Slang*, or Cant-Language, accom-"modated to their new Monſter of a Government, and put it into a "Catechiſm for Women and Children; while the Chriſtian Catechiſm "is kicked out of Doors. Hitherto they have murdered and plundered "with as little Difficulty as a Gang of Wolves devour Sheep and "Lambs. They have made Money of the Poſſeſſions of the Church; "they have robbed their King of all his Treaſures to an immenſe "Value; they have ſeized and ſold the Eſtates of their Countrymen, for "not approving their Proceedings, which no Man of Senſe or Humanity "can endure. But all this is not ſufficient, without plundering and "taxing the Cities and Countries round about them. Where this will "end, God knows! A Proſpect of their devouring one another, when "their Supplies of Plunder ſhall be drained and waſted, is all that appears "at preſent. Before which, infinite Miſchief may be done; and we "ourſelves may ſuffer; unleſs the *Shepherd*, the *Sheep*, and the *faithful* "*Dogs* ſhall all hold together againſt the *Wolves*."

A few ſuch Diſcourſes as this, Brother John, would ſave our Country from all the Perils of the preſent Times, and as ſoon as I learn more, you may expect to hear farther from your loving Brother,

December 12, 1792. THOMAS BULL.

Printed by NORMAN and CARPENTER, No. 14, *Fetter-Lane*, *Fleet-Street*: Where may be had, *Thomas Bull*'s firſt Letter to his Brother *John*.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

A full, true, and particular Account of the Birth, Parentage and Education, Life, Character and Behaviour

Of that most notoriously notified Malefactor

WILLY PITTO

Who is to be Executed *in EFFIGY* for his most horrid Crimes

On the 5th of November next *being the Anniversary of the Acquittal of Thomas Hardy;*

On Kennington Common and every other Common and Market Place in the Kingdom.



THIS profligate young man came of tolerably honest parents; his father, indeed, like himself, was rather fond of setting people together by their ears and then dipping into their pockets, he also very much hurt his character among his honest neighbours who had been wont to call him plain WILL by taking to himself the Ridiculous addition of an *alias* CHEAT'EM.

His parents, however, did not neglect to teach their children to write and read, and perciving that WILL, whose late evil ways would have broken their poor hearts, was a very 'Cute lad, they very considerately put him out to a Lawyer. Here WILL remained untill he found that even the profession of a lawyer did not yield him sufficient opportunities to pilfer, he therefore took to the profession of a *pick-pocket*, and well did he judge, for although he possessed not wisdom enough for the former Calling he possesed just sufficient Cunning for the latter.

Just about this time, the *Lord of the Manor* in which WILL lived, was vexed with the frequent complaints made by the people for his extortion &c. for it is very true that so greedy was this GREAT MAN of filthy lucre, that not satisfied with the great Sums he obtained from the tenants in what is called *the regular way*, he bought an enormously large farm with part of their money and then sold its produce to the people at an enormous price. *Will* who had a good deal of the gift of the *gab* slily promised the Lord of the Manor that he would fill all his coffers with the people's money and at the same time persuaded the tenants that all the fault lay with Bailiffs and Stewards, that they were the greatest rogues under the Sun and that if they would but join him, he would *oust* the old bailiff and put every thing in a right train. Will was chose bailiff and every thing went on ten times worse than before.

Will being seated in the Saddle of power, soon shewed how inclined he was to wicked ways, constantly getting drunk with either *Harry Dun-Ass* or feasting with *Lowburrow*, *Dicky Jenky Hawks-eye* and a number of sneaking Ratcatchers and rascally bull drivers. The first trick this gang played was to get up the *back stairs* of the manor house and steal several valuable grants, annuities, leases, &c. which they took care directly to have made out in their own names: no sooner had he got in his place than he shewed how quarrelsome and litigious he was, picking a quarrel with a spanish gentleman about a few *cat's skins*, but being always in the wrong box he was under the necessity of sitting down quietly and paying all the Costs, which however he did out of the peoples purses.

Soon after he quarrelled with *Old Kate*, a filthy wretch who dealt largely in hogs-blood and who it is said, opened the viens of her husband once, to fill up her measure. In this quarrel he however got the worst of it, for when *Old Kate* began to bluster, *Will*, who could never *face a Woman* took to his heels and howled because he said the people would not back him.

A very common trick with *Will* and his gang was to raise an *hurly-burly* among the tenants about *a book* or perhaps a *ballad* and then he and his pick pockets, for all the pick pockets were in *Will's* gang, set to work and emptied all the pockets of the people they had alarmed together. To such a pitch did he and his gang carry their insolence that the people of the neighbourhood dared not open their mouths or stir out of their houses: they dare as well be hanged as kill an hare or a bird though they caught it feeding on their own crops, nay, he and his gang would not let them even put a price on their work but put them into a dungeon if they attempted it. But, what was still worse, he and the rest of his gang would meet at night in an old ruinated chapel and there make laws as they called them for all the Country round: then they would fall on the tenants, rob them of their property for fines, put them into dungeons, send them over Sea and even hang them upon Gibbets and then swear this was all done to punish them for breaking those laws of which the people knew nought about; and besides the poor people said if they did even know them they knew no right that *Deep Will* and his gang had to make laws for them; but Will kept on plundering all he met to fill his own pockets and those of all his relations, even of his most distant Cousins.

If this shocking young man had as many necks as crimes he would perhaps escape the punishment he merits since they would require so many halters that no hemp would be left to furnish cordage to our fleet.—Murder seemed however to be the Crime in which he most delighted. But not choosing to risque his own person in the executing of his murtherous plans he always employed for this purpose a set of poor deluded Butcher's boys at the trifling pay of *Sixpence* a day: who would go and burn, ravish and murder wherever *Will* or *the Lord of the Manor* chose to send them. The people of a neighbouring manor having made some regulations respecting their Lord of the Manor which Will feared if Copied in his town would prove the downfall of him and his horrid gang, he directly Sent the choicest of his Crew of butcher's boys to cut the throats of these people, but they valiant in a just cause fought valiantly for many days so that many thousands was murthered on both sides by his villainous horrid schemes. Victory however declared against Will whose Crew was defeated every where. He being now totally in despair engaged some foolish renegadoes from this neighbouring town to go by night and cut the throats of all their townsmen but Will's murderous plans again failed him and all his myrmidons were cut to pieces.

Seeing that Will was likely to ruin all the people, Some firm and honest men resolved to oppose him and produce those changes in the Customs of the Manor which Will had promised but had never performed. Will had therefore recourse to his usual Cunning, some of his gang therefore having disguised themselves by turning their Coats, putting on black garments and large wigs made an attack on the lives of these honest men, whom Will had already settled should all be hung on Gibbets, their bowels torn out, their privities cut off, whilst yet alive and thrown into a fire before their face, their heads cut off and stuck on poles and their quarters sent to the Lord of the Manor to be disposed of as his appetite and inclination might determine. But the spirit of their Countrymen was now roused, they rescued those honest men and put the whole banditti to shame and confusion:

Will was thus disappointed in all his plans, and the people at last opening their eyes, were enraged at having been so long plundered by this young villain who made them pay him a sum of money for every child they begot and even for permission to put a dust of powder in their hair, that discovering he was worn out with hard drinking and bad Company and that his cunning had entirely failed him.

He employed his power in committing acts of the most excessive folly giving to some debauched extravagant young spend-thrift with one hand what he stole with the other; robbing his own townsfolks of bread and sending it to those of the neighbouring town, whom he had just before sworn to starve to death, many such acts as these at last induced the people to give him his reward for all his villainies and to enter into a firm resolve never more to submit to laws which were not made in a just way by men of their own choosing.

Directions for *hanging* a HEAVEN BORN MINISTER IN EFFIGY:

For his body take a common pantile lath, at least four feet long. but the imitation will be more exact if a hole be made through it, of such a bore as would allow about two Gallons of Wine to run through it in the four and twenty hours.

For the legs and arms pieces of the same lath properly affixed at the upper and lower ends of the piece already mentioned will suffice; fastning to the end of one arm a *large money shovel* and to the other *a gridiron* through which he has been accustomed to Sift the public money.

On the legs may be drawn on a pair of large stockings well stuffed as descriptive of the effects of intemperance.

Stick on the upper end of the lath the head of any Cunning, mischeivous and blood-spilling animal, such as a wolf, a fox, or in deficiency of these, the head of a Cat.

Then draw on a Coat, the oftener it has been turned the better; if of a *blue colour* with a *Red Collar* and a piece of *red* at the sleeves still better and if dirty and distained with blood it will be quite the thing.

Fasten a brick-bat in the left side of the Coat, about the fourth button hole, as a substitute for a heart, then fasten one end of your rope to the gibbet and dispose the other properly round the neck of the *heaven born minister* and the business is done,

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